Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States

1891-98 to 1899-1900

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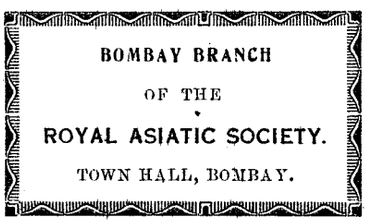

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REPORT

ON THE

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POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1897-98.

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REPORT

ON

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1897-98.

No. 2004-G., dated Abu, the 28th May 1898.

From—A. H. T. MARTINDALE, Esq., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Political Administration of Rajputana for the year 1897-98, with the remark that I received charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General only three weeks before the close of the period under review.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Personnel.

Sir Robert Crosthwaite, who filled the appointment of Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana for two years and four and-a-half months, namely, from 28th October 1895 to 9th March 1898, vacated office on the afternoon of the latter date, making over charge to me.

The names of the officers holding charge during the year under review of the subordinate agencies and the changes which occurred are noted below:—

Meywar Residency.—Major C. W. Ravenshaw held charge throughout the year.

Western Rajputana States Residency.—I took over charge from Colonel H. A. Abbott on the 14th April 1897, and retained it until the 9th March 1898, from which date I continued to perform the duties of the appointment in addition to those of Agent to the Governor-General until the forenoon of 14h idem, when I was relieved of the subordinate charge by Major T. C. Pears.

Jeypore Residency.—Mr. G. R. Irwin, I.C.S., took over charge from Colonel V. E. Law on the 8th April and held it throughout the year.

Eastern States Agency.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill held charge from the 1st to the 28th April 1897. He was succeeded on the latter date by Mr. E. G. Colvin, I.C.S., who in his turn was relieved by Major C. Herbert on the 26th November 1897.

Haraoti Agency.—Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, I.C.S., held charge thro. the year.

Ulwar Agency.—Major T. C. Pears held charge from 1st April to 15 August 1897 and from 15th November 1897 to 15th March 1898. Captain J Impey officiated as Political Agent at Ulwar from August to November, whi Major Pears held charge of the Gwalior Residency. Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., took over charge of the Ulwar Agency from Major Pears on the 16th March 1898 on the latter's transfer to Jodhpore.

Kotah Agency.—Captain W. Stratton received charge from Mr. G. R. Irwin, I.C.S., on the 7th April 1897, and held it till the close of the year.

Jhallawar Agency.—Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., held charge up to the 17th May 1897, when he was relieved by Captain C. A. Kemball, who continued to hold the appointment throughout the year.

Bikanir Agency.—Colonel H. A. Vincent held charge throughout the year.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Sir Robert Crosthwaite left Abu on tour on the 23rd August 1897, and after visiting Oodeypore and Bhurtpore proceeded to Simla. He left Simla on the 8th September, and visited Jeypore and Ajmere on his return journey.

The regular annual cold weather tour commenced on the 5th December 1897. Leaving Abu on that date, Sir Robert Crosthwaite travelled to Sirohi, where visits were exchanged with the Maharao, and the new hospital, the foundation-stone of which had been laid by Sir Robert Crosthwaite in December 1896, was formally opened by him. From Sirohi he proceeded to Kishengarh to attend, on the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh, the festivities in connection with the marriage of the Maharaja of Ulwar with the Kishengarh Chief's daughter. He next visited Jodhpore, and thence returned to Kishengarh, marching afterwards to Jeypore, Bundi, Kotah, and Jhallawar. While at Jeypore, he laid the foundation-stone of an irrigation dam in the bed of the Banganga stream. At a darbar held in the palace at Bundi, Sir Robert Crosthwaite presented His Highness Maharao Raja Raghubir Singh with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, of which His Highness was appointed a Knight Commander on the 1st January 1897. During his halt at Kotah Sir Robert Crosthwaite laid the foundation-stone of a Public Library in the State Gardens. Leaving Jhalrapatan on the 7th February 1898, on the 15th idem he reached Chitor, where he exchanged visits with His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore. He then paid a second visit to Jodhpore, and on this occasion he invested His Highness the Maharaja with full governing powers. From Jodhpore he returned to Abu on the 20th February 1898, having been on tour for two and-a-half months.

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS.

The chief event of the year was the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The Jubilee was celebrated by all the Chiefs in Rajputana with manifestations of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty. Salutes were fired and darbars were held at the capitals of all the Native States. Festivities and ceremonies in various forms were observed throughout Rajputana. The occasion was commemorated in more permanent form by laying the foundation-stones of public buildings in several of the States and by commencing the construction of memorial tanks. On the occasion of the Jubilee the salute of His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore was increased by two guns, and the Maharani was appointed a member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. At the same time, His Highness Maharaja Bhanwar Pal of Kerowlee was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pratap Singh, who went to England to represent the Jodhpore Imperial State Cavalry on the occasion of the Jubilee, was invested by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress with the insignia of a Knight

Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India. He also received the degree of LL.D. at Cambridge.

The following Native Officers who represented in England the various Imperial Service Troops on the occasion of the Jubilee were admitted to the Second Class Order of British India:—

(i) Colonel Chatru Singh, Bahadur, Commandant, Imperial Service Cavalry, Bhurtpore.

(ii) Rao Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh, Commandant of the Bikanir Camel Corps.

(iii) Major Daood Khan, Commandant, Imperial Service Lancers, Ulwar.

Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, Superintendent of the Jeypore Imperial Service Transport, was on the same occasion admitted to the First Class Order of British India.

The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on Natha Singh, Commandant of the Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry.

In October 1897 His Highness Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh, of Dholepore, was attached to the staff of Major-General W. P. Symons, C.B., and took part in the Tirah expedition upon the North-West Frontier of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., A.-D.-C., was also present during the campaign and served on the staff of Generals Elles and Lockhart, being slightly wounded.

The services of Sahibzada Muhammad Obeidullah Khan, C.S.I., Minister of Tonk State, were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on the frontier. He went to Peshawar in September and returned in November 1897.

His Highness Maharawal Oodeysinghji, of Dungarpore, died on the 13th February 1898 at the age of 60 years. The Government of India have sanctioned the succession of his grandson Bijey Singh, a lad 11½ years of age.

Maji Shekhawatji, the widow of the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh, of Jodhpore, died on the 23rd January 1898.

Her Highness the elder Maharani Hadiji, of Kerowlee, died in April 1897. The scarcity alluded to in the report for 1896-97 ceased in Rajputana with the rains of the latter year. Cases of plague occurred during the cold weather at Kalandari and four other villages of the Sirohi State, but the epidemic had practically ceased before the close of the year under report, although five cases occurred in April. There were altogether 135 indigenous cases and 138 deaths, all within the limits of Sirohi, although a few imported cases occurred elsewhere.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

A statement is attached, marked A, showing the rainfall during the year 1897-98. The average fall for the whole Province was 25 inches 94 cents as compared with 24 inches 26 cents in the preceding year. The agricultural prospects of the year have been on the whole satisfactory and the rainfall sufficient.

In Meywar the rainfall was 24·6 inches as compared with 29·56 in the previous year. The rain was well distributed and the *kharif* crop was very good. The outturn of the *rabi* crop is expected to be equal to the average.

In Dungarpore the *kharif* and *rabi* harvests are reckoned at 10 and 14 annas in the rupee. It is estimated that the yield of the *mhowa* trees will only amount to half the output of a normal year. In the Kotra District both the *rabi* and *kharif* crops were good.

The rainfall registered in Banswara, Pertabgarh and Kushalgarh was 36·20, 28·42, and 26·98 inches respectively against 28·76, 27·38, and 36·17 inches during the preceding year. The *kharif* and *rabi* crops in these States were on the whole good.

The rainfall in most of the Parganas of Marwar was above the average and evenly distributed. The *kharif* crop was to some extent damaged by

locusts, but the heavy rainfalls at the end of the monsoon neutralized the loss, lowered the prices of food-grains and favoured the *rabi* sowings. The famine relief works mentioned in the report for 1896-97 were finally closed in Jul 1897, but gratuitous aid was continued for some time longer.

The rainfall throughout the State of Jeysulmere was exceptionally good, being considerably in excess of the average. A much larger area of land than usual was brought under cultivation, but locusts which appeared just before the time of harvest seriously damaged the *kharif* crops and fodder. Relief works were finally closed on the 1st August 1897.

In Sirohi, though the rainfall was somewhat below the average, but being seasonable both the harvests were good.

The average of rainfall in the Jeypore State was 18·97 inches against the average of 25·46 in previous years ; the rainfall, though below the average, was timely, and both the *kharif* and *rabi* harvests were good.

In Kishengarh the rainfall registered was 19·04 inches.

In the States of Bhurtpore, Dholepore, and Kerowlee also there was sufficient rain, and the outturn of crops was good.

The rainfall in Bundi was 20·45 inches. The *kharif* crop was much injured by locusts, and the outturn of the *rabi* crops, owing partly to the late winter rains and partly to hailstorms, fell short of the forecast.

The rainfall in Tonk was sufficient and timely, and consequently both the harvests were good. All the relief works in this State were closed in September 1897.

In Shahpura the rainfall was sufficient and agricultural produce good.

In Ulwar the *kharif* crop was generally good and fodder abundant; but owing to the premature cessation of the rains, the prospects of the *rabi* crops were not favourable. The winter rains were not sufficient, and the crops suffered from hailstorms and high winds. Consequently prices continued to rule high.

The rainfall in Kotah, though below the average, was evenly distributed. The *kharif* crop is reported to have been excellent, and the *rabi* crop is expected to yield about 12 annas in the rupee.

In Jhallawar the outturn of the *rabi* crop was poor, but the *kharif* harvest is reported to have been excellent, and the distress which was felt owing to high prices has been removed.

The rainfall in Bikanir was 15·24 inches as compared with the average fall of 10·85 inches during the previous three years. The *kharif* crop was on the whole good, and the people are recovering from the effects of the past two bad seasons. The *rabi* crop has also been good.

NATIVE STATES.

Meywar.—The Maharana continues to administer the State with the assistance of Sahaiwala Arjan Singh and Kothari Balwant Singh. There is still much room for improvement in the administration of police and criminal justice. The police force especially needs reform, as evidenced by their frequent failure to arrest offenders or to recover stolen property. The jails require extension, and the roads are often neglected. But while it is easy to point to blots in the administration, it will be remembered that conservative Meywar has till lately been a country difficult of access and practically isolated from more advanced regions. These drawbacks no longer exist in the same degree, and with the advent and extension of lines of railways and of telegraph, progress and reform may confidently be looked for in the near future. The Imperial telegraph line was extended from Mauli to Nathdwara, and an office was opened at the latter station in January 1898. The Chitore-Oodeypore Railway, which was under the management of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, was taken over by the State on the 1st January 1898.

The extension of this line from Debari to Oodeypore, a distance of about 8 miles, is in progress, and schemes which will carry the railway through the less advanced parts of the country are in contemplation. The Meteorological Recording Station alluded to in the last year's report has been completed, but nothing further has been done towards carrying out the scheme, mentioned in last year's report, for supplying the Oodeypore city with fresh water.

Dungarpore.—The chief event has been the death of His Highness the Maharawal Oodey Singh and the succession to the *gadi* of his grandson Bijey Singh. Arrangements for the future administration of this State are under consideration. There has, it is reported, been a decrease of crimes amongst the Bhils. The number of criminal and civil cases instituted during the year, *i.e.*, 1st July 1896 to 30th June 1897, was 1,573. Of this total 876 were settled and 697 were left pending. The jail is being enlarged to prevent overcrowding.

Banswara.—The present Chief is advanced in years and pays more attention to religious observances than to State affairs. But the administration is carried on smoothly under the direction of Mehta Lal Singh, who continues to perform the duties of Kamdar. The State has been relieved from debt, and there are indications of general improvements. The long outstanding claim against the Darbar of Man Shunkar, the heir of the late Gunpat Lal, banker and State treasurer, has been finally settled.

Pertabgarh.—The administration continues to progress under the present Maharawal Rugnath Singh with the assistance of Mr. Framji Bhikaji, a Government pensioner. The imprudent overcoinage of past years and the substitution of the Imperial for the Salim Sahi rupee in neighbouring States have caused much depreciation of the local currency. The finances of the State are not in a satisfactory condition, and need close attention. The feeder road from Pertabgarh to Mandesaur on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway line has been completed and is open for traffic. The income of the State amounted to R4,01,387-6-6 and the expenditure to R4,26,240-9-6, or R24,853-3-0 in excess of the receipts. Rupees 66,068-5-9 were paid during the year towards the liquidation of the debt, which was largely increased on account of expenses in connection with the marriage of His Highness's daughter with the Bikanir Chief.

Marwar.—The year has been an eventful one for Marwar. A son and heir was born to His Highness the Maharaja on the 14th January 1898. The Maharaja himself was invested with full powers on the 18th of February, and the occasion was marked by restoring to the Darbar the complete administration of the District of Malani, in which the criminal jurisdiction had hitherto been exercised under the control of the Resident.

Improvement continued in almost every branch of the administration, which still retains the experienced guidance of Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., as Musahib Ala and Chief Minister under His Highness the Maharaja. The finances of the State are in a satisfactory condition. The revised register of criminal tribes is now complete and measures for settling down their members are in active progress. There has been a reduction in the number of serious criminal cases. The construction of the Balotra-Shadipali Railway has been energetically continued and permanent-way materials and girders for the first 60 miles have been ordered. Much credit is due to Mr. Home for his successful management of the railways and public works. The net profits on the open railway amounted to 10·50 per cent. on capital cost, against 10·11 per cent. in the previous year.

The conservancy tramway has been completed: it is difficult to overestimate the benefit it confers upon the city population.

Sirohi.—His Highness the Maharao, with the assistance of his Dewan, continues to administer the State affairs. The finances are satisfactory. The Darbar has been most thorough in carrying out the preventive measures necessitated by an outbreak of plague, which has fortunately been confined to Kalandari and four other small villages in the vicinity. The disease had practically disappeared before the end of the year, although three or four cases occurred in April

Jeysulmere.—Owing to exceptionally good rains, the year was a prosperous one. The administration of the State was conducted by Dewan Rai Bahadur Mehta Jagjiwan. He has now proceeded to his native country for the benefit of his health, and Thakur Rajiwi Sheodan Singh has been appointed to carry on the duties of Dewan during his absence.

Jeypore.—His Highness the Maharaja continues to satisfactorily administer his State and is ably assisted by the Chief Member, Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mukerji, C.I.E., and the members of the State Council.

The work of settling down members of the criminal tribes has been energetically prosecuted. A large number of absconding Minas have been intercepted and brought under surveillance. Several celebrated dakaits have been arrested. These measures can hardly fail to exercise a useful influence in reducing crime in Jeypore. In seven out of the twelve reported cases of dakaiti and three of poisoning for plunder which were committed during the year the offenders were arrested, and in the remaining eight cases police enquiries are still proceeding.

The work on the Jeypore-Madhopore Railway, which has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, has been started, and the construction of the reservoir at Ramgarh alluded to in the last year's report has also been commenced.

The Public Works Department under the able supervision of Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E., has continued to show excellent results. The Medical Department has also made satisfactory progress under the supervision of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E. His departure on promotion after the close of the year has severed a long and useful connection with the State.

Kishengarh.—The principal event of the year was the marriage of the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja with the Chief of Ulwar in December 1897. The condition of the State continues to be satisfactory. His Highness the Maharaja is ably assisted by his Dewan Rao Bahadur Shyam Sunder Lal in the administration. There has been little internal crime, but there have been complaints from neighbouring States of the supineness of the Kishengarh Police in arresting fugitive offenders. Irrigation has been largely extended. The social reform movement is making good progress.

The finances are in a satisfactory condition. The surplus in the treasury at the end of the year under review was reported to be ₹4,28,194.

Lawa.—There is nothing special to record of this little Thakurate, the affairs of which are satisfactory.

Bhurtpore.—His Highness the Maharaja returned from Mussoorie in October 1897, and till the close of the year remained at Bhurtpore. The administration of the State continues to be conducted by the Dewan under the control of the Political Agent with a consultative Council. The survey and revenue settlement is in progress under Mr. O'Dwyer, C.S. A large number of wild cattle has been driven into the enclosure referred to in the last year's report, and two more enclosures are under construction. This work is personally supervised by His Highness the Maharaja, and is much appreciated by the cultivators whose crops are thus being protected.

Kerowlee.—There is nothing special to record of Kerowlee, which continues to be satisfactorily administered.

Dholepore.—His Highness the Maharaj Rana, with the aid of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, conducted operations against the gangs of notorious dakaits who have hitherto resorted to the broken ground on the banks of the Chambal River. A large number of suspected dakaits have been arrested and are under trial upon specific charges. The relief works were closed in September 1897. It is estimated that a sum of ₹1,22,859 was spent up to the end of July 1897 during the scarcity in the construction of works and in other forms of relief.

Bundi.—The administration of the State has on the whole been good. A new Revenue Code was introduced, which is calculated to give relief to the cultivators. Attention has been given to communications.

The finances suffered from the adverse season and short crops of the year. The revenue fell to ₹7,00,000 from ₹7,22,305 in the previous year, and the expenditure exceeded the income by ₹20,000.

Tonk.—The administration is conducted by His Highness the Nawab with the able assistance of his Minister Sahibzada Muhammad Obeidullah Khan, C.S.I. During Sahibzada Obeidullah Khan's deputation to Peshawar during the recent operations against the tribes on the North-Western Frontier the current duties of Minister were creditably discharged by Sahibzada Ahmad Yar Khan. The scarcity and famine mentioned in last year's report terminated in September. Excluding expenditure in relief works on the railway, the State and its subjects spent ₹97,903 on the relief of distress. The revision of the land revenue settlement by Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.S., has been completed in four out of six parganas. A Land Revenue Regulation and a Manual dealing with Land Revenue Administration were introduced during the year. Three dakaities were reported. An improvement was effected in the police administration of the outlying parganas, and, in spite of the scarcity and distress that prevailed, order was well maintained. The income of the year amounted to ₹17,01,237 and the expenditure to ₹16,09,215, leaving a surplus of ₹92,022 at the close of the year. The State debt amounted to ₹5,39,954. An agreement has been framed for the construction of the Chabra section of the Goona-Bara Railway, and construction trains were running into Chabra in March. The feeder road connecting Sironj with the Indian Midland Railway is in progress.

Shahpura.—The general administration of the Chiefship is progressing satisfactorily. No case of dakaiti was reported and the police are said to be efficient, but the Criminal and Civil Courts need improvement. The financial position of the State is good, and the relations of the Chief with the Jagirdars are satisfactory.

Ulwar.—The principal event of the year was the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja with the daughter of the Chief of Kishengarh. The new Police Regulations and the rules for the guidance of the police force and the Criminal Courts appear to work well in practice. The survey and settlement work under Mr. O'Dwyer is in progress. The financial position of the State is sound, and a large amount of surplus revenue has been invested in Government securities. The Irregular Troops have been reduced by 523 men, which will cause a saving of ₹20,465 per annum in expenditure. A daring burglary was committed on the State Treasury in the Ulwar Fort. Rupees 12,000 out of ₹18,552 which were extracted were recovered and four out of the seven culprits arrested.

The Raja of Nimrana continues to manage his estate under the advice of the Political Agent.

Kotah.—The principal event of the year was the marriage of His Highness the Maharao with the daughter of the Chief of Kutch in April 1897. The affairs of this State continue satisfactory. The administration is conducted by His Highness the Maharao with the assistance of Diwan Rai Bahadur Chobé Raghunath Das. The finances of the State are good, but owing to extraordinary expenses the charges exceeded the income of the year. The abnormal charges which amounted to ₹10,43,354 include the sum of ₹6,62,000 paid towards the construction of the Goona-Bara Railway and ₹2,50,000 spent on the occasion of the marriage of His Highness the Maharao. The work on the Goona-Bara Railway is making good progress, and the surveys have been continued from Baran to Kotah. The returns show an increased number of petty cases of crime attributable partly to the scarcity and high prices, but there has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of dakaiti, the figures being 11 as against 18 in the preceding year.

Jhallawar.—Kuar Bhawani Singh has been selected by the Government of India as the Chief of the new State of Jhallawar in succession to Zalim Singh, who is now living at Benares. The orders of Government regarding the new State of Jhallawar were announced in public darbar in June 1897. Kuar Bhawani Singh has not yet been invested with powers, as certain details still require settlement. The State continues under the administration of the Political Agent assisted by the Dewan. The financial position is sound.

Bikanir.—The chief event of the year was the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja with the daughter of the Maharawal of Pertabgarh on the [illegible] July 1897. Sahibzada Hamiduzzafar, Khan Bahadur, a Deputy Col[illegible] the North-Western Provinces, has been appointed Vice-President of the Coun[illegible] The services of Maharao Siwai Singh, one of the Members of Council, have bee[illegible] dispensed with. The administration is carried on by the Council, under the guidance of the Resident. The financial position is good. The closing balance of the year was R39,39,050, of which R26,01,400 are in Government securities. The work on the railway line from Bikanir to Bhatinda is in progress, and a length of 40 miles has been completed. The portion connecting Bikanir with the stone quarries at Khari will shortly be open for traffic. The net profits from railway amounted to R69,374-0-9. Seven dakaities were reported during the year.

The famine relief works were closed in July 1897. A sum of R1,54,462 was spent on the construction of the Ghaggar Canals and R30,331 in famine relief. The Resident has included in his report an interesting account of the principal vegetable products which are used by the people to supplement their food-supply in times of scarcity.

Coal of fair quality has been found in more than one place near the capital, and the preliminary arrangements are being made for testing the extent of the reef.

PLAGUE.

In the year under report several cases of bubonic plague occurred in five villages in Sirohi territory, namely, Kalandari, Teori, Wardra, Churial, and Sanpura. The first cases were not detected till the end of November 1897. The primary cause of the epidemic from which these villages suffered is attributed to the people who came in numbers from Poona *viâ* Pindwara Station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. About the 15th November seven persons succumbed to plague in the villages of Teori and Churial and six more between the 20th and 27th idem. Three suspicious deaths were subsequently discovered in Wardra, a village 2 miles from those first named. Five deaths occurred between the 25th and 29th in Sanpura, a village 14 miles to the north-east. The village of Kalandari, which has a population of about 4,000 people, was last attacked and suffered most. On the appearance of the disease the affected villages were vacated. Sheds were erected and the segregation enforced. Measures were adopted to prevent people passing between infected and non-infected villages. Surgeon-Captain Grant has been in charge of the infected area since the beginning of January 1898, when he was placed on special duty. All possible precautions were taken by the Sirohi Darbar to prevent the spread of the disease, and preventive measures were successfully carried out under the direction and supervision of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States, who was ably assisted by Surgeon-Captain Grant.

The total number of deaths reported up to end of March 1898 was as follows :—

Name of Village.	Deaths.
Teori	33
Churial	23
Wardra	8
Sanpura	5
Kalandari	69
TOTAL	138

In Kalandari five more deaths occurred in April 1898, but the other villages were free and the epidemic has disappeared. There was no case of indigenous plague in any other part of Rajputana.

Twenty cases of plague were detected at the railway stations on the line, *viz.*:—

6	at Abu Road.
4	at Pindwara.
3	at Jodhpore.
2	at Marwar Junction.
1	at Jowalia Station.
1	at Nadbai (Bhurtpore).
1	at Ajmere.
1	at Bhinwalia.
1	at Salawas (Jodhpore).
20	

Rigorous platform inspections of railway passengers arriving from infected tracts have been continuously made at Abu Road, Ajmere and Bandikui as well as at smaller stations. Segregation camps have been established at all important stations, and arrangements are made for the reception and treatment of infected passengers. A camp of observation for pilgrims to the Hedjaz from Rajputana was established at Bandikui; Surgeon-Captain J. B. Maloney, who arrived on the 14th December 1897, being placed in charge of the camp and of the platform inspections. Assistant Surgeon P. A. McCarthy is in charge of the inspection of passengers at the Ajmere Railway Station. Assistant Surgeon F. Bradley makes a similar inspection at Abu Road. Two native Travelling Inspectors have lately been appointed to travel over the railway lines passing through Rajputana to ensure that the plague regulations are strictly carried out, and that abuses do not occur. Similar steps have been taken by the various Darbars in respect of the railway lines within their territories, and a watch has been maintained on the borders of Rajputana to prevent people from infected areas entering the province unobserved by road.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Jeypore Transport Corps, having been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, started fully equipped in the beginning of September and served throughout the Tirah campaign on the North-West Frontier. The Government of India have expressed their warm appreciation of the services rendered by this corps.

The Jodhpore Imperial Service Cavalry joined the Reserve Brigade at Rawal Pindi about the middle of September 1897. With the exception of a small detachment which was sent to the Khaibar Pass, they were not required for actual duty in the field and returned to Jodhpore at the end of 1897. The services of Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., who was attached to the staff of General Sir William Lockhart, were specially acknowledged by that officer and by the Government of India. He was attended by a small escort under Native Officers of the force. He received a slight wound during the Tirah campaign.

The Ulwar Imperial Service Troops Cavalry and Infantry were inspected by the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops during the year. They continue to make progress in efficiency and discipline.

The Bikanir Camel Corps is maintained in a state of high efficiency. It was the best shooting corps among Imperial Service Troops during the year.

MINTS.

The excessive coinage of rupees in the State mint at Bundi resulted in the depreciation of the local currency, and the Darbar was advised to stop mint operations so as to prevent a further fall.

The mint at Jhallawar remained closed during the year.

The statement below shows the quantity of silver accepted at the various mints during the year under report :—

States.	Quantity of silver in tolas.	Remarks.
Bhurtpore	*Nil.*	
Bundi	3,17,686	
Jeysulmere	49,000	
Jeypore	13,13,076	
Kishengarh	1,05,379	
Kerowlee	25,059 $\frac{49}{96}$	
Kotah	24,130	
Marwar	7,455 $\frac{369}{410}$	
Oodeypore	83,422 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Pertabgarh	88,749	
Tonk	32,157	
Jhallawar	*Nil.*	

A

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Statement showing the rainfall in Native States during the year 1897-98.

Number.	Station.	April 1897.	May 1897.	June 1897.	July 1897.	August 1897.	September 1897.	October 1897.	November 1897.	December 1897.	January 1898.	February 1898.	March 1898.	Total.
1	Abu	·14	...	·32	19·19	19·83	13·66	2·22	...	...	...	·41	...	55·77
2	Sirohi or Erinpura	...	...	2·41	9·04	5·94	3·76	·39	...	...	...	·36	...	21·90
3	Marwar or Jodhpore	·15	·03	·92	2·87	6·37	2·50	1·64	...	...	...	·59	...	15·07
4	Kherwara	...	...	·77	9·61	9·24	3·	·11	...	...	...	·44	...	23·17
5	Pertabgarh	·03	...	3·66	10·99	8·84	3·06	·90	...	...	...	·74	...	28·22
6	Meywar or Oodeypore	·03	...	·89	7·88	9·25	5·96	·02	...	...	...	·40	...	24·43
7	Jhallawar	·06	...	4·98	5·99	15·16	4·32	...	...	...	...	·53	...	31·04
8	Kotah	·03	·48	3·10	11·10	8·47	2·79	·07	...	...	...	·64	...	26·68
9	Deoli	·08	·44	·80	9·69	7·16	3·20	·45	...	...	...	1·76	...	23·58
10	Shahpura	·16	...	·65	10·98	8·72	6·29	1·6	...	...	...	·30	...	28·16
11	Ajmere	·21	·27	·17	8·03	12·39	1·05	·92	...	...	...	·22	...	23·26
12	Jeypore	·15	·66	·25	5·85	7·32	1·86	·07	...	...	...	...	...	16·16
13	Kerowlee	...	·28	3·02	9·58	6·37	1·87	·21	...	...	...	1·72	...	23·05
14	Dholepore	...	·03⅓	2·21½	10·77	10·73	3·40⅓	...	...	...	...	2·12⅓	...	29·27½
15	Bhurtpore	...	·03	1·18	9·18	11·22	3·13	...	...	...	...	2·13	...	26·87
16	Ulwar	...	·15	1·68	12·93	13·62	1·86	...	...	...	...	2·39	...	32·63
17	Bikanir	...	·12	·11	5·29	10·51	·48	·16	...	...	·04	1·50	...	18·21
18	Tonk	·02	·10	·57	9·30	8·50	2·82	·51	...	...	...	2·30	·02	24·14
19	Bundi	...	·70	2·44	7·74	7·85	1·52	·20	...	...	1·16	...	...	21·61

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General in

the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

PART II.

COURT OF VAKILS.

The following is a statement of the cases adjudicated by the Lower Courts of Vakils in Rajputana :—

Offences.	Number of cases in				Total.
	Meywar Court.	Jeypore Court.	Marwar Court.	Haraoti Court.	
Against person	...	...	...	...	...
Against property	...	...	...	...	...
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto without ditto	4	1	4	2	11
Dakaiti with aggravated circumstances	2	...	...	...	2
Ditto without ditto	...	1	4	5	10
Cattle-lifting	3	2	20	12	37
Burglary	...	...	2	2	4
Theft	1	4	6	3	14
Miscellaneous	...	5	4	16	25
Total	10	13	40	40	103

It will be seen that there were no offences against person. The total number of cases tried in the four Courts was 103 against 93 in the previous year. In the Meywar and Jeypore Courts the cases decreased from 14 and 20 to 10 and 13 respectively; but in the Marwar and Haraoti Courts the numbers increased from 33 and 24 to 40 in each.

The following statement indicates the number of appeals instituted and disposed of by the Upper or Appellate Court during the year :—

Names of Courts against whose decisions appeals were received.	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases in which the Lower Courts' decisions were			Remaining at the close of the year.
				Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	
Meywar	...	4	4	1	2	1	...
Jeypore	...	9	9	6	...	3	...
Marwar	...	4	4	2	2	...	...
Haraoti	...	9	9	6	2	1	...
Total	...	26	26	15	6	5	...

There were no appeals pending at the beginning of the year. Of the 26 appeals instituted during the year all were disposed of, the Lower Courts' decisions being confirmed in fifteen instances, revised in six, and reversed in five.

BORDER COURTS.

The Border Courts disposed of 199 cases as detailed below :—

Cases settled between	Meywar and Banswara and Pertabgarh	. .	44
,,	,, Banswara and Pertabgarh	. . . .	80
,,	,, Banswara and Kushalgarh	. . . .	34
,,	,, Meywar and Dungarpore	. . . .	41

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

Lieutenant J. C. D. Pinney, of the Central India Horse, was employed on the settlement of internal boundaries in Meywar. He disposed of 41 cases representing the demarcation of about 51 miles of boundary. In the majority of the cases the adjustments were arrived at by mutual agreement. The total number of cases now awaiting settlement is reported to be 554.

His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi personally settled several internal boundary disputes. Captain Bruce, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, also decided some cases in Sirohi, and others are being determined by arbitration.

The work of erecting pillars on the Meywar-Sirohi boundary was inevitably postponed on a portion of the line owing to the alleged incorrectness of the boundary maps.

EDUCATION.

The report submitted by the Principal on the Mayo College has been reviewed as usual in a resolution, a copy of which will be found among the appendices to this report.

In Jeypore there were 109 public educational institutions against 110 in the previous year, while the number of pupils increased from 8,750 to 8,993. The number of private schools have continued to increase. In 1894-95 there were 472 such institutions, in 1895-96 they rose to 588 and in 1896-97 to 623 and in 1897-98 to 663 with 16,596 pupils. There were thus 772 institutions of all kinds in the latter year with 25,589 pupils, of whom 621 were girls. The charges for education amounted to R1,44,153; of this R91,144 were met by the State and the balance of R53,009 from private sources.

Of the 9 candidates who presented themselves for the B. A. examination at Allahabad University 4 passed. The Intermediate test was satisfied by 6 out of 11, and 15 out of 20 candidates were successful in the Matriculation examination.

There was no change during the year in the number of schools in Meywar. The number of pupils was 3,040. The expenditure amounted to R22,682. Three boys of the Maharana's High School passed the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University, and two passed the middle class examination. There has been no improvement in the schools at Banswara, Pertabgarh, and Kushalgarh; the attendance of boys in these places was 170, 112, and 175 respectively.

The Jaswant College in Jodhpore has been affiliated up to the B. A. Standard to the Allahabad University. Two out of the six candidates passed the Intermediate examination. Three students went up for the Entrance examination and were all successful, while 6 out of 11 boys passed the Middle Anglo-Vernacular examination.

A new school was opened in Bundi for the education of boys belonging to the family of His Highness and the Sardars and officials of the State.

There are 13 schools in the Tonk State attended by 857 pupils. The High School at Tonk teaches up to the Matriculation Standard.

A committee has been appointed in Ulwar to enquire into and submit a scheme for the re-organization of the educational department in the State. At the end of the year there were 93 schools for boys and 14 for girls. Two schools for boys have been closed for want of sufficient progress. The total charges on account of education amounted to R44,864 against R44,288 in the preceding year. One out of three candidates passed the Entrance examination, and two out of five were successful at the Middle Class examination.

The number of schools in Bhurtpore fell from 104 in 1896-97 to 89 and the number of pupils from 2,957 to 2,648. The decrease in the number of pupils is attributed to the unhealthy season, which prevented many of the younger children from attending the schools. Despite the falling-off in numbers, the provision for education continued to increase. The expenditure amounted to R26,259-13-0 as compared with R19,369-12-0 in 1895-96 and R2,361-13-3 in 1896-97.

The number of schools in Dholepore remained the same, *viz.*, six, but the number of pupils fell from 372 to 366. The expenditure amounted to R2,307 as in the previous year, a very inadequate allotment.

There are in all 23 educational institutions in Kotah, comprising 21 village schools, one high school and a school for Nobles at Kotah, besides three girls' schools. They were attended by 1,490 pupils, including 85 girls. Of the three candidates from the Kotah High School one passed the Entrance examination, and all the 10 boys who were sent up for the Middle Class examination were successful. One of the three candidates from the Nobles' school passed the Middle Class examination of the North-Western Provinces.

In Bikanir there are 17 schools, and the total number of pupils attending rose to 1,606 from 1,593 in the previous year. The Darbar High School has been affiliated to the Allahabad University. There are 13 district schools.

The attendance in the schools in Jhallawar fell from 1,139 pupils in 1896-97 to 964. There were 20 pupils in the girls' school in the Chaoni.

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES AND JAILS.

Vital Statistics.—Registration of births and deaths has been attempted in 17 States as in the previous year, but the figures in many of the returns are still inaccurate, and the agency employed in collecting these statistics requires much improvement.

Sanitation.—Sanitation is making progress in most States; fear of plague has to some extent roused the people from apathy. New system of water-supply and of conservancy are being instituted in some of the principal towns. Village sanitation is also receiving attention, chiefly under the advice given by medical officers during their tours.

Vaccination.—Vaccination continues to make steady progress; 292,630 primary successful operations were performed in 1897-98 against 269,300 in the previous year. The expenditure on vaccination increased from R30,169 in 1896-97 to R32,338 in 1897-98; the average cost of each successful operation was 21 pies as in 1897-98.

Dispensaries.—There are now 136 hospitals and dispensaries against 131 in the previous year, and in these 15,025 indoor and 948,088 outdoor patients were treated. In the previous year the number of patients treated were 13,890 indoor and 889,308 outdoor. The increase in the present year is partly attributable to the greater popularity of European methods of treatment. The Crosthwaite Hospital in Sirohi, which has been completed, was opened in December 1897. It will be an excellent substitute for the old and inadequate dispensary. A new wing for eye diseases capable of containing 25 beds was added to the Hewson Hospital at Jodhpore. The new hospital at Dholepore has been completed. The new General Hospital at Ajmere is still defective in many important points for want of funds.

Two thousand eight hundred and sixteen cases of cholera were reported during the year, of which 1,496 proved fatal. The epidemic broke out in Bhurtpore, Ulwar, and Jhallawar in the middle of June and extended over the greater part of Rajputana. It practically disappeared in September. It was in many instances proved to have originated in use of bad grain and unwholesome seeds which the people were compelled to eat during the scarcity.

The outbreak of plague in Rajputana has already been referred to. The Administrative Medical Officer justly eulogizes the admirable work done in this connection by Surgeon-Captain W. J. Grant, whose devotion and unceasing efforts, despite unusual difficulties, deserves the highest credit and were crowned by complete success. It is probably due in no small degree to Dr. Grant's sustained exertions and skilful management under the general control of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams that indigenous plague was prevented from spreading through Rajputana.

There were 817 deaths from small-pox reported as against 4,021 in the previous year. Vaccination is doing much to mitigate this disease.

Fifty-eight thousand and twenty-nine operations were performed with a mortality of only ·07 per cent. The expenditure on institutions rose from R2,99,326 in 1896 to R3,12,828 in 1897.

JAILS.

Returns were received from 20 jails in Native States. The daily average number of prisoners in these jails rose from 4,792·23 in 1896 to 4,919·73 in 1897, and the average death-rate fell from 28·17 to 23·58 per mille. Most of the jails in Rajputana are in good condition, but the jails at Banswara, Pertabgarh and Dholepore are old and badly constructed, while there has been overcrowding in the jails at Oodeypore and Jhallawar.

Female hospitals continue to make satisfactory progress. Miss Adams' work at Jodhpore, where her tact and skilful treatment have to a large extent secured the confidence of all classes from the palace to the hovel, deserves special mention.

On the whole, it may be said that the medical record for the year is satisfactory. The Government have evinced their approval of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Adams' administration, which extended over three-quarters of the term under review, by promoting him permanently to the appointment of Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Excluding irrigation works in the British Districts of Ajmere-Merwara, which are reviewed in a separate report, the expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Rajputana (Imperial) amounted to ₹3,33,308 and the outlay on Public Works in the Native States to ₹53,10,399. Of this sum nearly twenty lakhs of rupees were spent in Marwar alone principally on the Shadipali-Balotra railway line, which it is anticipated will be completed and open for traffic by the end of the year 1899. The broad gauge line from Guna to Bara will, it is expected, be open for goods traffic in October 1898 and for passenger traffic in March 1899. The metre gauge line from Bikanir northwards is practically complete for 41½ miles. Work has been commenced on the metre gauge line between Sanganir and Siwai Madhopore in Jeypore. The Meywar Darbar have taken over the management of their line from Chitorgarh to Debari, and work is now in progress on the extension of this line to the capital Oodeypore.

Considerable progress has been made on irrigation works especially in Jeypore on the Ramgarh Project, in Bikanir on the Ghaggar Canal scheme, and in Bhurtpore on the Bareta Bund and Banganga River channel.

POSTAL.

The experimental post offices opened at the following places in 1897-98 and previous years having proved self-supporting were made permanent during the year:—

At Nadesma, „ Khemli —Meywar.
„ Narainpura—Marwar.
„ Jael and Chanand—Marwar.
„ Parbati Bridge—Tonk.
„ Kalandri—Sirohi.

Progress is being made towards postal unity in Rajputana, and the Kotah Darbar have agreed to open Imperial post offices at some of the larger towns. The total mileage of mail lines of all kinds was 5,135¼, being an increase of 130¼ miles over the previous year; 13,288,726 letters and 158,018 parcels were delivered, showing an increase of 103,918 letters and 34,934 parcels over the returns for 1896-97. Rupees 76,11,774 were issued and ₹63,07,766 were paid in money orders, showing an increase of ₹4,96,697 and ₹2,11,934, respectively, over the figures for the preceding year. Speaking generally, the year's operations exhibit a steady and satisfactory advance throughout the Province, a result due mainly to the exertions of the Deputy Post Master General, Mr. G. Barton Groves, and to the cordial relations which he has known how to establish with the several Darbars and the Political Officers accredited to the States of Rajputana.

A. H. T. MARTINDALE,
Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

PART III.

CONTENTS.

(1) Meywar Residency Administration Report and enclosures.
(2) Western Rajputana States Residency Administration Report and enclosures.
(3) Jeypore Residency Administration Report and enclosures.
(4) Eastern Rajputana States Administration Report and enclosures.
(5) Harauti and Tonk Administration Report.
(6) Ulwar Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(7) Kotah Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(8) Jhallawar Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(9) Bikanir Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(10) Mayo College Administration Report and enclosures.
(11) Postal Administration Report and enclosures.
(12) General Report on Public Works.
(13) Review on the working of the Medical Institutions.

(1)

MEYWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 171-G., dated Oodeypore, the 11th April 1898.

From—MAJOR C. W. RAVENSHAW, Officiating Resident, Meywar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Meywar Residency for the year 1897-98, together with the reports of the officers in local political charge of the Banswara, Pertabgarh, and Dungarpore States.

2. I held charge of the Residency throughout the year.

3. His Highness, with the exception of short shooting excursions, has not been absent from his capital during the year, nor has made any tour in his State; he has generally enjoyed good health.

4. The Maharaj Kunwar's serious illness from enteric in December gave grave cause for anxiety. I am glad to report his complete recovery through the skilful treatment of Dr. Shepherd.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

5. The only notable event of the year has been the extension of the Imperial telegraph line from Mauli to Nathdwara and the opening at Nathdwara on the 21st January 1898 of an office for the despatch of messages.

6. Sir Robert Crosthwaite, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, visited Oodeypore between the 25th and 28th August 1897, and on the 15th February following he came to Chitor to bid farewell to His Highness the Maharana before proceeding to England.

7. The Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated with great manifestation of loyalty and good-will by the Chiefs and Nobles under this Residency. In commemoration of the event, the salute of His Highness the Maharana was increased by two guns. The Maharani also was honoured by being appointed a Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

SEASON AND CROPS.

8. The south-west monsoon rains began at Oodeypore on the 16th June and ended on the 28th September; during the month of June the amount of rainfall registered was somewhat below the average—7 inches and 88 cents were recorded at the Residency in July, 9 inches and 25 cents in August, and 5 inches and 96 cents in September, the total fall for the year being 24 inches and 6 cents as compared with an aggregate fall of 29 inches and 56 cents in the previous year.

9. The distribution of the rainfall was, however, good and the *kharif* crops gave an abundant harvest. Rain also fell during the cold weather, and as there was no injury by frost or rust to the *rabi* crops, the outturn is expected to be up to the average.

10. The following table shows the prices current of food-grains now obtaining in Meywar:—

	Srs.	Chs.	
Wheat	12	8	per rupee.
Barley	17	9	,,
Rice	8	3	,,
Jowar	21	1	,,
Gram	15	0	,,
Mukki	21	1	,,

PUBLIC HEALTH.

11. The Residency Surgeon reports that the year 1897 has been on the whole a healthy one, in which there was no unusual or exceptional sickness or mortality; 1,356 deaths occurred in Oodeypore City against 2,063 in 1896, giving a mortality of 29·55 per thousand of the population. The sanitary and conservancy arrangements are not under the control of the Residency Surgeon. No new dispensaries were opened or old ones closed during the year. The inspection of the Lansdowne Hospital and the dispensaries at Bhilwara, Chitor, Nathdwara, Rashmi, Kapasan, Sarna and Choti Sadri in Meywar, in addition to those at Banswara, Pertabgarh and Dungarpore, show a satisfactory result. The outlying dispensaries at Jehazpore, Mandalgarh, Sarara and Kusalgarh were not visited, owing to inspections and duties which had to be carried out along the south and south-eastern border of Meywar in connection with arrangements for preventing the entrance of bubonic plague into Meywar. All the large towns and villages are reported to have been free from unusual sickness or high death-rate, and no cases of any disease like bubonic plague had occurred.

12. In the Walfer Hospital, 3,390 women and children were treated during the year against 3,506 in 1896. The work of this hospital has been carried on by the Lady Doctor single-handed. Sanction has now been given by the Darbar to the pay of an Hospital Assistant and Compounder. With this assistance better results may be expected in this institution. Miss Perry, who was in charge of the Hospital, was transferred to Agra in December 1897, and under the recommendation of the Honorary Secretary to the Dufferin Fund, Calcutta, His Highness the Maharana has appointed Miss Graham, L.R.C.P.S., Ed., L.F.P.S., Glasgow, in her place.

JAIL.

13. The jail buildings are as usual in good order, but the accommodation is not sufficient and the old complaint of overcrowding still continues. The plans and estimates for the extension of the buildings, prepared some years ago, are still under consideration.

14. The daily average strength of prisoners was 401·96, being 53·96 in excess of the number for which accommodation is provided. The prisoners are fed and clothed on the same scale as is in force in the Ajmere Jail. Fifteen deaths occurred during the year against 17 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of 37·32 per thousand; the average daily number of sick was 13·19, against 18·94 in the previous year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

15. There is little to report under this head beyond intermittent work towards the completion of the Futteh Sagar Bund, the small summer palace of Sailaki-bari under this bund, the works connecting the Futteh Sagar and Pichola Lake, and a partial masonry duct for irrigation purposes from the Futteh Sagar. This Department is separate from the Railway, and under the charge of Mr. Williams. The main roads, such as the Debari and Kherwara Road and the roads in and around the city itself, are kept in such bad repair as to justify a desire that better supervision and more money should be spent on them.

16. No further steps have been taken in the project referred to in last year's report to supply the Oodeypore City with pure drinking water from the Bari Tank, 4 miles off in the hills, but a meteorological recording station has been completed and daily readings are recorded and telegraphed to Simla for inclusion in the Daily Weather Report.

ADMINISTRATION.

17. No change has been made in the Meywar State Administration during the year.

His Highness the Maharana continues to retain all powers in his own hands. Kothari Balwant Singh and Sahiwala Arjun Singh, who also constitute the Mehkma Khas, have jointly carried on the duties of Chief Ministerial Official.

18. The Civil and Criminal Courts in the city have been presided over by officials previously in British service; but all cases have to be referred to the Mahand Raj Sabha, a Council convened and selected by His Highness the Maharana from the "Solak," and then to the Maharana himself.

19. No returns have been received of civil, criminal or police cases in the city or district. The few cases of a serious nature which have been brought to my notice show absence of ability and knowledge in detection and prosecution of crime, and leave the impression that there must be a great deal of unreported and undetected crime in the State.

20. As far as I am able to learn, the financial condition of the State is satisfactory; but the usual statements of income and expenditure have not been received up to the date of writing this report.

21. From the reports submitted by the Darbar it appears that 41 cases of dakaiti were committed in the State during the year, of which 29 occurred in Khalsa territory and 12 in Jaghir. The Darbar police have not been able to recover any portion of the stolen property or to arrest any of the offenders concerned in the 41 cases. In two cases, however, the police of the neighbouring States succeeded in obtaining clue of the offenders and of the stolen property.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

22. There were 388 Moghias present in Meywar on 31st December 1897. Of these 283 are cultivators in possession of land; 57 are living with relatives and have no land of their own; 34 are chowkidars having little or no land, 9 are labourers and 5 are prisoners.

During the year 11 Moghias died; 4 new men were brought on the Register; 7 absconded and 3 returned. In the Choti Sadri District 5 Moghias were supplied with 9 bullocks for cultivation, and 24 Moghias received new *puttahs* for land in the Chitor District.

The Moghias of Hamirgarh, Chitor, Bhindar, Kanor, Bansi, Daryawad and Bhadesar were inspected by me during my cold weather tour. They all appeared to be fairly satisfied and had no serious complaint to make.

RAILWAY.

23. In August 1897, the Government of India lent the services of Mr. G. E. Lillie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, to the Meywar State for employment on the Oodeypore-Chitor Railway. Mr. Lillie assumed charge of his duties on the 14th September following.

The Oodeypore-Chitor Railway, worked heretofore by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, was taken over by the State on 1st January 1898.

The extension of the Railway to near Oodeypore has been provisionally sanctioned by the Government of India, and the work is in progress. Earthwork to the extent of nearly R20,000 has been done, and the masonry is progressing.

OPIUM.

24. The depression in the opium trade continues, and the number of chests that passes through the scales at Chitorgarh has greatly decreased of late years.

During the year under report 2,463½ chests were weighed at the scales. Of these 2,198½ were exported to China and the rest to British India for consumption. The amount of duty realized by the British Government was R13,55,100.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

25. Lieutenant J. C. D. Pinney, of the Central India Horse, who was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in Meywar, assumed charge of his duties on the 13th October 1897. The total number of cases disposed of since his arrival was 41, involving about 50 miles of internal boundaries. Of these, 7 were decided after enquiry by the Boundary Settlement Officer, and the remaining cases were settled either by mutual agreement or arbitration. Three boundary cases, previously settled but not marked, have been demarcated during the present year.

The total number now requiring settlement is reported to be 554.

EDUCATION.

26. There has been no change in the number of schools maintained at the capital and in the districts. The building in the capital used for the High School is badly situated and affords inadequate accommodation for the numbers attending. The total number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year was 3,040, which represents a ratio of 1·63 pupils per thousand of the population. The total expenditure during the year amounted to R22,682, of which R10,768 were paid by the State and the balance from the Education and Dispensary cess levied from the cultivators. Three students from the Maharana's High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, and two passed the Middle Class Examination.

COURT OF VAKILS.

27. The usual statements of the work done in the Meywar Court of Vakils are appended. Seven cases were instituted during the year, making, with 3 remaining over from last year, a total of 10. Of these, 6 were disposed of, leaving 4 for adjudication during the present year.

TOUR OF THE RESIDENT.

28. My cold weather tour lasted 73 days; starting from Oodeypore on the 12th October, I marched to Kherwara, Dungarpore, Salumbar and Dhebar, returning to head-quarters on the 27th idem. After a halt of about a fortnight at Oodeypore, I marched *vid* Nathdwara, Rajnugar, Banera, Bhilwara to Chitor, timing my return to Oodeypore on 2nd December in anticipation of giving over charge of the Residency to Colonel Curzon Wyllie, C.I.E. After my return, however, on receiving orders on the 23rd December that I was to continue in charge of the Residency, I undertook a third tour visiting Bhindar, Kanor, Daryawad, Banswara, Pertabgarh, Choti Sadri and Nimbahera. At Daryawad I presided over a Border Court, at which 44 cases, pending between the States of Meywar, Banswara and Pertabgarh, were disposed of.

DUNGARPORE.

29. The principal event of the year has been the demise, on the 13th February 1898, of His Highness the late Maharawal Udeysingji at the age of

60 years. He ruled the State for nearly 45 years, and his death is lamented by all who knew him. He had always been loyal to the British Government. He has been succeeded by his grandson Bijey Singh, a lad of about 11½ years of age, and whom it is proposed to educate at the Mayo College.

On the completion of the funeral ceremonies I visited Dungarpore in company with Major R. A. Cole, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, and during a stay from 15th to 18th March I held a darbar to announce the sanction of the Government of India to the recognition of Maharaj Bijey Singh as successor to his grandfather, and formulated measures for the carrying on of the administration of the State during the minority, of which a detailed report was submitted to you on the 23rd March.

PERTABGARH.

30. The Pertabgarh State continues to progress under the administration of the present Maharawal Roognath Singji. The road which is to connect the capital with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway at Mandesaur has been completed, and is now open for traffic. The increased indebtedness of the State, due to the marriage of His Highness's daughter with the Maharaja of Bikanir, has given cause for some anxiety, and His Highness recognises that considerable personal sacrifice must be made to improve the financial position of the State. His relations with his jaghirdars are very satisfactory.

During my visit to Pertabgarh on the 24th January I perceived that the Maharawal evinces much personal interest in all State business, and, as far as funds admit, keeps all public and charitable institutions in good order.

His Highness made special reference to the non-fulfilment by the Banswara authorities of the provisions of the agreement made between the two States for the mutual surrender of criminals. I am, however, glad to note that, since my visit the Banswara Darbar has on my advice surrendered 35 criminals to the Pertabgarh State, and all pending cases between the two States have been settled by the Motamids in a friendly spirit.

BANSWARA.

31. I visited this State on the 19th January. The administration is going on smoothly, but the Chief pays more attention to religious observances than to State affairs. The claim of the heir of Seth Gunpat Lal has been amicably settled, and the State is now practically free from debt.

There appears no near prospect of any reconciliation between the Maharawal and the Maharaj Kunwar Shunboo Singh, who now resides at Neemuch and conducts himself satisfactorily.

No. 1.

Statement showing the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1897-98.

Offences.	No.
Dakaiti with murder	2
Highway robbery without wounding	4
Theft	1
Cattle-lifting	3
TOTAL	10

No. 2.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1897-98.

Residency.	No. of cases pending on 1st April 1897.	No. of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases pending on 31st March 1898.	Total amount of decrease awarded.	Appeals to Upper Court.							Remarks.
							Pending on 1st April 1897.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
						Rs.								
Meywar . . .	3	7	10	6	4	4,250	1	7	8	2	2	1	3	

MEYWAR RESIDENCY OFFICE,
OODEYPORE,
The 11th April 1898.

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major,*
Officiating Resident, Meywar.

No. 173, dated Pertabgarh-Neemuch, the 31st March 1898.

From—CAPTAIN C. J. WINDHAM, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh,

To—The Resident, Meywar, Oodeypore.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of this Assistant Agency for the year 1897-98.

OFFICERS.

2. Captain Pritchard held charge of this office from 1st April to 11th May 1897, on which date he went on one year's furlough giving over charge of the office to Major C. W. Ravenshaw, Officiating Resident of Meywar, who continued in charge from 12th May to 21st November 1897. I took over the office from Major Ravenshaw on the 22nd November 1897, and have remained in charge up to date.

CROPS.

3. The *kharif* and *rabi* crops were good on the whole. Both crops were slightly damaged by scanty fall of rain. The value of the several *kharif* and *rabi* crops is as follows:—

NOTE.—16 annas in the rupee is considered to be a normal crop.

Names of articles.	Banswara.	Pertabgarh.	Kusalgarh.
Opium	16 annas in the rupee .	11 annas in the rupee .	Fairly good.
Makki	12 Ditto .	16 Ditto .	
Wheat	16 Ditto .	15 Ditto .	
Gram	16 Ditto .	5 Ditto .	
Jowar	12 Ditto .	14-8 Ditto .	
Linseed	16 Ditto .	14 Ditto .	

RAIN.

4. The rainfall registered during the year was 36·20 inches in Banswara, 28·42 inches in Pertabgarh, and 26·98 inches in Kusalgarh as noted below:—

Names of months.	Banswara.		Pertabgarh.		Kusalgarh.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
April 1897	...	...	...	3	...	...
June „	2	12	3	66	...	68
July „	13	74	10	99	7	88
August „	14	39	8	84	11	37
September „	4	51	3	6	5	50
October „	...	10	...	90	...	...
February 1898	1	34	...	74	1	55
TOTAL	36	20	28	42	26	98

The rainfall during the preceding year was 28·76 inches in Banswara, 27·38 inches in Pertabgarh, and 36·17 inches in Kusalgarh.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

5. The public health throughout the year was very good. No case of cholera or other epidemic disease occurred. The dispensaries and jails at Banswara and Pertabgarh were inspected by Surgeon-Major Pank, Superintendent of Dispensaries in Meywar, during the year.

BORDER COURTS.

6. A Border Court under my supervision was held at Sagthali in Pertabgarh from 3rd to 8th February 1898, when all outstanding cases between the Banswara and Pertabgarh States, amounting to 80 in number, were disposed of.

The settlement of these cases, the majority of which had been pending for many years and had engendered a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the two States, was undertaken by the Motamids of the two States in a friendly spirit, and owing to the especially commendable attitude of the Banswara Motamid Pandit Ana Rao and his assistant Tarwari Ganga Lal throughout these proceedings, 35 criminals were surrendered by the Banswara State to the Pertabgarh Darbar for trial. The salutary lesson afforded by the surrender of these criminals by the one State to the other, in conjunction with the cordial understanding which has been established between the border representatives of the two States, may be confidently expected to considerably lessen the number of the border raids which up till now have been so prevalent.

I held another Court at Kusalgarh from 24th to 28th February 1898, and disposed of all the cases (34 in all) pending settlement between Banswara and Kusalgarh.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

7. There are two cases pending settlement as reported in this office Annual Administration Report for 1896-97—one between Banswara and Kusalgarh and another between Manpura of Sailana under Malwa Agency and Kadmali of Kusalgarh.

TOURS.

8. The Assistant Political Agent spent 125 days in camp during the year. All the important places were visited more than once. The Resident, Meywar, visited the States of Banswara and Pertabgarh during his cold weather tour.

CRIMES.

9. No cases of infanticide, witch-swinging or mail-robbery were reported during the year; 4 cases of dakaiti with murder and 4 cases of ordinary dakaiti were reported by the Pertabgarh Darbar. The criminals in three of the cases were traced and punished, and efforts are being made by the Pertabgarh Darbar to trace the offenders in the remaining 5 cases.

EDUCATION.

10. The schools in Banswara and Pertabgarh and Kusalgarh have not shown any marked improvement. The five Rajput boys of the governing class, noticed in last year's report as being educated at the Mayo College at Ajmere, are reported to be doing good work.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

11. The eldest daughter of His Highness the Maha Rawat of Pertabgarh was married to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir on the 8th July 1897. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir arrived at Pertabgarh on 7th July, and left for Bikanir on the 11th July 1897.

MINT.

12. Prior to the closing of the Pertabgarh Mint in October 1897, 93,750 tolas of silver had passed through it during the year under review.

PERTABGARH.

13. Mr. Framji Bhikaji, an experienced officer and old Government pensioner, held charge of the office of Kamdar throughout the year, and with the cordial co-operation and assistance of His Highness the Maha Rawat of Pertabgarh continued to carry on the administration of the State.

14. The Municipal Committee under the Presidentship of Mr. Kanji, the Tehsildar, and Mr. Rustomji, the Vice-President, has done very good work. The cleanly state of the town is always noticeable, and the sanitary condition of the city has been much improved.

15. The work of the feeder road from Pertabgarh to Mandesaur has been completed, and the road is open for traffic.

16. I regret to say, however, that the further advancement and welfare of the Pertabgarh State will for some time, it is to be feared, be much hampered by a very large debt incurred by the State on account of the marriage of His Highness's daughter with the Bikanir Chief.

FINANCES.

17. The income realized from all sources for the year (Sambat 1953) ending 30th June 1897 amounted to R4,01,387-6-6, and the expenditure of the year comes to R4,26,240-9-6. Of this, R66,068-5-9 have been paid in liquidation of debt. There is an amount of R56,135-10-0 still to be recovered by the State.

The debt recently incurred on account of His Highness's daughter's marriage has not been shown in this year's statement of accounts, as the amount was spent in July 1897, which falls in Sambat year 1954.

JUDICIAL.

18. Two thousand four hundred and fifty-one criminal cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 788 cases pending settlement against 2,310 cases noted last year.

On the civil side, 1,540 cases were disposed of, leaving 439 cases pending settlement against 1,134 cases noted last year.

Maulvi Mehmudul Haq, whose services were lent to the Darbar as "Foujdari" officer, returned on the 14th June 1897 to his original post at Oodeypore.

JAIL.

19. There are 67 prisoners in the jail. The jail is well managed under the superintendence of Mr. Byramji, a Government pensioner and late Assistant Opium Agent at Mandesaur.

SCHOOL.

20. The school shows 170 boys on the roll call, and it is well managed.

BANSWARA.

21. Mehta Lal Singh has been Kamdar throughout the year. In spite of opposition and difficulty, he has brought the State on to a better footing and has managed the State affairs very satisfactorily. The State has been freed from debt, and a general improvement in Banswara affairs has continued. His Highness has made the following concessions, which have been in force for some time for the benefit of his troops and subjects:—

(*a*) The sepoys and sowars are to be paid monthly.

(*b*) The troops are not to be paid in money which bears "Batta" (discount), but they are to get rupees which will fetch 16 annas.

(*c*) All "Dhous" money is to be given to the sowars and sepoys who are sent on "Dhous" duty, and not credited, as before, to the Duftar. (Dhous=When any Jagirdar or other person disobeys the orders of the Darbar, a party of sowars or sepoys is sent to that person with an intimation that he will have to pay a certain amount every day to the party sent by the Darbar till he obeys their order.)

(*d*) All the Hansil remaining unrecovered from the cultivators has been remitted.

22. The long-outstanding claim on the part of the representatives of a deceased banker and former State treasurer of Banswara, named Gunpat Lal, referred to in Government of India letter No. 2068-I., dated 25th June 1895, to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, was, during a visit paid to Banswara in my late tour, finally adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties.

23. The new hospital building has not been completed as yet, but the Kamdar promises to finish it shortly.

FINANCES.

24. The actual income of the State for the year 1896-97 (Sambat 1953) excluding Khalsa and Zanana villages, amounted to R2,53,788-7-9, and there is an amount of R13,235-3-9 still to be recovered. The total expenditure is stated to have been R2,40,553-4-0. During the year R15,144-1-9 were paid in liquidation of debt, and R38,026-7-3 were realized from customs duties.

JUDICIAL.

25. In addition to 597 cases pending settlement from last year, 360 criminal cases, out of 741 instituted during the year, were disposed of.

Out of a total of 226 civil cases filed during the year, 146 cases were disposed of, as also 58 cases pending settlement from last year.

JAIL.

26. There are 35 prisoners in the jail.

SCHOOL.

27. There are 112 boys in the school.

KUSHALGARH.

28. Chunni Lal has been Kamdar throughout the year, and there has been no change in the administration. The Rao has promised to enlarge the present jail according to a plan which was approved by me.

FINANCES.

29. The income for the year amounted to R61,977-5-9 and the expenditure to R61,623-5-9. Rupees 6,697-10-9 were realized from customs duties.

JUDICIAL.

30. Three hundred and three criminal cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 27 cases pending settlement. On the civil side 89 cases were settled, leaving a balance of 13 cases pending decision.

JAIL.

31. There are four prisoners in the jail.

32. The school numbers 75 boys.

C. J. WINDHAM,

Assistant Political Agent,
Banswara and Pertabgarh.

No. 147-G., dated Kherwara, the 2nd April 1898.

From—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, Kherwara,

To—The Resident in Meywar, Oodeypore.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Superintendency for the year 1897-98.

I have been in charge throughout the year. It is with great regret that I have to record the demise, on the 13th February 1898, of His Highness the Maharawal Oodey Singh, of Dungarpore, after a long illness from liver complaint; arrangements for the future administration of the State are under consideration.

HEALTH.

2. A statement by 1st grade Hospital Assistant Hussain Ali, Officiating in Medical Charge, Meywar Bhil Corps, and Charitable Dispensary, Kherwara, is attached, marked A.

DUNGARPORE.

DISEASES.

3. No epidemic, such as cholera, prevailed during the year.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

4. The *kharif* and *rabi* harvests are reckoned at 10 and 14 annas in a rupee.

5. Prices current in Dungarpore and Kherwara are as follows:—

	Dungarpore.	Kherwara.
Wheat . . .	13 seers	14 seers 2 ch. per rupee.
Barley . . .	15 ,,	22 ,, 14 ,, ,,
Gram . . .	14 ,,	16 ,, 13 ,, ,,
Rice . . .	15 ,,	9 ,, 10 ,, ,,
Indian corn . .	20 ,,	20 ,, 7 ,, ,,
Ghee . . .	1 seer 10 ch.	1 seer 8 ,, ,,
Salt . . .	11 seers 8 ,,	10 ,, 8 ,, ,,

MHOWA HARVEST.

6. The mhowa trees are not yet in flower. Owing to cloudy weather, the prospects of this harvest are not good, being reckoned at 8 annas.

FINANCES.

7. Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Dungarpore State is attached and marked B.

Stamp paper for civil cases has been introduced in the Courts.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AT DUNGARPORE.

8. The work of the buildings for dispensary and jail are in progress. The jail is being considerably enlarged to prevent overcrowding.

Two palaces have been built at Sagwara and Antri at a cost of Oodeypore ₹11,000 and ₹4,350, respectively, as well as a sarai at the latter place at a cost of Oodeypore ₹400.

The sanitary arrangements and lighting of Dungarpore are now managed by a Municipal Committee.

BANESWAR FAIR.

9. Of this fair the usual statement is attached, marked C.

COURTS.

10. A statement of cases for the year ending 30th June 1897 is attached, marked D.

CRIMES.

11. There has been a great decrease of crimes amongst the Bhils. The Bhils of Mandove are now contentedly settled down on their new grounds. The Bhils of Limbarwara and Antri continue to be amenable to authority.

BORDER COURTS.

12. No Border Courts were held during the year except the following:—

Dungarpore *versus* Meywar, 19 cases.

Meywar *versus* Dungarpore, 22 cases.

The impossibility of holding Border Courts with Mahi Kanta, Rewa Kanta, and Banswara has been made the subject of a separate communication.

TOUR.

13. I spent 59 days in camp during the year and visited Kotra, Dungarpore and Jawas, as well as inspected the Kherwara-Kotra Road. Being the only British officer with the Meywar Bhil Corps from 3rd November 1897 to 17th February 1898, I was unable to go into camp and tour in the district, as I certainly would have done had I even one other officer to attend to the corps.

MEYWAR BHIL CORPS.

14. The corps was inspected by Major-General G. C. Hogg, C.B., Commanding Deesa District, on the 13th January 1898.

KHERWARA-KOTRA ROAD.

15. This road was under repair when I travelled over it on 1st—8th December 1897. The repairs are very badly carried out, and the road requires far more attention and skilled labour given to it than it gets. The Meywar Darbar State Engineer should be made to personally inspect it every year after the rains.

The new road from Jawas to Kherwara has been finished, the Meywar Darbar having very kindly made a small portion near cantonments. The road is a good driving road and will prove a great boon to the district.

BHUMAT.

16. There is nothing particular to record with regard to the Bhumia Chiefs, who are managing their estate satisfactorily.

The mhowa harvest prospects seem to be fair.

KOTRA.

17. The Report of the Assistant Political Superintendent is attached.

STATEMENT A.

Meteorological Observations, 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898.

Year.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
		May mean temperature.	January mean temperature.			Ins. Cents	
1897 and 1898 .	77·52	93·42	66·51	27·18	21·85	23 17	49

Highest temperature noted on the 6th June 1897 . . . 113
Lowest ditto ditto 10th January 1898 . . . 40

KHERWARA DISPENSARY.

Total attendance during the year 5,469
Outdoor patients 5,431
Indoor ditto 38

Principal causes of sickness as follows:—

Year.	Fever.	Eye disease.	Chest affection.	Diseases of the digestive system.	Skin disease.	Ulcers.
1897 and 1898 .	1,316	857	251	336	1,167	875

Health of the regiment—Good.

Principal causes of sickness.

Year.	Fever.	Itch.	Dracunculus medinensis.	Chest affection.	Ulcers.
1897 and 1898 . .	67	29	25	18	11

Health of the station—Good.

(Sd.) SHAIKH HUSSAIN ALI,
First Grade Hospital Assistant, Meywar Bhil Corps.

R. A. COLE, *Major,*
Offg. Political Superintendent,
Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT B.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Dungarpore State from 1st July 1896 to 30th June 1897.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
RECEIPTS.						
Land revenue for Sambat 1953	96,235	10	3			
Sukri or tax levied by Darbar officials in collecting rent	13,852	0	0			
Revenue of land allotted to the Darbar servants	3,512	12	0			
Abkari	5,640	10	6			
Value of revenue paid in kind	966	10	0			
Miscellaneous	66,942	13	0			
Custom dues	34,146	14	0			
				2,21,297	5	9
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Kothar Kharach or personal expenses of the Maharawal	36,525	12	0			
Houses expenses	2,100	2	3			
Miscellaneous	30,559	1	9			
STATE EXPENSES.						
Contingent expenses	40,032	13	0			
Tribute to British Government	34,146	14	0			
Pay of troops	85,289	8	3			
				2,28,654	3	3
DEBT.						
Balance of last year due to Khajanchi	67,670	10	0			
Paid during the year	*Nil.*					
Balance due	67,670	10	0			
Current year's excess expenditure	7,356	13	6			
Balance due	75,027	7	6			
ADJUSTMENT.						
Last year's balance	13,746	6	0	1,02,710	3	0
Income of Sambat 1953	88,963	13	0			
Recovered during the year	91,911	12	3			
Remission	4,246	5	9	1,02,710	3	0
To be recovered in next year	6,552	1	0			

R. A. COLE, *Major*,
Offg. Political Superintendent,
Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Baneswar Fair in Sambat year 1954.

		R	a.	p.
Number of shops	460.			
Cloth from Bombay		68,300	0	0
Cloth from Pertabgarh		75,750	0	0
Cloth from Guzrat		9,000	0	0
Cloth from Ratlam		17,200	0	0
Cloth from Jawad		49,000	0	0
Cloth from Miscellaneous		12,825	0	0
Value of drugs and groceries		15,300	0	0
,, Copper and brass utensils		5,900	0	0
,, Jewels of gold and silver		1,000	0	0
,, Provisions		1,500	0	0
,, Sweetmeats		650	0	0
,, Earthen pots		180	0	0
,, Cotton		1,750	0	0
,, Ironmongery		200	0	0
,, Tobacoo		23,150	0	0
,, Cocoanuts		600	0	0
,, Leather		700	0	0
,, Lac bracelets		575	0	0
,, Ghee		1,600	0	0
,, Brass anklets		2,175	0	0
,, Purchase of bullocks		2,630	4	0
,, Miscellaneous		5,220	0	0
	Total value of goods	2,95,205	4	0

ABSTRACT.

Goods sold		2,51,955	4	0
,, remaining		43,250	0	0
		2,95,205	4	0

STATEMENT D.

Return of cases instituted at Dungarpore from 1st of July 1896 to 30th June 1897 showing the number settled and remaining.

Months.	Number of criminal cases.	Number of civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
July 1896	86	23	58	51	
August ,,	93	39	63	69	
September ,,	90	34	81	43	
October ,,	116	32	93	55	
November ,,	108	26	77	57	
December ,,	84	32	61	55	
January 1897	73	22	45	50	
February ,,	77	32	53	56	
March ,,	102	34	82	54	
April ,,	98	45	91	47	
May ,,	119	39	73	85	
June ,,	128	46	99	75	
TOTAL	1,169	404	876	697	1,573

KHERWARA
The 2nd April 1898.

R. A. COLE, *Major,*
Offg. Political Superintendent,
Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

No. 66-G., dated Kotra, the 1st April 1898.

From—MAJOR C. H. DAWSON, Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,

To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1897-98.

2. The meteorological observations are as follows:—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
	May.	December.				
76·60	91·81	62·75	20·30	42	38·70	63

3. The health of the district has been good.

4. The *kharif* crop was good.

5. The *rabi* crop is very good.

6. Seventy-three days were spent by me on tour in the district.

7. The misunderstanding which has existed for many years between the Idar Darbar and the Rana of Panurwa regarding the village of Rodra in Idar has been satisfactorily settled by the Rana going to Rodra and receiving his Talwar and Pugree from His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.

8. An attempt was made to demarcate the Sirohi-Jura border, but owing to the incomplete survey which had been made the work had to be abandoned.

No. 2-P., dated Jodhpore, the 13th April 1898.

From—MAJOR T. C. PEARS, Officiating Resident, Western Rajputana States,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Western Rajputana States for the year 1897-98.

2. As I only took over the charge of the Residency on the 14th March 1898 from Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S., who held the appointment nearly throughout the year, my knowledge of the affairs of Western Rajputana is necessarily very limited.

MARWAR

SEASON CROPS AND HEALTH.

3. The rainfall (14⅘ inches at Jodhpore) was above the average in most of the parganas of Marwar and well distributed. The only pargana which suffered from scanty rainfall was Phalodi.

Locusts appeared in the months of May, July, August and September, and did appreciable damage to the *kharif* crops, especially in the marginally-noted parganas; but the heavy rainfalls of September and October not only made up for the loss suffered, but also favoured the *rabi* sowings and largely tended to lower the prices of food-grains which were abnormally high during the first-half of the year owing to late rains and unusually large exports of grains.

Shergarh.	Pachbadra.
Siwana.	Bali.
Jalore.	Bilara.

The famine relief works which it was deemed advisable to recommence in the month of December 1896 were finally closed in the month of July 1897. Gratuitous relief, however, had to be continued a little longer.

The general health has been good throughout the year, which was free from epidemics, with the exception of 123 cases of cholera with 35 deaths in the months April to September in the Didwana and Bilara parganas. Thanks,

to the personal exertions of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams and the prompt and stringent precautionary measures adopted under his advice by the Marwar Darbar at considerable expense in connection with observation camps and the sacrifice of revenue caused by stoppage of annual fairs, etc., the State has so far been preserved from the visitation of the plague. There were only a few imported cases of plague at Marwar junction, Merta, Jowalia and Jodhpore.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA AND HIS UNCLE SIR PRATAP SINGH.

4. The year has been one of great events for Marwar, commencing with the birth of His Highness the Maharaja's son and heir on the 14th January 1898. This happy event was soon followed by His Highness's investiture, by Sir Robert Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, with full ruling powers over his State, on the 18th February 1898, and by the complete restoration to the Darbar on the same auspicious occasion of the administration of the district of Malani.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pratap Singh, who proceeded to England in May last to represent the Jodhpore Imperial State Cavalry on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration in London, was invested, by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India. He also received the degree of LL.D. at Cambridge.

ADMINISTRATION.

5. There has been no change in the *personnel* of the administration, which still continues under the experienced and able guidance of His Highness' uncle, Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., to whose exertions the present peace, order and prosperity in Marwar are mainly due, and whose advice and general supervision over the important affairs of the State will be of the greatest value to the young Chief.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

6. The financial results of the year 1897-98 are satisfactory, as compared with those of the previous year 1896-97, as shown below :—

	1896-97. R	1897-98. R
Ordinary revenue	48,15,456	54,22,273
Extraordinary revenue	8,64,302	4,01,600
TOTAL	56,79,758	58,23,873
Ordinary expenditure	45,93,861	40,63,195
Extraordinary expenditure	8,60,104	16,69,924
TOTAL	54,53,965	57,33,119

The increase in the revenue is mainly noticeable under heads Land Revenue, Customs and Railways.

The increase on the expenditure side is chiefly due to an outlay of 9¾ lakhs on the Balotra-Shadipali Railway extension. The expenditure is nevertheless well under the income.

The estimates for 1898-99 are :—

Revenue—	R
Ordinary	51,37,000
Extraordinary	49,000
TOTAL	51,86,000

Expenditure—	R
Ordinary	37,23,844
Extraordinary	9,72,000
TOTAL	46,95,844

COURTS.

7. There has been a large increase in the number of both civil and criminal cases, but the Courts have kept pace with the work. The reorganization of the Sardar's Court referred to in paragraph 6 of last year's report has, as was expected, had excellent results.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

8. The revised registers of the criminal tribes referred to in paragraph 7 of the report for 1896-97 are now complete. The total number of persons shown on the register is 6,216, of whom only 118 are absent. Of the 6,098 present 4,118 hold 154,320 bighas of land which gives an average of about 37 bighas per head. The remaining 1,980 Baoris are without land.

Most of the Baoris who absconded from the parganas affected by famine in 1896-97 have returned to their homes.

The scheme for branding the cattle belonging to criminal tribes is being carried out.

CRIME AND POLICE.

9. There was no case of mail robbery during the year. The number of highway robberies has gone down from 71 (not 70) to 57, and that of dakaitis increased from 14 to 15. There has therefore on the whole been a considerable reduction in the number of serious criminal cases. Nagore, which suffered from scarcity last year, again shows the greatest number of cases.

The strength of the police is reported to have been slightly increased to meet local requirements.

JAIL.

10. The jail administration continues to improve. The diet scale has been revised and increased, cooked food is now supplied to prisoners and a vegetable garden has been laid out. A part of the old jail has been converted into a lunatic asylum.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

11. The demarcation of the Marwar-Jaisalmer border had again to be postponed on the recommendation of the Diwan of Jaisalmer for financial considerations.

LAND REVENUE.

12. The land revenue, which amounted, including the realizations of the outstandings of the previous year, to nearly 11 lakhs, is considerably in excess of the average income under this head for the past 10 years, *viz.*, R8,38,000.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

13. There have been no serious complaints against the recent Land Revenue Settlement, and the anticipation (paragraph 12 of report for 1896-97) that the cost of the settlement would be recovered in three years has been fully realized so far.

FOREST.

14. This department continues to make satisfactory progress under the care of Forest Superintendent Pandit Gokaldas, a further extension of whose services for two years has been obtained.

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

15. Mr. W. Home was Manager of the Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway throughout the year, except from 10th September to 9th October 1897, when he was absent on privilege leave. His assistant, Mr. Todd, officiated for him during his absence.

Mr. Clifford Skelton was appointed as Apprentice Engineer under Mr. Home on the Shadipali-Balotra line in April 1897, and Mr. Charles LaTouche as a District Engineer in August 1897.

The percentage of net earnings on the capital cost was, thanks to Mr. Home's excellent management, 10·50 per cent.

The construction of the Shadipali-Balotra Railway line is making rapid progress. The earthwork of all the banks, except a few miles, is practically completed; most of the heavy cuttings are more than half done, and permanent-way materials and girders for the first 60 miles have been ordered and paid for and are expected to arrive in two or three months' time.

All the money paid, *viz.*, over 11 lakhs, on account of this railway has been drawn from the Darbar Treasury; but for future heavier charges a loan of ₹40,00,000 from the Mysore State is being negotiated for with the sanction of the Government of India.

The construction of the Dholera tank and the scheme for the water-supply of the Jodhpore city referred to in paragraph 14 of last year's report have been deferred owing to heavy expenditure on railways.

The long contemplated conservancy tramway has at last been completed at a cost of ₹1,18,000, and is now working. It is believed to be the first line of the kind in India worked by steam.

His Highness the Maharaja's house and grounds have been furnished with electric light at a cost of ₹62,000.

Steam flour and crushing mills are being erected for the men and horses of the Imperial Service Cavalry.

CUSTOMS.

16. The customs revenue, which had considerably suffered from scarcity and other causes, has somewhat improved.

The income was ₹10,98,000 against ₹9,74,500 in 1896-97.

ABKARI.

17. The number of stills is reported to be the same as last year, but that of the shops has slightly increased. The price of liquor continues as before.

A contract for the hemp drug has been given.

SALT.

18. The stock of Government salt at Phalodi has been taken over by the Darbar for disposal through their own agency.

EDUCATION.

19. The Jaswant College was affiliated to the B. A. standard of the Allahabad University.

Two out of 6 students who went up for the Intermediate Examination and all the 3 students who went up for the Entrance Examination were successful, while 6 out of 11 candidates who appeared in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination also passed.

POST OFFICES.

20. Four new post offices have been opened, and letter boxes have been placed in 8 more villages.

MALLANI.

21. From the year 1836 to 1891 the entire administration of the district

of Mallani was under the management of the British Government. On the 1st August 1891 the civil administration was handed over to the Darbar with certain reservations.

On the occasion of the investiture of His Highness Maharaja Sardar Singh with full ruling powers in February last, Sir Robert Crosthwaite, the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, announced the orders of the Government of India sanctioning the complete restoration of the administration to the Darbar which took effect from the 1st April 1898.

It is due to Pundit Madho Prashad, Superintendent of Mallani, and the new Hakim, Lala Giani Ram, to acknowledge the diligent and intelligent manner in which they have helped my predecessor in working off the heavy arrears left by the old Hakim, before the transfer of the administration to the Darbar.

Crime in Mallani was somewhat on the increase during the year. There were 2 murders, 3 dakaitis and 2 highway robberies against only 7 highway robberies in the previous year, 60 cattle theft against 46, and 48 other thefts against 29. The statement of crime in Mallani for the past 10 years, given at the end of this report, however shows considerable diminution in cattle and other thefts.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY.

22. The spontaneous and timely offer by the Marwar Darbar of the Jodhpore Imperial Service Cavalry for active service on the Frontier was accepted by the Government of India, and a whole regiment completely equipped joined the Reserve Brigade at Rawal Pindi about the middle of September 1897 and returned to Jodhpore at the end of January 1898.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., A.-D.-C., who preceded the regiment with a field troop, served on the staff of Generals Elles and Lockhart and received a slight wound.

The Government of India have expressed their warmest appreciation of the services rendered by the Imperial Service Troops, including the Jodhpore Cavalry, and Sir Pratap received the thanks of the General Officer Commanding the Tirah Expeditionary Force in his despatch dated the 26th January 1898.

SIROHI.

23. Although the rainfall in Sirohi, *viz.*, 20 inches 60 cents, was again somewhat below the average, both harvests were excellent. The damage done by locusts to the *kharif* crops was inappreciable. The general health was good and the State was free from cholera. The plague, however, broke out about the middle of November 1897 in the five marginally-noted villages of Sirohi, into which it seems to have been imported from the Pindwara Railway Station, where and at Abu Road Station a few imported cases were reported previously. Up to the 19th March 1898, on which date the last case occurred, 162 cases were reported, of which 143 proved fatal. The inhabitants of all the villages named were with some difficulty sent out into camp, and have not yet been allowed to return to their houses, and all other possible precautions were taken at great cost and considerable sacrifice of State revenue by the Darbar to prevent the spread of the disease. These measures were carried out under the guidance and supervision of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, ably aided by the Special Plague Officer, Surgeon-Captain Grant, both of whom speak in very high terms of the willing and prompt co-operation of the Darbar. It is satisfactory to note that the united efforts of the Darbar and its officers have been crowned with early success, as, while plague cases are still reported from the bordering State of Palanpur and other parts, Sirohi has been quite free for the past three weeks.

1. Kalindri.
2. Teori.
3. Wardra.
4. Churial.
5. Sanpur.

24. The revenue for the year 1897, of which no details have reached me yet, is considerably in excess of that for 1896, *viz.*, R4,21,587 against R3,82,325, and the largest ever reported.

The expenditure for 1897, which nearly balances the income for the same year, shows a decrease of over a quarter of a lakh, thus :—

	R
1896	4,45,942
1897	4,20,857
Decrease	25,085

This satisfactory state of the finances of the Sirohi State reflects great credit on the Darbar and the Diwan.

25. Singhi Jawahir Chand continues to be the Diwan of the State and has rendered great assistance in carrying out the plague preventive measures in Sirohi.

26. Kanji, the Jagirdar of Magriwara who was at variance with the Darbar on account of a land dispute (*vide* paragraph 25 of the last report), is reported to have met with his death in November 1897 in an accidental encounter with the Raj Police, one of whom is also said to have been killed. This incident naturally gave rise to some disaffection between the Darbar and the relatives and friends of the deceased Jagirdar, which, but for the judgment, firmness and tact evinced by His Highness the Maha Rao personally in bringing about a speedy reconciliation and submission, might have given some trouble.

27. The Agent to the Governor-General and the Resident visited Sirohi during the first week of December 1897.

28. One case of dakaiti and 2 cases of highway robbery occurred during the year, against 3 cases of highway robbery in the previous year.

29. His Highness the Maha Rao of Sirohi has again succeeded in personally settling several internal boundary cases and getting others settled by arbitration. Captain Bruce also settled a few cases.

The work of erection of pillars on the Meywar-Sirohi boundary line, demarcated by Colonel Percy Smith and Captain Penrose in 1895, which was taken in hand by Major Dawson, had to be postponed last cold season owing to the alleged incorrectness of the boundary maps.

30. The services of the late experienced Forest Ranger Beli Ram had unfortunately to be dispensed with in May 1897. His dismissal, the increasing value of the Abu Forests, and also the fact that his successor Lala Ranjit Singh had never held an independent charge, rendered it desirable to obtain the services once more of the Extra Assistant Conservator, Ajmere, Lala Har Swarup, and these were kindly placed at the Darbar's disposal by the Commissioner of Ajmere. Lala Har Swarup inspected the forests in September 1897, and his report is now being printed. The result of sowing and planting was again unsatisfactory, as also of coppicing. The expenditure still far exceeds the income, but if the valuable suggestions made by Lala Har Swarup after careful inspection of the forests are properly carried out in future, there is no reason why the Department should not show a good profit instead of the present yearly loss of over R100.

31. A new post office was opened at Kalindri in Sirohi during the year.

JAISALMER.

32. The general health was good. The rainfall was excellent throughout the State. At Jaisalmer 11¼ inches were measured which was much over the average. Unusually large areas were brought under *kharif* cultivation and fodder was also abundant, but locusts appeared just before the harvesting time in almost all the parganas and did considerable damage both to crops and fodder before they could be destroyed. The various kharins in Jaisalmer, on the construction and repairs of which about R80,000 have been spent during the past six years, are however expected to give a good outturn of *rabi* crops.

33. The famine relief works, which chiefly consisted of earth embankments of kharins and clearing and deepening tanks, and which were originally started in December 1895, were closed on the 1st August 1897. Gratuitous relief was afforded from January to July 1897.

34. Of the ₹19,000 originally allotted to the Jaisalmer State by the Indian Charitable Relief Fund Committee, Calcutta, only ₹7,123 were actually expended by the Jaisalmer Darbar, mainly in providing bullocks for cultivators. Of the balance ₹11,877, ₹4,000 were transferred to the Tonk State and ₹7,877 were returned to the Committee.

Most of the people who emigrated and over four-fifths of the cattle which left the country had returned by the end of 1897.

35. Owing to the year being a prosperous one, the ordinary revenue has increased from ₹1,41,326 to ₹1,60,612.

The ordinary expenditure remained nearly the same, *viz.*, ₹1,31,055 against ₹1,31,333.

36. Notwithstanding the fact that large sums had to be spent on famine relief works during the year, it was found possible to pay ₹4,120 towards the reduction of the balance of the Jabalpur loan, of which ₹98,800 still remain to be paid.

37. There was only 1 case of highway robbery and 1 of double murder, against 4 cases of highway robbery in the previous year.

38. The young Maharawal of Jaisalmer has been enjoying good health. He visited Jaisalmer during the Dasehra holidays, and was present at Kishengarh on the occasion of the marriage of the Maharaja of Ulwar with the daughter of the Kishengarh Chief in December 1897.

39. The old Diwan Rai Bahadur Mehta Jagjiwan, whose successful administration of the Jaisalmer State is so well known, was obliged last month to proceed to his native country to take a long rest, on account of the effects of a wound received in a murderous attack on him by a mali named Tolia. Thakur Rajwi Sheodan Singh has been appointed to carry on the work during his absence, aided by Prohit Rawat Mal as Naib Diwan.

40. Mr. Ganesh Bhikaji continues to give the Diwan valuable help in connection with the Famine and Public Works Department.

MEDICAL AND VACCINATION.

41. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams held charge as Residency Surgeon throughout the year.

The registration of births and deaths is making steady progress in all the three States in Western Rajputana.

Three new dispensaries have been opened in Marwar during the year, *viz.*, at Sojat, Merta Road and Jodhpore, the last two being railway dispensaries, and the Hewson Hospital at Jodhpore has been enlarged.

The Crosthwaite Hospital at Sirohi was completed and opened by Sir Robert Crosthwaite in December 1897.

The hospital at Jaisalmer has been slightly enlarged.

The Jaswant Hospital for women is working satisfactorily under Miss Adams, who performed 259 major and 362 minor operations during the year.

Greater attention than usual seems to have been paid to major operations both by the Residency Surgeon and his subordinates.

The Sanitary Tramway at Jodhpore referred to in paragraph 15 of this report is reported to be working satisfactorily, and a Sanitary Hospital Assistant has been appointed for Marwar.

The drainage of the cities of Sirohi and Jaisalmer has also received some attention.

A new dispensary building, the want of which has long been felt, is being constructed for the town of Sheoganj in Sirohi.

42. Vaccination is reported to have made very good progress in Marwar.

In Sirohi the number of vaccinators has lately been increased from 3 to 5, and the State divided into vaccination circles.

In Jaisalmer the pay of the vaccinators has been increased to encourage them to do good work.

TOUR.

43. The Resident was out on tour 83 days, during which period he visited Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Mallani and 10 parganas of Marwar, *viz.*, Sojat, Bilara, Pali, Jodhpore, Jaswantpura, Jalore, Siwana, Pachbadra, Sheo and Shergarh. He was at Abu for 127 days.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

44. The Chiefs of Indore, Bikanir, and Dholepore, the Rao Raja of Sikar and the Raja of Khetri visited Jodhpore during the year.

45. The Maharaja of Jodhpore visited Kishengarh in December 1897 on the occasion of the marriage of the Ulwar Chief with the daughter of the Kishengarh Chief.

46. The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana visited Jodhpore in December 1897, when he inspected the jail, and again in February 1898, on which occasion he invested the Maharaja of Jodhpore with full ruling powers.

47. Maji Shekhawatji, the widow of the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh, died on the 23rd January 1898.

48. The Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was duly celebrated with great rejoicings in all the three States under this Residency. The Darbars spared no expense or pains to make the celebration worthy of the grand occasion.

49. The Head Clerk of this Residency, Mr. Ardshir, has on several occasions been favourably reported on by officers under whom he has served, who have had the fullest opportunities of judging as to his character and abilities.

Mr. Ardshir is now about to retire after 34 years' service, during 17 of which he has been employed in this office. I take this opportunity to bring to notice the hard and honest work he has done and to place on record my appreciation of the value of his services, which I feel sure would have been fully acknowledged by my predecessor.

T. C. PEARS, *Major*,

Offg. Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Marwar Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1898.

Period.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Injury.	Theft of cattle.	TOTAL.
Quarter ending—																					
30th June 1897	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
30th September 1897	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	16
31st December 1897	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	17
31st March 1898	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL	4	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	20	40

T. C. PEARS, *Major*,
Offg. Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement showing the working of the Marwar Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1898.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees and fines.	Appeals to High Court.					
							Remaining at the close of the last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Remaining.
						R a. p.						
Western Rajputana States Residency . . .	14	44	58	40	18	13,245 7 10	4	4	8	2	3	3

Statement of Crimes in Mallani (1888-1897).

Description of cases.	1888.	1889	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
Dakaiti . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	6 persons concerned in a case of previous year convicted.
Highway robbery .	4	4	2	5	8	3	3	5	7	2	4 persons convicted.
Murder . . .	1	1	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	
Cattle theft . .	100	111	120	131	80	67	83	79	46	60	33 persons convicted.
Other theft . .	63	74	61	54	41	56	48	83	29	48	30 ditto.
TOTAL .	168	190	187	192	132	126	135	168	82	115	

T. C. PEARS, *Major,*
Offg. Resident, Western Rajputana States.

(3)

JEYPORE RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 119-G., dated Jeypore, the 10th April 1898.

From—G. R. IRWIN, Esq., C.S., Resident at Jeypore,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Residency at Jeypore for the year ending 31st March 1898. I took charge of the office on the 8th April 1897 and held it throughout the remainder of the year.

SEASON.

2. The rainfall during the year varied curiously locally. The total registered at Jeypore itself was 16·17, as compared with an average fall of 25·46 for the past 31 years, and in some districts was even less than this, while in other parts of the State the amount received was fairly nearly up to the average. The fall, however, even where short, was seasonable and the *kharif* outturn in the States, as a whole, was consequently fair. Fodder for cattle was also sufficient. The *rabi* crop, thanks to rain which came just not too late in February, was also good. The usual rainfall statement is attached as Appendix A. The rainfall registered at Kishengarh was 19·04.

JEYPORE.

3. There were no events of any importance during the year.

4. Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated with appropriate ceremony and splendour in June.

5. His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore paid a short visit to Bindraban, Agra, and two or three other places in the North-Western Provinces in November and December 1897. His Highness also visited Agra and Abu in March 1898.

RELATIONS WITH FEUDATORIES AND NEIGHBOURS.

6. The Jeypore Darbar were throughout the year on good terms with the neighbouring States. Their relations with the Rao Raja of Sikar and the Raja of Khetri were also satisfactory. The countenance and support of Jeypore were of the very greatest value to the Raja of Khetri in dealing with serious disturbances which broke out last hot weather and rains in some very troublesome villages in the Kot Putli Pargana. There is every reason to believe that these refractory zamindars have now been finally settled with. The Raja, who was himself away at the time in England, has good cause to be grateful to the Darbar for the manner in which his administration was supported throughout these difficulties, and I know that he fully appreciates the obligation.

ADMINISTRATION.

7. The government of the State has been carried on satisfactorily during the past year by His Highness the Maharaja with the assistance of the Council. The chief member, Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mookerjee, has worked with unabating energy and ability, and it is very largely to his capacity that the success of the administration is due.

8. The criminal tribes question has been taken up in earnest. The Darbar has put in force regulations adapted from, and in the main practically identical with, those framed by the Government of India, and a large number of absconding Minas have been brought to hand either by capture or voluntary surrender and settlement. In this matter the Darbar have received most valuable assistance, which they have cordially acknowledged, from the Assistant General Superintendent, Mr. Clogstoun. Several celebrated dakaits have been arrested during the past twelve months,—one of them, Ram Lall Singh *alias* Nanji, by Deputy Inspector Talib Ali of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, with the help of the Khetri police,—and there is, I hope and believe, good promise of a diminution of serious crime in the near future.

9. A new settlement will have to be put in hand very shortly, and the Darbar have applied for the services of a Deputy Collector from the North-Western Provinces to superintend this work.

10. I regret to have to record the death last November of Thakur Fatteh Singhji, of Naibla, a Sardar of great experience and ability, who was formerly Prime Minister of the State. His Highness the Maharaja last February nominated Thakur Zorawar Singhji, of Kananta, brother of the late Thakur Fatteh Singhji, to a seat in the Council, of which, in my opinion, his experience and high character will make him a valuable member.

11. My own relations with the Darbar have, I am glad to say, been most cordial.

EDUCATION.

12. The work under this head during the year under review has been satisfactory. The total number of institutions of all kinds has risen from 733 to 772, and that of scholars from 24,850 to 25,589. Of the latter 24,968 were boys and 621 girls. The number of public institutions was 109 with 8,993 pupils against 110 and 8,750 respectively of the previous year, showing a decrease by one in the former and an increase of 243 in the latter. The number of private schools rose from 623 with 16,100 pupils to 663 with 16,596 pupils, which shows an increase of 40 institutions and 496 scholars. Reckoning at the usual proportion of 15 per cent. of a school-going age, the attendance of boys and girls during the twelve months has been 11·05 and ·31 respectively on the population of each sex, and 6·03 of the entire population of a school-going age. The number of colleges remained unchanged, while there was an increase of 36 in the number of pupils. The number of

secondary schools remained stationary, but the pupils fell off by 96. The number of primary schools rose from 704 to 744, and of scholars from 20,718 to 21,406. The number of girl students shows an increase of 111, while the number of institutions remained the same as last year. The total expenditure amounted to R1,44,153, of which R91,144 was from public revenues and R53,009 from private sources, showing an increase of R3,019 and R3,678 over the figures for the previous year. Among the schools kept up by private persons I was particularly struck, when on tour, by the school at Jobuir, which is maintained by the Thakur at his own expense and on such an efficient footing as does the thikana much credit.

The results of the public examinations were fairly satisfactory. Of the 9 candidates for the B.A. degree 4 were successful, 3 being placed in the second division and 1 in the third; 6 out of 11 passed the Intermediate test, and 15 out of 20 the Matriculation. On the oriental side also the results were good. In the Sanskrit title examinations of Jeypore 4 out of 6 candidates passed the High Proficiency, and 6 out of 12 the Proficiency tests. At the Punjab University examinations 2 out of 6 passed the Honours, 6 out of 8 the High Proficiency, and 9 out of 19 the Proficiency tests.

The usual statements are attached as Appendices B, C, and D.

TOUR.

13. I was 105 days on tour in the Jeypore and Kishengarh States during the year under report and twice visited Kishengarh by train.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

14. There is nothing of special importance to note in connection with this Department. There was an addition of a few acres of forest land in two Tehsils, while a portion was transferred to the Imperial Service Transport Corps. Some fresh boundary marks were erected and two new chokis added. The revenue for the year was R20,815 and the expenditure R11,032, showing a profit of R9,783.

JAILS.

15. The aggregate number of prisoners in the year 1897 was—

Central Jail	208,162
District Jail	175,796

and the daily average—

Central Jail	570·36
District Jail	481·64

The health of the prisoners was exceptionally good, the total number of deaths being 5 and 4 respectively, or ·024 and ·03 per mille of the aggregate population of each of the jails.

The daily average cost to the State of each prisoner was R0-2-9·286, excluding the cost of military guards and hospital expenses.

PUBLIC WORKS.

16. The total expenditure for the calendar year 1897 was R8,82,526-7-4, which includes R1,97,434-14-10 spent on irrigation and R1,63,898-6-10 on miscellaneous public improvements and city water-supply. The total number of irrigation works in the State was 149, including 8 in progress, and the total area of land under irrigation was 83,960 bighas. The main ducts comprise an aggregate length of 716 miles with a width of from 5 to 20 feet, and 619 miles of distributaries. The sum realized as revenue from irrigation was R2,29,514, which is a decrease of R93,772 as compared with that of the previous year. This reduction is attributable to the deficient rainfall which was unfortunately not enough to fill some of the main storage tanks, and the supply of water for irrigation purposes was consequently short. Since 1868 R47,15,194 have been expended on irrigation works and the aggregate revenue from them has been R38,91,499.

In regard to the Jeypore-Madhopore Railway Survey mentioned in last year's report, it may be stated here that the project has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the work has been put in hand.

Under the orders of the Government of India, a survey has been made through Jeypore territory for a chord line to connect Rewari with Kuchaman Road or Phalera.

The Ramgarh Irrigation Project, which has been held in abeyance for several years, was finally sanctioned. The foundation-stone was laid by the Agent to the Governor-General in December 1897 and the work is now in progress.

The administration of the Department under Colonel Jacob's superintendence has been as usual admirable, and the Darbar are fully cognisant of how much the State owes to his loyal and indefatigable services. His assistant, Mr. C. E. Stotherd, made the final survey for the Jeypore-Sawai Madhopore Railway, and his work was favourably commented on by the Government of India.

FINANCE.

17. The receipts for the year 1953 Sambat amounted to R66,98,124 and the expenditure to R61,90,030, while the estimated amounts for the same period were R59,73,996 and R59,25,562 respectively. The actual surplus for the twelve months was therefore R5,08,094.

The following statement gives the receipts and expenditure for the past five years :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	R	R
1892-93	68,18,651	53,89,911
1893-94	64,18,406	52,77,186
1894-95	65,27,577	52,02,517
1895-96	66,56,536	56,15,092
1896-97	66,98,124	61,90,030

The expenditure of the year exceeded the average, it will be observed, very considerably. This is due in the main to the high prices following on the recent general scarcity which raised the charges for supplies to the State establishments, civil and military, and necessitated also certain measures of relief, notably a special grant of one lakh for the Ramgarh Bund as a relief work.

JEYPORE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF VAKILS.

18. The work done during the year ending 31st December 1897 was as follows :—

Cases from previous year	4
Cases admitted during the year	19
Cases disposed of during the year	13
Cases pending at the close of the year	10

Eleven persons were arrested, but all were discharged.

There were 8 cases of appeal to the Upper Court. The decision in 5 cases were upheld, in one case the order of the Jeypore Court was revised, one appeal was summarily dismissed, and one case remained pending at the close of the year. The fines inflicted by the Court amounted to R30. The total claims for compensation were R4,350-15 and the sum decreed R502-4-6.

There were no prosecutions by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department during the twelve months, and the usual appendix in connection with the Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti has therefore been omitted from this report. A statement of the general work done by the Court is attached as Appendix E.

CRIME.

19. No cases of *sati* or female infanticide were reported during the year 1897. With regard to the case of female infanticide noticed in the report for the previous twelve months, a careful inquiry by the Darbar showed that there was no ground for the allegation and that the child died from natural causes. There were no mail robberies committed in the State, but in one recently

committed at Deoli the offenders were said to have been traced to Jeypore. This the local authorities have repudiated. Twelve cases of dakaiti and three of thagi by poisoning occurred in Jeypore during the year. In seven cases some or all of the offenders have been arrested and brought to trial. In the remaining eight police inquiries are still proceeding.

The abstract of work done in the Courts during the year will be found in Appendix F.

TRANSPORT CORPS.

20. The corps has been on active service throughout the Tirah campaign and is still at the front. They started fully equipped with the most commendable promptitude in the beginning of September and are stated to have done most valuable service. His Highness the Maharaja may be justly proud of the efficiency of his corps. The Superintendent, Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, is admirably fitted for his post and is a most capable officer.

I regret to say that this is probably Captain Cookson's last year with the corps. He accompanied it on active service and will be a great loss to the force when he goes. The Darbar, I know, would have been very glad if his tenure of the appointment could have been extended.

MEDICAL.

21. There is nothing of importance to notice in connection with this Department, except an abnormal outbreak of cholera in the north of Jeypore during the months of July, August, September and October 1897. The disease seems to have been imported in the first instance from Bikanir and spread among the numbers of wandering beggars who had been driven by the prevailing distress to seek charity in the wealthy towns of Shikhawati.

A new dispensary is ready for occupation at Samod, but it has not yet been found possible to provide a Hospital Assistant. A new dispensary building has also been constructed at Uniara and is now occupied.

Special measures have been taken in view to the prevention of plague being brought into the States under this Residency. The Darbar with most commendable public spirit provided a plague quarantine camp, and also an observation camp for pilgrims to the Hedjaz, at Bandikui.

Endeavours are being made to improve the sanitation of Jeypore city.

The work of the State Medical Department is described at length in a report prepared by Dr. Hendley, who on the 5th April 1898, to the general regret, severed finally his very long connection with the State.

KISHENGARH.

22. The only important event of the year was the marriage of the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja with the Ulwar Chief in December last. His Highness the Maharaja invited a very large number of guests, and the wedding was celebrated with great splendour. Sir Robert Crosthwaite, the late Agent to the Governor-General, and Mr. Martindale, his successor, were both present, and among His Highness's guests were the Maharajas of Jodhpore, Kashmir and Rutlam and the Maharawal of Jaisalmer.

23. The Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign was celebrated with suitable *éclat*, permanent memorials of the event being constructed in the shape of a public library, irrigation tanks and newly-founded villages.

24. There was no change in the administration, and all departments were worked satisfactorily by Rao Bahadur Shyam Sundar Lallji under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. The Raja of Fatehgarh for some time gave a good deal of trouble in connection with the various questions which have been pending between the Darbar and his thikana, and His Highness the Maharaja was reluctantly compelled to attach one of his villages. This seems to have brought the Raja to a more proper sense of his position, and I believe that these difficulties may now be regarded as being in a fair way to a satisfactory settlement. The relations with the adjoining States have been cordial. The demarcation of the Sambhar-Kishengarh boundary had not been settled at the close of the year under report, but the work was taken in hand on the 7th April by Mr. Lyon, the Assistant Commissioner at Sambhar.

25. There were no cases of *sati* or female infanticide brought to notice. A serious case of mail robbery which occurred at Kuchawan in Marwar was tried by the Marwar Court of Vakils, and I understand a decree has been passed requiring Kishengarh to make good half of the value of the property plundered.

26. There has not been much serious internal crime, but there have, I am sorry to say, been a good many complaints from adjoining States and from Ajmere of supineness and obstruction on the part of the Kishengarh police as regards the arrest of offenders taking refuge in Kishengarh territory. His Highness the Maharaja has removed the late Superintendent Garai, and I hope that in this respect there may be an improvement under his successor.

27. Appendices G and H show the amount of civil and criminal work performed in the several Courts of the State. The total number of civil suits instituted during the year 1897 was 10,175 and criminal cases 1,510 against 10,767 and 1,696, respectively, of the previous twelve months. The percentage of cases disposed of was 84 and 90, which is very creditable.

28. The new jail is almost complete and is expected to be occupied within the course of two months. A dispensary has been added to it. The health of the prisoners in the old jail has not been satisfactory, but an improvement is anticipated on removal to the new premises.

29. During the year ending July 1897 the revenue amounted to R5,68,097 and the expenditure to R4,28,194, which shows a saving of R1,39,903. The balance in the Raj Treasury is said to be R4,28,194.

30. Education has continued to make good progress. The total number of schools in the State is now 20, of which 10 were State, 2 Mission and 8 indigenous. A girls' school has recently been opened at Kishengarh.

31. The Public Works and Forest Departments have done good work and irrigation has been largely extended. The irrigated area for last year is put at 71,850 bighas as against 44,073 bighas ten years ago, the increase being due to the enlightened policy of the Darbar in constructing, and encouraging the construction by cultivators of, bunds and wells.

32. I am glad to say that the Dewan, Rao Bahadur Shyam Sundar Lallji, has been taking great interest in the introduction of new agricultural products and better descriptions of seed. I hope his exertions in this respect may bear good fruit. Mr. Duthie, of Saharanpur, has very kindly assisted in every way in his power.

33. The Darbar have also made exertions to encourage trade and manufactures by starting ginning and spinning mills and cotton presses and in other ways, and to improve the breed of cattle by procuring a better class of bulls.

34. The public health has been generally good.

The social reform movement seems to be making good progress in Kishengarh. Thanks to the influence of the Walterkrit Sabha, the ruinous expenditure on marriages formerly customary is being discouraged among all classes of the people.

LAWA.

35. There is nothing of importance to note in connection with this Chiefship. I had an opportunity of visiting Lawa during my tour in the southern portion of Jeypore and found everything satisfactory. The people appeared contented and the country was prosperous. The finances were in good condition, the balances at the end of the year under review being :—

	R
In Government paper	30,000
At Lawa	16,974
With the Residency Treasurer	628

36. The irrigation work noticed in last year's report is still under construction, and I fear is hardly likely to be completed before next rains. When finished, it should be a great improvement.

G. R. IRWIN, *C.S.*,
Resident.

Appendix A.

Total Monthly and Annual Rainfall of the Jeypore State for 1897.

STATIONS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Hindaun	...	...	...	...	0·55	1·16	2·36	3·70	1·63	...	...	...	9·40	
Mohwa	0·03	...	...	...	0·06	3·32	7·44	8·28	4·32	...	...	...	23·45	
Gungapore	...	...	...	...	0·72	1·30	4·71	6·13	1·65	...	...	...	14·51	
Bandikui	0·12	...	...	0·02	0·18	0·63	9·82	8·32	1·82	...	...	...	20·91	
Sawai Madhopore	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·65	9·11	17·91	1·49	0·24	...	...	29·78	
Dausa	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·42	9·23	4·92	2·18	...	...	...	16·80	
Lalsot	...	...	...	0·01	0·63	0·11	9·33	9·67	2·62	...	...	...	22·37	
Chatsu	0·12	...	...	...	...	1·00	9·14	4·43	1·85	...	...	...	16 54	
Unyara	...	...	...	...	0·13	1·57	9·06	10·38	2·72	0·20	...	...	24·06	
Jeypore	...	...	0·01	0·15	0·66	0·25	5·85	7·32	1·86	0·07	...	...	16·17	
Sanganir	...	...	0·02	0·22	0·14	1·11	7·38	3·43	2·96	0·10	...	...	15·36	
Malpura	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	8·55	8·08	2·55	...	...	...	19·73	
Jhunjhunu	...	...	0·20	...	0·35	0·10	4·39	5·87	0 47	...	...	...	11·38	
Sri Madhopore	...	...	0·10	...	0·18	0·73	9·62	9·70	0·75	0·07	...	...	21·15	
Sambhur	...	...	0·03	0·15	0·14	0·07	6·21	6·10	1·29	0·45	...	...	14·44	
Sikar	...	0·04	0·14	0·13	0·93	0·10	11·98	7·10	0·68	0·36	...	...	21·46	
Khetri	...	...	0·56	...	0·42	1·04	8·37	9·38	1·45	...	...	...	21·22	
Chirawa	0·12	...	0·26	0·04	0·85	1·26	4·07	5·42	1·98	...	...	...	14·00	
Kot Putli	...	...	0·16	0·34	0·57	2·01	7·21	12·33	1·13	...	...	...	23·75	
Chomu	1·36	...	...	0·26	0·05	...	8·46	4·22	1·14	...	...	...	15·49	
Nimka Thana	...	...	0·25	0·19	0·75	0·79	11·28	11·46	1·67	...	...	...	26·39	
TOTAL	1·75	0·04	1·73	1·56	7·69	18·17	163·57	164·15	38·21	1·49	...	...	398·36	
Average	0·08	0·00	0·08	0·07	0·37	0·87	7·79	7·82	1·82	0·07	...	...	18·97	

G. R. IRWIN, *C.S.*,
Resident.

Appendix B.

General Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Jeypore at the end of the official year 1897-98.

Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				GRAND TOTAL.	Percentage of	
					COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.									
					English.	Oriental.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Rajput School.	School of Arts.	Total.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Total.			
14,526	5,784	Males . 1,506,090 Females . 1,319,575 TOTAL . 2,825,665	INSTITUTIONS	For males	1	2	9	21	26	1	1	61	7	34	663	704	765	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	13·2
				„ females	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7		·12
				TOTAL	1	2	9	28	26	1	1	68	7	34	663	704	772		13·3
			SCHOLARS	Males	56	168	2,286	1,718	1,246	33	92	5,599	927	1,846	16,596	19,369	24,968	Male pupils to male population of school-going age	11·05
				Females	...	...	...	621	...	...	...	621	...	...	...	...	621	Female pupils to female population of school-going age	·31
				TOTAL	56	168	2,286	2,339	1,246	33	92	6,220	927	1,846	16,596	19,369	25,589	Total pupils to total population of school-going age	6·03

The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the population.

G. R. IRWIN, *C.S.*,
Resident.

Appendix C.

General Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Jeypore for the official year 1897-98.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							Total expenditure on education.
	COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.										
	English.	Oriental.	Secondary.	Primary.	Rajput School.	School of Arts.	TOTAL.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship and prizes.	Furniture and apparatus.	Buildings.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
INSTITUTIONS For males .	10,381 0 0	9,180 0 0	30,113 0 0	46,647 0 0	2,432 0 0	7,439 0 0	1,06,192 0 0	3,780	3,097	15,862	155	3,567	4,512	30,973	1,37,165
INSTITUTIONS „ females	...	...	...	5,448 0 0	...	...	5,448 0 0	...	...	644	...	...	896	1,540	6,988
TOTAL .	10,381 0 0	9,180 0 0	30,113 0 0	52,095 0 0	2,432 0 0	7,439 0 0	1,11,640 0 0	3,780	3,097	16,506	155	3,567	5,408	32,513	1,44,153
Average yearly cost of educating each pupil found by dividing the direct expenditure by the average roll number of pupils	216 4 4	58 7 6	10 4 4	2 10 6	76 0 0	83 9 4									

G. R. IRWIN, *C.S.*,
Resident.

Appendix D.

Abstract Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them in Jeypore for the official year 1897-98.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the rolls at the end of the year.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS AT THE END OF THE YEAR LEARNING		
	UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																
					Aided.				Unaided.												
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
I.—Collegiate Education—																					
1. English	1	56	48	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	56	56	56	...
2. Oriental	2	168	157	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	168	...	168	...
—Secondary Education—																					
1. High English	1	584	552	434	...	...	...	...	4	609	500	421	...	...	...	...	5	1,193	1,193	364	1,193
2. „ Oriental	2	656	627	468	2	257	207	172	1	61	45	40	...	...	...	...	5	974	...	518	974
3. Middle English	1	263	241	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	263	263	52	263
4. „ Vernacular	5	783	759	585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	783	19	90	783
II.—Primary Education—																					
1. Upper and Lower Primary	47	2,964	2,807	2,273	...	...	...	...	34	1,846	1,688	1,416	...	...	...	...	81	4,810	291	509	4,401
2. Advanced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	795	773	698	43	795	12	658	387
3. Elementary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	15,801	14,304	12,222	620	15,801	72	2,587	13,817
IV.—Female Education	7	621	546	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	621	...	...	621
V.—Special „	2	125	121	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	125	46	19	60
TOTAL	68	6,220	5,858	6,561	2	257	207	172	39	2,516	2,233	1,877	663	16,596	15,077	12,920	772	25,589	1,952	5,021	22,499

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Resident.

Appendix E.

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjusted by the Jeypore Court of Vakils during the year 1897.

Period.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Attempt at theft.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Criminal breach of trust.	Theft of cattle.	TOTAL.
Quarter ending—																					
31st March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th June	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	7
30th September	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
31st December	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
TOTAL	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	13

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Appendix F.

JEYPORE COURTS.

Abstract of cases for 1897.

CIVIL.					CRIMINAL.					
NAME OF COURT.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	NAME OF COURT.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.
Tehsil Courts	64	3,722	3,786	3,589	197		123	5,062	5,185	4,950	235
Nizamat, Jeypore	822	4,154	4,976	4,002	974		479	5,120	5,599	5,162	437
Do. Malpura	12	1,033	1,045	1,032	13		23	1,563	1,586	1,564	22
Do. Hindon	41	724	765	725	40		64	2,003	2,067	2,019	48
Do. Sambhur	39	1,472	1,511	1,481	30		46	1,396	1,442	1,423	19
Do. Madhopore	18	578	596	578	18		12	1,391	1,403	1,370	33
Do. Gangapore	...	494	494	486	8		10	1,232	1,242	1,230	12
Do. Dosa	...	742	742	741	1		1	2,149	2,150	2,147	3
Do. Torawati	256	2,427	2,683	2,349	334		134	2,889	3,023	2,795	228
Do. Shekhawati	6	1,227	1,233	1,224	9		3	2,076	2,079	2,074	5
Do. Kot Kasim	13	346	359	353	6		4	401	405	400	5
Do. Bandikui	...	37	37	35	2		2	92	94	94	...
TOTAL	1,207	13,234	14,441	13,006	1,435		778	20,312	21,090	20,278	812
Munsifi and Court of Small Causes	68	7,270	7,338	7,199	139	Faujdari	2	1,374	1,376	1,370	6
Adalat, Dewani	40	1,498	1,538	1,467	71	Do. Niabat	3	3,144	3,147	3,144	3
Appeals	221	1,295	1,516	1,329	187	Appeals	184	1,638	1,822	1,604	218
TOTAL	329	10,063	10,392	9,995	397	TOTAL	189	6,156	6,345	6,118	227
Council Appeals	283	1,793	2,076	1,744	332	Council Appeals	361	3,437	3,798	3,366	432
GRAND TOTAL	1,883	28,812	30,695	28,334	2,361	GRAND TOTAL	1,451	34,967	36,418	34,712	1,706

G. R. IRWIN, *C.S.*,
Resident.

Appendix G.

Comparative Statement of the working of the Civil Courts of the Kishengarh State for the last five years, viz., *1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96, 1896-97 and 1897-98.*

No.	Name of Court.	Number of cases instituted.					Number of cases disposed of.					Number of cases that remained pending.					Amount of claims.					Percentages of cases disposed of to total number of cases.					Average duration of cases in days.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
																	R	R	R	R	R					
1	Darbar . . .	127	140	147	277	197	65	108	55	192	102	62	32	93	85	95	22,946	17,992	11,944	12,051	13,003	51	47	35	69	52	26
2	Appellate Court . .	361	406	436	492	434	313	340	390	445	385	48	66	46	47	49	47,347	29,978	33,113	45,382	39,717	87	84	89	86	89	43
3	Sudder Civil Court and of Small Causes.	6,551	6,527	6,108	5,547	5,251	5,336	5,231	5,046	4,552	3,993	1,215	1,296	6,068	995	1,258	2,30,441	3,69,442	2,86,772	3,46,195	2,96,011	81	80	83	82	76	35
4	Buxi Jaghir's Court .	574	485	579	522	654	469	407	516	488	524	45	78	63	34	130	26,753	47,431	50,386	37,829	34,044	91	85	89	94	80	35
5	Court of Hakims (Mufussil).	3,297	3,193	3,546	3,626	3,359	3,168	2,920	2,972	3,321	3,011	159	273	574	305	348	1,02,603	1,18,953	1,51,038	1,08,770	1,00,301	95	91	83	91	89	34
6	Thikanas . . .	...	...	288	303	280	...	...	115	188	185	...	...	113	115	95	...	...	9,951	21,335	12,471	...	...	50	62	66	80
	TOTAL .	10,850	10,751	11,044	10,767	10,175	9,321	9,006	9,088	9,186	8,200	1,529	1,745	1,956	1,581	1,975	4,30,090	5,33,796	5,43,204	5,71,472	4,95,541	86	84	82	85	81	75
	Average .	10,717					8,960					1,757					5,25,020					84					75

G. R. IRWIN, *C.S.*,
Resident.

Appendix H.

Comparative Statement of the working of the Criminal Courts of the Kishengarh State for the last five years, viz., *1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96, 1896-97 and 1897-98.*

No.	Name of Court.	Number of cases instituted.					Number of cases disposed of.					Number of cases that remained pending.					Percentages of cases disposed of to total number of cases.					Average duration of cases in days.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
1	Darbar	37	52	37	61	30	18	46	19	43	23	19	6	18	18	7	49	88	53	71	77	194
2	Appellate Court	86	94	95	121	78	77	72	77	109	64	9	22	18	12	14	83	77	81	90	89	50
3	Sudder Foujdari Court	520	564	650	692	653	499	539	625	667	605	21	25	25	25	48	96	92	96	96	93	12
4	Court of Hakims, Mofussil	420	522	571	678	601	398	492	519	659	572	22	30	52	19	29	94	94	86	97	95	25
5	Thikanas	...	...	115	144	148	...	...	54	74	100	...	...	61	70	48	...	...	47	52	67	40
	Total	1,063	1,232	1,468	1,696	1,510	992	1,149	1,294	1,552	1,364	71	83	174	144	146	93	93	88	92	90	64
	Average	1,394					1,270					124					91					64

G. R. IRWIN, *C.S.*,
Resident.

(4)

EASTERN STATES AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1512-G., dated Bhurtpore, the 26th April 1898.

From—Major C. Herbert, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the year 1897-98.

The charge of the Agency during the year under report was held by—

(1) Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, from the 1st to 28th April 1897.

(2) Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., from the 29th April to 25th November 1897.

(3) Major C. Herbert, from the 26th November 1897 to 31st March 1898.

BHURTPORE.

SEASON.

The total rainfall registered during the year was 26·87 inches as per statement attached, of which 11·22 inches fell in August 1897. There was no rain at all from October 1897 to end of January 1898, but a fall of 2·13 inches in February 1898 was very beneficial to the crops, especially the gram crop, which would have been very poor but for this timely rain. Both the *kharif* and the *rabi* crops are reported to have been good. Some slight damage was done to the standing crops in some of the tehsils by locusts.

HEALTH.

The general health was fairly good. Cholera, however, prevailed in some of the tehsils for some time, and malarial fever of a virulent type was very prevalent throughout the year, and particularly after the rains and in the cold weather. The mortality in the Bhurtpore city was heavy.

JAIL.

The return received from the Darbar is attached and shows the number of prisoners to be 404 including 1 life convict. The health of the prisoners in the jail was good.

HOSPITAL, DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

The usual return received from the Darbar is attached, and shows that 115,162 outdoor patients and 1,066 indoor patients were treated during the year. Thirty-seven thousand two hundred and ninety-eight cases were vaccinated. The total expenditure on these institutions is shown to be R19,234-8-0.

The number of outdoor patients has increased since last year, and the vaccinations have nearly doubled. Credit for this is due to Surgeon-Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., who has done a great deal while employed on special duty with His Highness the Maharaja to effectively supervise the medical subordinates in the State.

The main building of the new hospital is very near completion; indeed, part of it has already been occupied. It should be a great boon to the people if managed by a European medical officer. I doubt if any Native Assistant Surgeon could do it justice.

EDUCATION.

The return of schools is attached. There were much fewer Hindi scholars attending the Bhurtpore School than in the previous year. This is accounted for by a sickly season which kept away many of the children, particularly the younger ones, who generally read only Hindi.

CRIME.

There was no case of infanticide reported during the year.

Three cases of dakaiti were reported, in which property valued at R382-14-0 was plundered. Property worth R129-1-0 was subsequently recovered. Ten persons were arrested, of whom 2 were released, and the rest are still under trial.

A separate report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department has been submitted as usual.

COURTS.

Returns showing the working of the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts are attached.

In Civil Courts return, cases relating to execution of decrees have been added. The number of arrears therefore does not tally with the pending cases of last year, and the total number of cases is also much increased.

The Revenue Courts return shows that the Diwan's Court had less and the Tehsildar's more cases than last year. The number of cases pending was considerably reduced.

From the Criminal Court return it appears that the Diwan's Court had fewer cases pending at the end of the year than before. The Sessions Judge also kept well abreast of his work, and had only 5 cases pending at the end of the year, while he began the year with arrears of 31 cases and had more cases instituted than in the previous year.

The Nazim of Bhurtpore also had more work.

The Court of the City Magistrate appears in the present return for the first time.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the State has been carried on by the Diwan under the general control of the Political Agent.

WILD CATTLE.

The wire enclosure referred to in last year's report has been made, and most of the cattle in the southern districts have been driven into it with appreciable benefit to the cultivators in the neighbourhood. Two more enclosures are required and are under construction to the north of the railway line.

This Department is under the immediate personal supervision of His Highness the Maharaja, who takes much interest in it.

SETTLEMENT.

Settlement operations are being carried on by Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, C.S., who succeeded Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., as Settlement Officer, Ulwar and Bhurtpore States.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was duly celebrated with fireworks, illuminations, garden fêtes and feasts to the poor.

Colonel Chatru Singh, Commandant, Imperial Service Cavalry, Bhurtpore, proceeded to England in May 1897 to represent the Bhurtpore State on the occasion of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and returned to Bhurtpore in July 1897. The second class order of British India was conferred on Colonel Chatru Singh Bahadur in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

In August 1897 the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited Bhurtpore.

In September 1897 His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore paid a private visit to Bhurtpore for a few hours during the absence of the Political

Agent and the Maharaja. His Highness stayed at the Railway Station and visited the Imperial Service Cavalry lines, the stables, the palace, the Golbagh and the Filkhana.

His Highness Maharaja Ram Singh of Bhurtpore remained at Dehra Dun and Mussoorie until the beginning of October 1897, when he returned to Bhurtpore for the celebration of the Dasehra festival, and has since remained there, except for a few days in November, when His Highness, accompanied by the Maharanis and Surgeon-Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., proceeded to Sepehra in the Aligarh District on the occasion of his brother-in-law's marriage.

At the end of November 1897 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India visited Bhurtpore. His Highness the Maharaja exchanged visits with His Excellency.

The General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, visited Bhurtpore in March 1898.

KEROWLEE.

SEASON.

The rainfall at Kerowlee was 23·5 inches, as per statement attached, against 17·31 last year. The falls were most opportune and in time for both the *kharif* and the *rabi* crops.

Prices of food-grains, which were high almost throughout the year, are now low.

HEALTH.

The public health has been good throughout the year, though there was a sharp attack of cholera, 68 cases with 32 deaths in the Pargana of Mandrail between the 8th and 25th August 1897. A few cases of cholera also occurred later in the city of Kerowlee, where there were 13 cases with 11 deaths between the 2nd and 19th September 1897.

There was no other epidemic disease during the year in the State.

EDUCATION.

The usual return of the Maharaja's school is attached. It shows a slight increase in attendance.

JAIL.

The return received from the Darbar and attached to this report shows that there are 121 prisoners as against 97 last year. Of these 6 are life-convicts.

The Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, visited the jail in January 1898 and reported satisfactorily on it.

CRIME.

No case of infanticide is reported to have taken place during the year. Only one case of dakaiti has been reported, in which property valued at ₹116-15 was plundered. Some persons have been arrested by the Darbar on suspicion. The case is still under enquiry.

COURTS.

A statement showing the work performed by the Revenue, Criminal and Civil Courts during the year is attached. Of the 3,446 cases, including 127 pending from last year, brought before the Courts, 3,187 cases were disposed of, leaving 259 pending at the close of the year.

STATE COUNCIL.

There has been some change in the *personnel* of the State Council, *viz.*, Pundit Nand Lall, Munshi Rashi-ud-din Khan, Khan Bahadur, and Jemadar Fazl Rasul Khan have been retired on pension, and replaced by Babu Bhola Nath Chatterji, Thakur Bishal Singh, and Chawdri Nirpat Singh.

FINANCES.

A statement showing the financial condition of the State received from the Darbar is attached. The total income derived from all sources, including the opening balance from last year, and the loan of R20,000 taken during the year, amounted to R4,93,894-14-9, while the expenditure under all heads came to R4,93,299-2-3, leaving a closing balance of R595-12-6 only at the end of the year.

I have impressed on His Highness the Maharaja the necessity for care that the expenditure should not exceed, but be kept within the income of his State.

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was loyally celebrated at Kerowlee.

In June 1897 His Highness Maharaja Bhanwar Pal of Kerowlee was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

Her Highness the elder Maharani Hadiji of Kerowlee died on the 19th April 1897.

In October 1897 Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., late Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, accompanied by Mr. Clogstoun, Assistant to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Rajputana, paid a short visit to Kerowlee.

In January 1898 Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, visited Kerowlee and inspected the medical institution and the jail.

DHOLEPORE.

SEASON.

A statement showing the rainfall during the year is attached. It appears the total rainfall registered was 29·27 inches as compared with 13·8 inches last year. The greatest falls were in July and August 1897. The fall of 2·12 inches during February 1898, though a little late, was very beneficial to the gram crop.

FOOD-GRAINS.

A comparative statement showing the prices of the principal food-grains is attached.

HEALTH.

The general health of the people has been good throughout the year, though fever was very prevalent for some months, but no epidemic disease was reported.

DISPENSARIES.

The usual return of dispensaries is attached and shows that 25,570 out-door patients and 273 in-door patients were treated during the year. Five thousand six hundred and one vaccinations were successfully performed. This is a decrease on last year. The total cost of the dispensaries is shown to have amounted to R5,782-12-0 against R5,441-9-9 last year.

JAIL.

The jail return received from the Darbar is attached, and shows that there are 82 prisoners including 3 life-convicts.

EDUCATION.

The return of schools is attached and shows that no improvement has been made as yet in this institution. There were 366 boys and the expenditure is shown to be R2,307 during the year.

COURTS.

Returns showing the working of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts are attached.

No Nazim has as yet been appointed, and the duties are carried on by the Dewan in addition to his own.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the State has been carried on satisfactorily by Rai Bahadur Bishen Sarup Dewan as usual.

CRIME.

No case of infanticide or professional poisoning was reported during the year. The operations against the Goojurs living on the banks of the Chambal conducted by His Highness the Maharaj Rana and his officials with the aid of the Thagi Department have been very successful: between 80 and 90 dakaits have been arrested and sent up for trial to Gwalior, Jhallawar and Bhopal. No marauding expeditions went out this last cold weather, and it is hoped these people will now abandon dakaiti for some time to come.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

The Political Agent was in camp in the Dholepore State for a few days in January 1898 and visited Bari and Sir Muttra and the Gujar villages of Kudanna, Mogalpura, etc., in company with Mr. Clogstoun, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Rajputana.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

In October 1897 His Highness the Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh proceeded to the front and took part in the Tirah campaign, being attached to the staff of Major-General W. P. Symons, C.B.

His Highness, as usual, spent the hot weather at Chail.

His Highness visited Jodhpore, Oodeypore, Bhurtpore and Rampore in connection with the scheme for establishing a health institute by the Chiefs of India as a memorial of the Diamond Jubilee.

Annual Statement of Rainfall at Bhurtpore for the year ending 31st March 1898.

Months.		Rainfall.
April	1897	...
May	„	0·03
June	„	1·18
July	„	9·18
August	„	11·22
September	„	3·13
October	„	...
November	„	...
December	„	...
January	1898	...
February	„	2·13
March	„	...
TOTAL		26·87

Bhurtpore Jail Return for 1897-98.

Terms of imprisonment.	Hindus.					Mahomedans.					
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grand Total.
For life	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 10 years	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 7 „	7	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	..	1	8
„ 5 „	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3
„ 4 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 3 „	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ 2½ „	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ 2 „	13	...	...	...	13	18	...	...	...	18	31
„ 1½ „	33	...	...	...	33	4	...	...	...	4	37
„ 1 year	105	2	...	...	107	47	...	...	...	47	154
„ 6 months	35	5	...	...	40	15	...	...	...	15	55
Under 6 „	64	5	...	...	69	19	1	1	...	21	90
Total	284	13	...	...	297	105	1	1	...	107	404

C. HERBERT, *Major*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Annual Abstract Statement of Hospitals, Dispensaries and Vaccination in Bhurtpore State for the year ending 28th February 1898.

Serial No.	Places.	Number of establishment.	Out-door patients.	In-patients.								Total both in and out patients.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
				Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.			
													R a. p.	
1	Anah Hospital	13	6,579	53	626	679	506	19	73	63	18	7,258	8,172 9 3	
2	Jail Sewar „	2	...	1	348	349	323	...	2	12	12	349	.....	Expenditure from Jail Department (by a separate budget for 1897).
3	Female City „	7	9,913	...	38	38	24	2	9	3	...	9,951	1,133 13 0	
4	Bhurtpore „ „	10	24,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,521	1,865 12 3	
5	Kumher „	4	9,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,110	542 2 3	
6	Deeg „	5	10,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,408	930 0 6	
7	Kama „	4	9,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,906	635 1 6	
8	Pahari „	4	5,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,087	481 3 6	
9	Gopalgarh „	4	5,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,098	377 12 9	
10	Akhegarh „	4	3,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,541	454 7 3	
11	Bhusawar „	4	7,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,516	568 2 0	
12	Weir „	4	5,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,536	592 7 9	
13	Biana „	4	8,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,430	880 10 6	
14	Rupbas „	4	4,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,937	534 3 0	
15	Oochein „	4	4,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,580	534 9 6	
	TOTAL	77	115,162	54	1,012	1,066	853	21	84	78	30	116,228	17,702 15 0	
16	Vaccination	16	37,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,298	1,531 9 0	
	GRAND TOTAL	93	152,460	54	1,012	1,066	853	21	84	78	30	153,526	19,234 8 0	

C. HERBERT, *Major*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana

Return of Schools in the Bhurtpore State for the year ending 31st March 1898.

School.	Number of Schools.	Department and Attendance.					Number of Teachers.	Annual expenditure.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.		
								R a. p.
Bhurtpore School	1	144	76	141	33	394	30	9,684 0 3
Tehsili Schools	12	62	221	622	...	905	35	3,807 12 6
Halkabandi Schools	76	...	...	1,349	...	1,349	79	5,118 11 9
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,826 0 3
Menial Servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	518 8 6
Miscellaneous expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,304 11 9
Total	89	206	297	2,112	33	2,648	160	26,259 13 0

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Bhurtpore State for the official year ending 31st March 1898.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Dewan of Bhurtpore	Appeal	14	23	37	28	9
Ditto	Appeal of execution of decrees	29	51	80	69	11
Ditto	Original	1	46	47	47	...
Judge of Bhurtpore	Appeal	18	169	187	178	9
Ditto	Original	1	2	3	3	...
Ditto	Miscellaneous	16	125	141	130	11
Nazim of Bhurtpore	Appeal	3	45	48	48	...
Ditto	Original	38	1,279	1,317	1,159	158
Subordinate Courts, Bhurtpore	Original	58	680	738	658	80
Nazim of Deeg	Appeal	5	73	78	73	5
Ditto	Original	8	97	105	89	16
Ditto	Execution of decrees	28	53	81	64	17
Subordinate Courts, Deeg	Original	36	845	881	817	64
Ditto ditto	Miscellaneous	5	210	215	206	9
Ditto ditto	Execution of decrees	61	375	436	344	92
Total	.....	321	4,073	4,394	3,913	481

C. HERBERT, *Major*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Statement showing the working of the Revenue Courts of the Bhurtpore State for the year 1897-98.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Dewan	Appeals	12	12	24	17	7
Do.	Original	20	381	401	387	14
Do.	Miscellaneous	23	357	380	370	10
Chief Revenue Officer*	Revenue	1,738	3,441	5,179	4,040	1,139
Deputy Collector*	Do.	114	3,543	3,657	3,471	186
Tehsildars	Do.	953	9,297	10,250	9,517	733
TOTAL	...	2,860	17,031	19,891	17,802	2,089

* The change in the number of arrears, as shown in last year's return against these two offices, is due to the fact that the department of collection of arrears of revenue has been transferred to the Chief Revenue Officer.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhurtpore State for the official year ending 31st March 1898.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Dewan of Bhurtpore	Appeal	10	46	56	50	6
Ditto	Original	10	354	364	361	3
Sessions Judge	Appeal	29	402	431	429	2
Ditto	Original	2	26	28	25	3
Ditto	Miscellaneous	18	736	754	731	23
Nazim of Bhurtpore	Appeal	...	26	26	25	1
Ditto	Original	12	1,497	1,509	1,470	39
Subordinate Courts, Bhurtpore	Do.	28	1,199	1,227	1,191	36
Nazim of Deeg	Appeal	...	47	47	47	...
Ditto	Original	35	363	398	372	26
Ditto	Miscellaneous	11	349	360	357	3
Subordinate Courts, Deeg	Original	15	539	554	537	17
Ditto ditto	Miscellaneous	8	574	582	570	12
City Magistrate	Original	4	258	262	258	4
Ditto	Miscellaneous	1	475	476	472	4
TOTAL	...	183	6,891	7,074	6,895	179

Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Kerowlee Dispensary for the year 1897-98.

Name of months.	Temperature.			Rainfall.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.
April 1897	103	77	92·30	...	...
May „	109	88	101·44	...	28
June „	112	86	99·43	3	2
July „	104	82	90·97	9	53
August „	93	82	88·69	6	37
September „	96	83	89·24	1	87
October „	95	68	83·84	...	21
November „	84	58	75·61	...	...
December „	72	51	64·71	...	...
January 1898	74	50	60·90	...	...
February „	82	58	69·09	1	72
March „	95	58	81·01	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	23	5

C. HERBERT, *Major,*

Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Average attendance of boys of the Maharaja's School, Kerowlee, for 1897-98.

Name of Department.	Present.	Absent.	Leave.	Sick.
English	39·506	6·903	3·287	3·480
Persian	43·657	15·640	3·485	4·325
Hindi	106·925	32·560	4·397	3·853
Patwari	8·79	5·353	3·327	·346
Total	198·167	60·456	14·496	11·954

Kerowlee Jail Return for the year 1897-98.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Remarks.
For life	6	...	6	
From 5 to 10 years	5	...	5	
From 2 to 4 years	30	...	30	
From 6 months to 1 year	73	7	80	
Total	114	7	121	

Statement showing the working of the Revenue, Criminal and Civil Courts of the Kerowlee State for the year 1897-98.

Name of Court.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Revenue	44	1,187	1,231	1,157	74
Criminal	13	949	962	937	25
Miscellaneous	...	501	501	501	...
Civil	56	389	445	353	92
Execution of decrees	14	293	307	239	68
Total	127	3,319	3,446	3,187	259

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Kerowlee State for the Sambat year 1953.

No.	Income.	Amount.	No.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		R a. p.			*R a. p.*
1	Land Revenue	3,28,959 13 6	1	Palace expenses	79,426 9 0
2	Other receipts	47,499 9 0	2	Army	1,28,917 11 3
3	Customs	68,622 12 6	3	Establishment	46,535 15 3
4	Adalat	9,051 12 6	4	Vikalat	4,260 11 3
5	Salt compensation	5,694 15 0	5	Workshops	1,37,037 8 6
6	Deposits	...	6	Roads and other public works	13,636 3 6
7	Arrears of revenue	7,263 13 3	7	Miscellaneous	82,466 7 9
8	Opening balance from last year	6,802 3 0	8	Arrears	1,017 15 9
9	Loan from Seth	20,000 0 0	9	Repayment of loan	...
	Total	4,93,894 14 9		Total	4,93,299 2 3

C. HERBERT, *Major*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Annual Statement of Rainfall at Dholepore for the year 1897-98.

Months.		Inches.	Cents.	Remarks.
April	1897	...	...	
May	„	...	3⅓	
June	„	2	21½	
July	„	10	77	
August	„	10	73	
September	„	3	40⅓	
October	„	...	...	
November	„	...	...	
December	„	...	...	
January	1898	...	...	
February	„	2	12½	
March	„	...	...	
	Total	29	27½	

C. HERBERT, *Major*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the principal food-grains in the City of Dholepore during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Months.	1896-97.								1897-98.							
	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Gram.		Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Gram.	
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.
April	13	3½	17	9	16	4	16	4	9	8¼	12	2	10	2	9	5½
May	13	2	16	½	15	3	15	3½	9	15½	12	9½	10	2	9	6
June	12	8¼	15	5	14	4	15	6½	9	7½	11	8	10	2	9	5
July	12	6	15	6	15	13	15	12	9	7¼	11	8½	10	10	9	4½
August	12	3¼	14	14	15	1½	14	9½	9	1¼	12	...	11	4	7	15¼
September	10	6½	13	8¼	13	3½	12	8¾	9	1¾	13	7	11	4	7	11½
October	8	8¼	11	4½	11	6¼	9	5	9	2¼	15	7½	24	7¼	7	10
November	7	15½	8	14	9	5½	8	13¼	9	3¾	17	9	21	3¾	8	8½
December	8	1½	8	4½	9	½	9	6	9	13½	20	3½	22	14	9	7½
January	8	2½	9	...	9	14	9	4	10	¼	21	...	21	3¾	9	½
February	8	10	9	...	10	¼	9	8¾	11	1	20	2½	21	10½	9	1
March	8	3	9	9	9	9	8	15¼	12	6	24	12¼	23	5¼	14	15

C. HERBERT, *Major*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Dholepore State for the year 1897-98.

No.	Name of Dispensaries.	Number of servants employed.	Outdoor patients.	Indoor patients.						Annual expenditure including salaries, medicines, etc.		
				Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.			
										R	a.	p.
1	Dholepore Dispensary	10	9,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,993	12	0
2	Rajakhera ditto	5	8,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	14	0
3	Bari ditto	5	7,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	970	9	6
4	Jail ditto	1	...	273	250	...	22	...	1	216	0	0
	TOTAL .	21	25,570	273	250	...	22	...	1	4,912	3	6
5	Vaccinating operations.	6	5,601 successful.	265 not successful.						870	8	6
								GRAND TOTAL .		5,782	12	0

Dholepore Jail Return for the Sambat year 1954 or A. D. 1897-98.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	Hindus.					Musalmans.					Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For life . . .	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 14 years . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 11 „ . . .	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 9 „ . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
„ 8 „ . . .	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	7
„ 7 „ . . .	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ 6 „ . . .	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 5 „ . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 4 „ . . .	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ 3 „ . . .	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ 2 „ . . .	11	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	4	15
„ 1 year . . .	7	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	1	8
Under 6 months . .	12	1	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	2	15
TOTAL .	71	3	...	...	74	8	...	...	...	8	82

C. HERBERT, *Major*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Return of Dholepore Schools for 1897-98 from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898.

No.	Heads.	Number of scholars.				No. of teachers	Monthly expenditure.			Expenditure incurred during the year.			Remarks.
		In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.	Total.								
							₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	
1	Dholepore City School.	76	49	55	180	8	126	12	0	1,521	0	0	
2	Bari Tehsil School	...	28	50	78	2	22	8	0	270	0	0	
3	Raja khera ditto	...	14	33	47	2	20	8	0	246	0	0	
4	Kolari ditto	...	...	15	15	1	8	8	0	102	0	0	
5	Baseri ditto	...	...	24	24	1	8	8	0	102	0	0	
6	Angayi ditto	...	...	22	22	1	5	8	0	66	0	0	
	Total	76	91	199	366	15	192	4	0	2,307	0	0	

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1954 or A. D. 1897-98.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	The Dewan of Dholepore .	Appeals .	1	13	14	9	5
	Ditto ditto .	Originals	16	32	48	34	14
2	The Magistrate of Dholepore	Appeals .	1	38	39	37	2
	Ditto ditto .	Originals .	3	10	13	12	1
3	Subordinate Courts .	Originals	79	218	297	213	84
4	Sir Mathra . . .	Ditto .	16	27	43	36	7
	Total .	...	116	338	454	341	113

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1954 or A. D. 1897-98.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of	Pending.
1	The Dewan of Dholepore .	Appeals .	...	1	1	1	...
	Ditto ditto .	Original .	...	3	3	3	...
2	The Magistrate of Dholepore	Appeals .	...	4	4	3	1
	Ditto ditto .	Original .	3	473	476	476	...
3	Subordinate Courts . .	Ditto .	16	316	332	317	15
4	Sir Mathra . . .	Ditto .	24	58	82	79	3
	Total .	...	43	855	898	879	19

Statement showing the work performed by the Revenue Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1954 or A. D. 1897-98.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	The Diwan of Dholepore .	Original .	12	664	676	663	13
2	Settlement . . .	Ditto .	275	272	547	373	174
	Total .	...	287	936	1,223	1,036	187

C. HERBERT, *Major,*
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

(5)

HARAOTI AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 193-G. (B.), dated Deoli, the 4th April 1898.

From—The Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1897-98.

2. I was in charge of the Tonk and Haraoti Agency throughout the year.

3. His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi has enjoyed good health throughout the year. On 24th January 1898, His Highness was presented at Bundi by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana with the insignia of the Order of the Star of India, of which His Highness was gazetted a Knight Commander on 1st January 1897. His Highness the Nawab of Tonk has also enjoyed good health, as has the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura. Sir Robert Crosthwaite, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, made a short tour through a portion of this Agency in January 1898.

4. When my last report was written, scarcity, deepening to famine in parts of Tonk, prevailed throughout this Agency. The early rains of 1897-98 did not set in until the middle of July. Until then the situation was most gloomy and caused grave anxiety. Late though the rains came, they were fairly copious and continued to fall seasonably, giving an excellent *kharif* harvest and enabling *rabi* sowings to be generally carried out. A late but heavy winter rainfall came in February and substantially benefited the *rabi* crops, and the *rabi* harvest has been an average one except in Bundi. Prices commenced to fall in September and remained normal to low for the rest of the year. The year was healthy. The bubonic fever has kept away from our borders. The country was quiet and orderly throughout the year. The number of dakaitis reported in 1897 was 5 only. The conclusion by the Tonk State of the agreement relating to the construction of the Chabra Section of the Guna-Bara Railway was effected in the year and good progress made on the line, trains for construction traffic running into Chabra in March. The revision settlement of the Tonk State was substantially completed in the year.

His Highness the Nawab's offer to place the services of his Minister, Sahibzada Muhammad Obeidullah Khan, C.S.I., at the disposal of the Government for employment on the North-Western Frontier was accepted by the Government of India, and the Sahibzada proceeded to Peshawar in September 1897, returning in November.

5. Subjoined are detailed reports relating to—

I. Deoli,
II. The State Court of Vakils,
III. The Mina Kherar,
IV. Bundi,
V. Tonk, and
VI. Shahpura.

I.—DEOLI.

The total rainfall at Deoli in 1897-98 was 23·56 inches. The fall was late and below the average, but was well distributed. The country round Deoli has had good harvests, both *kharif* and *rabi*. The pressure of high prices gradually disappeared as the year advanced and the early harvest ripened.

The public health in and about Deoli was good, and no epidemic diseases prevailed. Major operations performed at the Deoli Charitable Dispensary numbered 34 and minor operations 250. Surgeon-Major Woolbert continued to do good work in this institution, which has a considerable reputation in the country round.

The records of the Agency Office were arranged and simplified in the course of the year.

II.—THE COURT OF VAKILS.

The number of cases pending before this tribunal when the year opened was 9, and not 14 as stated in last year's report. In the course of the year 41 cases were made over to the Court for disposal; in 40 cases orders were passed. The number of cases pending on 31st March 1898 was 10.

In the course of the year 15 appeals from decisions of this Court were under disposal. In 7 of these the finding of the lower Court was confirmed, in 4 the finding was revised. Four appeals were under disposal at the end of the year.

The cases disposed of in the year are classed as follows:—

Highway robbery	2
Theft	3
Cattle lifting	12
Dakaiti	5
Burglary	2
Miscellaneous	16
TOTAL	40

In two of the dakaiti cases above mentioned the accused were prosecuted by the Bundi State for alleged concern in the dakaitis that occurred at Gudha and Notara in Bundi. The accused, who were Bundi and Meywar subjects, were acquitted. The Bundi Darbar has preferred appeals in these cases.

Two suggestions which I have preferred with the view of enlarging the utility of the States' Courts of Vakils I understand to be under the consideration of higher authority. The first of these is that the Courts should be legally authorised to decide cases of contested domicile arising under the working of the Rules for the Settlement of Criminal Tribes in Native States. The second is the utilisation of the Courts in an executive capacity for the discussion of large public works projects affecting more than one State. In the latter suggestion the object in view is the entry on the yearly Famine Relief Programmes of more considerable and useful schemes than those now generally found there, at any rate in the case of the smaller States. The programmes need larger works, and it would not be difficult to name many which would substantially develop this part of the country and add to its prosperity and security from famine. Apart from this, it is not unreasonable to hope that, when such projects have received the stamp of the approval of the Darbars concerned, they will be within more measurable distance of execution, whether as famine or as ordinary works, than is now the case.

III.—THE MINA KHERAR.

The villages included in the Mina Kherar gave no trouble or anxiety during the year. No serious offences were reported from these villages. A mail robbery was committed in Ajmere limits on the main road between Deoli and Ajmere within two miles of the Deoli cantonment in December. Some of the Jeypore villages are not far from the place where this robbery occurred, and enquiries were promptly made in these and the other Mina villages. Nothing has transpired to connect the Minas in any way with this offence.

IV.—BUNDI.

There was no change among the high officials and notables of the State.

2. *Rainfall and crops.*—The year opened with considerable scarcity and with prices at a very high figure. The rainfall of 1897-98 came late here, as elsewhere in the Agency. The rains of August and September were good, but the standing *kharif* crops were considerably damaged by locusts. The *rabi* prospects were at first encouraging, but as the season advanced, the holding-off of the winter rain until February was detrimental, and hailstorms also did damage. The total year's rainfall was below the average, being 20 inches 45 cents only.

3. *Public health.*—No epidemics occurred and public health was good. In the Bundi Dispensary 119 in-patients were under treatment in 1897. The total

number of out-patients treated was 7,848. The number of vaccinations effected in the year was 821, which is a number considerably in excess of that of the year before (650). As many as 156 of the year's vaccinations were, however, unsuccessful.

4. *Crime and Police.*—The dakaitis reported from Bundi in 1897 were two only, and these have been already referred to. The number of prisoners in the State jail at the end of 1897 was 51. No deaths occurred in the year. The jail was improved by the erection of sleeping platforms for the prisoners.

5. *Finance.*—The State revenue fell in 1896-97 to ₹7,00,000. The poor season of that year, following an indifferent season in the year preceding, affected the finances detrimentally. The expenditure amounted to ₹7,20,000. The customs receipts of 1896-97 rose to ₹2,00,530 owing to increased exports of cotton.

6. *Public Works.*—The metalling of the Deoli-Kotah road through Bundi was completed, and the earthwork of the Bundi section of the Deoli-Tonk road was also completed. Considerable public improvements are being carried out in Bundi city.

7. *Education.*—The school for the education at Bundi of boys belonging to the family of His Highness the Maharao Raja and to those of the Sardars and officials of the State was opened in October 1897.

8. *Miscellaneous.*—The new State Revenue Code was introduced in January 1897. Certain remissions have been granted to cultivators who will bring waste lands under cultivation: this undoubtedly is a good step. The weight of the State seer was raised to 80 tolas, British, and a law passed directing the affixing of a one-anna receipt stamp to every acknowledgment of the receipt of a sum of twenty-five rupees or upwards. The coinage of rupees at the State mint was carried on to a larger extent than was prudent: this matter has now been rectified.

9. The State administration was thus, in some directions, progressive and good.

V.—TONK.

1. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall for the year under report was sufficient and seasonable, although it came very late. Both the early and late harvests were good in the Rajputana Parganas of Tonk, the early *jowar* harvest being excellent. In the Central India Parganas also good harvests were reported. In Sironj the *jowar* harvest was good. In this pargana much land that formerly grew good wheat and gram is now under *jowar*, while a very large area has fallen out of cultivation altogether. The winter rain came late in February, but it materially benefited the barley, wheat and gram crops, and replenished the wells and tanks. Slight damage was caused by locusts in Tonk and Aligarh in July and August 1897. The scarcity and famine noticed in last year's report terminated in September, when relief works were closed and gratuitous relief discontinued. The average number of persons directly relieved by the State in the 8 months from February to September 1897 was 4,693. Of these, 2,947 were on gratuitous relief and 1,746 on relief works. On the Tonk State section of the Guna-Bara Railway in Chabra an average number of 3,740 persons obtained labour, and these included upwards of 2,700 persons who did not belong to the Tonk State. Thus the average number of persons relieved in the State was 8,433. Excluding expenditure on the railway, the State and its subjects spent ₹97,903 on the relief of distress, and a further sum of ₹10,000 was received from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund and expended in the State. Gratuitous relief was chiefly distributed in Tonk itself, where, without it, distress would have been acute. Among the servants of the State who did good service in this connection may be mentioned Sahibzada Muhammad Sidik Khan, the Nazim of Tonk; Mirza Muhammad Ali Khan, Member of Council, who was appointed Central Famine Officer; and Mr. Damodhar Chintaman, in charge of the State Public Works. The State jagirdars behaved well, expending upwards of ₹42,000 in relief in their villages.

2. *Public Health.*—The year, on the whole, was healthy save in Sironj, where cholera prevailed in an epidemic form in May, June and July, and where

there was much distress and mortality. The Walter Female Hospital at Tonk secured a new Lady Superintendent in Miss DeSouza, whose first report is encouraging. Good progress was made with the hospital at Tonk for males. The hospital is being enlarged and improved, and is likely to become an institution of great public utility. Hospital Assistant Asgar Ali Khan, who is in charge of this hospital, worked well during the year.

3. *Crime and Police.*—The number of dakaitis reported in 1897 was three, two of which occurred in Chabra and one in Sironj. None have as yet been reported in 1898. The police administration of the outlying parganas has been improved by the placing of the Sironj and Chabra parganas under one Superintendent who will reside in Sironj, while the Pirawa and Nimbaheda parganas have been placed under another Superintendent.

In spite of the scarcity and distress that prevailed in the earlier part of the year, the general peace was well maintained. The Motamid for the settlement of proclaimed criminal tribes carried on throughout the year the duties prescribed in the Manual. The Moghias in Nimbaheda, who are the only considerable body that he has at present to deal with, were favourably reported upon. I did not inspect these settlements, as I could not find time to visit Nimbaheda.

4. *Criminal Justice.*—In the State year ending on August 31st, 1897, the number of criminal cases for disposal was 2,311. Of these, 2,196 cases were disposed of. No capital sentences were passed in this year, but two prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment for life. The State jail at Tonk continued to be well managed. The number of prisoners confined in it at the close of the year was 94. The conduct of the prisoners was fair and their health good. The outlying jails or lock-ups need improvement.

5. *Civil Justice.*—The number of original suits filed was 1,768. Of these, 1,565 were disposed of. Documents registered numbered 229. The number of civil cases that came before the State Council was 173; of these, 77 were disposed of. A good deal of miscellaneous work was also disposed of in this branch of the Council.

6. *Education.*—The Tonk State supports 13 schools, of which the principal is the High School at Tonk. The average daily attendance at these schools is 857. Of the boys under instruction rather more than a half are Mahomedans. The Tonk High School teaches up to the Matriculation standard; the number of boys learning English in all the schools of the State is 169. Since 1890, 27 boys have passed the Middle and 14 the Entrance examination from the Tonk High School. The number of former pupils of this school now in the Tonk State service is 28. The educational institutions of the State are under the supervision of Mirza Muhammad Ali Khan, Member of the State Council.

7. *Financial.*—The Tonk State closed accounts for the year 1304 Fasli (1896-97) were ready in February 1898. They showed a gross revenue for the year of R17,01,237. This sum included R3,10,000 received under Debt Heads, namely, R1,50,000 on account of the temporary loan repayable within the year; and R1,60,000, the special sanctioned loan for meeting deficient receipts and extra expenditure incurred in consequence of the prevalent distress. The gross State Debt at the end of the year amounted to R5,39,954. The expenditure for the year amounted to R16,09,215, and the year closed with a balance of R92,022.

The Budget for the year 1305 Fasli (1897-98) was submitted in September. The grand total on the receipt side was R16,63,580. This included no new loans; the usual temporary accommodation of R1,50,000 repayable within the year was all that was provided in this respect. Expenditure was estimated at R16,41,165 and the closing balance at R22,415. Under the Budget programme, the State's interest-bearing debts should have fallen to R3,19,000 by the close of the year. R55,000 were provided to meet demands for interest on the sums advanced by the Gwalior Darbar for the construction of the railway in Chabra.

8. *Public Works.*—The State allotment for public works had to be cut down to R39,000 only. The two chief works in hand are the roads from

Tonk to Deoli, of which 10 out of the 14 miles in Tonk limits have been completed, and the road connecting Sironj with the Indian Midland Railway. Progress on this last road has been slow, but endeavours are being made to push the work on more rapidly.

9. *Land Revenue and Settlement.*—When the year closed, the Darbar had accepted proposals for revising the settlements of the Tonk, Aligarh, Pirawa and Chabra parganas, and had introduced the revised settlements into the first three parganas named. The drawing up of a Land Revenue Regulation and of a Manual dealing with various branches of land revenue administration was also effected in the year. The claims to hold land on privileged tenures were decided in the course of the year in the four parganas mentioned. Revision work in the remaining two parganas of Sironj and Nimbaheda was also nearly completed within the year. In this branch of the administration a great deal of work was done.

10. *General.*—During the deputation of Sahibzada Obeidullah Khan, C.S.I., to Peshawar, the current duties of the minister's office were creditably discharged by Sahibzada Ahmad Yar Khan. The administration, on the whole, was, I think, creditable to His Highness the Nawab and to his minister. The year opened in circumstances of grave anxiety, but, as time wore on, a return of prosperity supervened. The medical institutions at Tonk were improved, the police in the outlying parganas were placed on a better footing, and much work was done in the Settlement Department.

VI.—SHAHPURA.

The Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura visited Oodeypore at the close of the year. Kunwar Umed Singhji returned from England in October, and has been employed in conducting some of the less important business of the chiefship in the revenue branch. Kunwar Sirdar Singhji continued his education at Ajmere.

2. *Rainfall and crops.*—The high prices ruling in 1896-97 commenced to fall as the rains of 1897-98 set in. The rains of the year under report were seasonable and sufficient: Shahpura has enjoyed a good agricultural season.

3. *Public Health.*—Public health has been good and no epidemics have occurred.

4. *Crime, Criminal and Civil Justice, etc.*—Public peace was well maintained in Shahpura throughout the year, and no dakaitis were reported. The police force continued efficient. A case of murder occurred in December 1897; the offender was arrested, and the sentence of imprisonment for life passed by the Raja Dhiraj has been confirmed by the Agent to the Governor-General. The Criminal and Civil Courts of the chiefships need improvement. The introduction of the law of evidence and the framing of brief rules regarding registration and limitation were matters under consideration in the year that have yet to be disposed of.

The chief Moghia settlements were inspected by me and found to be satisfactory. The removal of the Moghias now scattered over several jagir villages to one central settlement was under consideration at the end of the year.

5. *Finance, Education.*—Figures as to these branches of the administration are not yet available. The chiefship however is well-to-do financially.

6. *Jagirdars.*—The relations of the Chief and the jagirdars were satisfactory. The Barla jagir mentioned in last year's report was continued to the second son of the Thakur of Diyas, Gaj Singh.

7. *Miscellaneous.*—A complaint preferred by the chiefship regarding the levy of customs dues by the Meywar officials on goods belonging to the village of Rakshi in Phulia was referred for the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General in the course of the year.

(6)

ULWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No, 1868, dated Ulwar, the 9th=17th April 1898.

From—Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., Political Agent, Ulwar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Ulwar Agency for the year 1897-98.

2. The charge of the Agency during the year under report was held by—

(1) Major T. C. Pears from 1st April 1897 to 15th August 1897, and from 15th November 1897 to 15th March 1898.

(2) Captain L. Impey from August 17th* to November 14th, 1897.

(3) Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., from March 16th to 31st, 1898.

TOUR.

The Political Agent's cold weather tour of inspection, owing to the marriage in December 1897 of His Highness the Maharaja, did not begin till January 17th, 1898, and the programme had to be abruptly relinquished owing to the discovery of the Ulwar Fort robbery, which recalled the Political Agent to head-quarters on January 29th, 1898. In the short period of 13 days over which the tour extended, the Political Agent visited 4 tehsils, *viz.*, Ulwar, Rajgarh, Kathoomar and Luchmangarh.

PUBLIC EVENTS.

His Highness Maharaja Jey Singh continued to prosecute his studies at the Mayo College during part of the year under report. Mr. Reid, Principal, Government College, Ajmere, who conducted the annual examinations at the Mayo College, declared His Highness' knowledge of English to be far superior to that of any other of his school-fellows. In the matter of sports, His Highness headed the list of competitors. His Highness passed the summer vacation partly in the State big-game shooting and partly at Abu, whence he returned to Ulwar for the celebration of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' Diamond Jubilee on June 21st and 22nd and for the festivities connected with his own birthday on June 28th. His Highness did not return to the College in consequence of his then impending marriage, which constitutes the most prominent feature of the year under review. The marriage took place at Kishengarh on December 8th, 1897, with the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh.

The wedding festivities were conducted on a gorgeous scale, their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jodhpore, Kashmir and Jaisalmir, the Raja of Rutlam, and the heir-apparent of Shapura being present at the ceremony, besides some 70 European guests, including the retiring Agent to the Governor-General Sir Robert Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., and his successor Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, I.C.S. Everything went off most satisfactorily and without a single hitch.

Another important event of the year was the celebration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. I need not enter here into minute details of all that was done by the State in honour of the unique occasion. Suffice to say that—

(1) The foundation-stone of the Diamond Jubilee Nobles' School was laid. The building is estimated to cost about half a lakh of rupees.

(2) Thirty of the prisoners incarcerated in the Ulwar Jail were set free, and a portion of the sentences of 50 other prisoners was remitted.

(3) Grain was distributed to about 10,000 poor and needy people.

(4) A sum of ₹25,000 was set apart, to be called the "Victoria Fund;" the interest accruing therefrom to be exclusively devoted to the relief of a number of poor and deserving women of the State, annually, on the 22nd June.

(5) Remission to the extent of three lakhs of rupees of the outstanding revenue was granted to the agriculturists.

*Note.—Major Pears made over charge by telegraph to Mr. Irwin, Resident, Jeypore, pending the arrival on August 17th of Captain Impey.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AND GUESTS.

distinguished visitors and guests of the State during the year —

ighness the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu, who on his from the wedding at Kishengarh stayed a day (13th ber 1897) at Ulwar.

ess the Maharaja Holkar paid a short visit of 3 days September) to Ulwar.

f Orleans joined His Highness the Maharaja's shoot- Sarishka and stayed for about a week, 6th to 13th

lellis, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, nant-Colonel Hendley, C.I.E, Administrative Me- ited Ulwar in their official capacities; the former for e Ulwar Imperial Service Troops and the latter for tions and the jail at Ulwar. Both expressed satis-

FAIRS.

HORSE AND CATTLE FAIR.

lwar Ramlila Horse and Cattle Fair had to be abandoned, ence in the Bombay Presidency and Hardwar of bubonic lera in the State itself.

ULWAR FLOWER SHOW AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

This show, which was held on the 1st and 2nd March 1898, was quite a success. Over 2,100 exhibits of flowers and plants, English and country, vegetables, grain products, fruits and poultry were registered, and a sum of R443 was awarded as prizes.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Police Regulation and the rules for the guidance of the Ulwar Police and the Criminal Courts, as also the good conduct mark system rules for remission of sentences of prisoners, which, as stated in last report, were introduced in 1896, have proved decided successes.

The appointments of the Assistant Magistrate and Assistant Civil Judge, mentioned too in last report, has enabled the judicial work to be carried on in a far more satisfactory manner than was hitherto possible.

Mr. A. D. Collis, Superintendent of Police, Ulwar, reverted to his substantive appointment as Inspector of the Ajmere-Merwara Police on 1st December 1897.

Munshi Mool Chand, who had on a former occasion officiated as Magistrate, was appointed on probation to act (in addition to his own duties as Superintendent, Farashkhana) as Superintendent of State Police.

The working of the Police Department during the last four months of the year under report was remarkable for the absence of dakaiti and serious crime in the State, omitting the burglary at the fort, with which the police had nothing to do.

The year was marked by a very daring burglary, accompanied with robbery, committed at the Ulwar Fort (Bala Kila).

On the night of the 15th January, 7 persons, subjects of the State and known bad characters, in collusion with the Mutsuddy of the fort, who was an old servant of the State and well acquainted with the ins and outs of the place, broke into the treasure room at the fort, which contained 5 lakhs of rupees, and carried off a sum of R18,552.

The robbery was not discovered till 26th January 1898, the opening made in the wall having been cleverly concealed from view by means of grass; and, thus, ample time was afforded to the culprits to abscond with the treasure. Prompt measures were at once taken to trace the thieves, and the State is to be

congratulated on the success that attended them. Rao Balmokund Das, acting under the orders of the Political Agen in his efforts, which resulted in the apprehension of all those three, and in the recovery of about R12,000. The recove as well as the arrest of the 3 culprits still at large, is believ to be simply a matter of time.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered at the capital for the ca inches against 21·42 in 1896. For the official y inches as compared with 21·14 in 1896-97.

The Seleserh lake has not been so full for man the gardens round Ulwar are in a most prosperous

RABI.

Owing to early cessation of rain towards the m prospects of the *rabi* crops were far from favourable, a compared with that of the preceding year was brought 3,27,250 bighas against 3,74,469 in the previous year. neither general or plentiful, and the crops suffered to storms and high winds. The gram crop was extremely po the effects of scarcity were generally felt. Prices continued

KHARIF.

The area brought under cultivation during the *kharif* was 10,26,077 bighas as compared with 9,67,468 bighas in the previous year.

The rains, though scanty in certain parts at the outset, were general and copious in July, when a larger area was cultivated. The outturn was good, and grass and fodder were abundant.

In fact, it may be said that the *kharif* crop was decidedly a good one all round.

TAKAVI.

A sum of R29,145 only was advanced to the agriculturists during the year under report, as detailed below, as compared with R44,623 advanced during the previous year:—

	R
For construction of wells	17,730
„ purchase of plough cattle	7,969
„ seed-grain	3,446
TOTAL	29,145

The number of new settlers reported was 141 against 250 in the preceding year, and 62 men against 45 in the preceding year emigrated to the adjoining villages in the neighbouring States.

SETTLEMENT.

A report on the settlement operations in Ulwar by Mr. O'Dwyer, B.A., I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Ulwar and Bhurtpore, I attach as an Appendix,* as it is so concise and clear that I think it should form part of the Administration Report. I concur with all Mr. O'Dwyer has written.

* Appendix I.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Both cavalry and infantry continued to make marked progress in efficiency and discipline and to elicit high praise and encomiums from all who saw their work. The regiments did not take part in the Rifle Meeting held at Meerut. In connection with the musketry inspection report of the Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry for the year under review, the Inspector General, Imperial

ngratulated the Regiment on its high state of musketry effi-
xpress desire of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India,
e Viceroy admitted Major Daood Khan, Commandant, Im-
ers, Ulwar, who proceeded to England to form part of the
Her Majesty at the celebration of the completion of the
sty's reign, as an additional member of the second class
Major Daood Khan was also personally awarded the
by Her Most Gracious Majesty on 5th July 1897.
es rendered by him, the title of "Sirdar Bahadur"
ellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India
h of the Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry. The
nents were promoted to the rank of Major during

IRREGULAR TROOPS.

rred to in the last report resulted in the net reduc-
h, and of R20,465 per annum in expenditure of the
r reduction in expenditure will take place as men
y than those sanctioned under the new scheme retire.

HEALTH.

ains, 27th June to 24th October, cholera in epidemic form
s in the 5 tehsils of Kishengarh, Bansoor, Pertabgarh,
rh. In all 420 attacks occurred, of which 254 terminated

rious precautionary measures were taken to stamp out the disease as promptly as possible, amongst the principal being "treatment of wells in the affected area by thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting them with permanganate of potash." In the city and suburbs of Ulwar alone, 100 wells were so treated. The remaining portion of the year under report was almost entirely free from epidemics and was most healthy.

VACCINATION.

The total number of vaccine operations was 24,503 with 159 unsuccessful cases, against 25,701 with 202 unsuccessful cases in 1896-97.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, the State Engineer, has submitted a separate report in the Public Works Department.

JAIL.

The management of the Jail under the able supervision of Mr. George Heatherly, the Superintendent, continued to be satisfactory. The daily average number of prisoners was 268, against 242 in the preceding year.

There were 7 deaths, against 2 in 1896-97, showing an increase of 5 over that of the preceding year: 3 of these 5 deaths were, however, due to cholera. There were no escapes during the year under report.

EDUCATION.

The total number of schools was 14 for girls and 95 for boys, 2 of those for boys having been closed for want of sufficient progress. The total expenditure on education for the year under report was R44,864, as compared with R44,288 in the preceding year: 1 out of 3 students sent up, passed the Entrance examination, and 2 out of 5 the English Middle Class examination of the Allahabad University, as compared with 2 out of 3 and 6 out of 7, respectively, in the above-mentioned two examinations in the preceding year. Towards the close of the year under review a Committee was convened with Rao Bahadur Munshi Balmokund Dass as President, to enquire into and submit a complete scheme for reorganizing the Ulwar High School and other educational institutions in the State, which are affiliated to the Allahabad University, on the basis of Government schools, in the matter of teaching staff and other important details. The result of the Committee's deliberations was not out before the close of the year under report. Much benefit to the cause of education is expected from the contemplated reorganization.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL, ULWAR.

Miss Florence Dissent, M.D., held charge of the ins
the calendar year 1897, for which a separate report has bee
Countess of Dufferin's Fund Committee.

The purdahnashin cases treated at the hospital nu
1,396, whilst the staff visited 1,850 patients at their ov
in the previous year.

The 12 new wards for purdahnashin patients, w
Excellency Lady Elgin, were completed and ful
during the year, as also the operating room.

JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL.

During the year under report there were
murder against 11 and 9 respectively in the previou

The number of criminal cases investigated, in
the close of the previous year, was 3,006 against 3,58
persons (against 10,251 in 1896), of whom—

4,263	against	5,857	in 1896	were discharged or acquitted
6	,,	96	,,	escaped or died.
6	,,	78	,,	were transferred for trial by oth
2,373	,,	3,983	,,	were convicted.
213	,,	237	,,	remained under trial at the end
6,861		9,251		TOTAL.

Those convicted were punished as follows:—

486	against	412	in 1896	imprisoned.
1,411	,,	2,218	,,	fined.
19	,,	48	,,	whipped.
455	,,	1,298	,,	required to furnish security.
2	,,	7	,,	expelled from the State.
2,373		3,983		TOTAL.

There were no cases of *sati* (self-immolation), infanticide, or mail robbery. These returns are very satisfactory.

CIVIL.

The total number of civil cases disposed of during the year was 4,783 against 3,583 in 1896. Two original cases against as many in 1896 were disposed of by the Appellate Court.

2	against	2	in 1896	by the	Appellate Court.
2,030	,,	1,279	,,	,,	Civil Court
2,751	,,	2,302	,,	,,	Tehsil Court.
4,783		3,583	TOTAL.		

APPEALS, CIVIL.

	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
From Tehsildar's Court	151	119	144	98	7	21
,, Civil Court	408	344	405	337	3	7
,, Court of Appeal	168	165	142	144	26	21
TOTAL	727	628	691	579	36	49

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

CRIMINAL.

ar 3 cases involving 5 persons were tried by the Political
used persons were tried summarily, 3 being charged under
nder section 118 of Act IX of 1890. The fifth was
26, Indian Penal Code.

ns tried were convicted and sentenced as follows :—

R5.
ed 8 strokes each.
soned (rigorous) 3 years.

bmitted for hearing in December 1897, which re-
of the judicial year under report which ends in

CIVIL.

his head were instituted during the year.

FINANCE.

tract shows the financial position of the State :—

	1896-97.		1897-98.
	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.
	R	R	R
Income	27,49,000	27,88,410	27,85,000
Expenditure	29,64,400	30,66,982	28,77,650
Deficit or surplus .	—2,15,400	—2,78,572	—92,650
Balance at the commencement of the year	65,53,260	65,53,260	62,74,688
	63,37,860	62,74,688	61,82,038

The statement Y attached to this report shows the receipts and disbursements in detail. The cash balance includes R52,55,800 in Government Securities, of which R9,05,800 were invested in 1896-97, R17,23,900 in 1893 and 1895, while R26,26,100 represented the total investments in Government Promissory Notes at the death of the late Maharaja Mangal Singh. Thus, the total investments made in Government paper during the minority of the present Chief amounts to R26,29,700.

NIMRANA.

The Raja continued to exercise the provisional powers conferred on him in October 1896.

CROPS AND WEATHER.

The rainfall for the year under report was only 13·24 inches as compared with 12·33 in 1896-97, 18·59 in 1895-96, 22·80 in 1894-95 and 25·24 inches in 1893-94.

RABI.

Owing to comparatively scanty rainfall during the two consecutive years 1896-97 and 1897-98 and owing to high winds in February last, the outturn of the *rabi* crops was very poor.

KHARIF.

For want of sufficient rain the *kharif* crops suffered considerably, especially cotton, which constitutes one of the principal sources from which the revenue

demand is met. The outturn of jowar, bajra and moth w
8 and 4 annas in the rupee (16 being taken as an ordinary c

SETTLEMENT.

A brief report by Mr. O'Dwyer, I.C.S., Settlement
and Bhurtpore, under whose control the settlement
were conducted, is appended to this report—*vide* App
what Mr. O'Dwyer has written.

TAKAVI.

A sum of R1,732 was advanced during the
R1,289 in the previous year, as detailed below :—

	R	
For repairs to wells . . .	465	again
„ purchase of bullocks . .	455	„
„ manure and food-grains .	812	„
TOTAL .	1,732	„

The following abstract of the statement of accoun
disbursements for the year 1897-98 :—

	1896-97.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	
	R	R	R
Income	38,652	39,035	40,300
Expenditure	37,460	43,501	38,557
Surplus	1,192	—4,466	1,743
Balance at commencement of the year . .	1,48,182	1,48,182	1,43,716
TOTAL . .	1,49,374	1,43,716	1,45,469

The cash balance includes R1,41,000 worth of Government Promissory Notes. No investments in Government Securities were made during the year under report.

JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL.

One hundred and twenty-six cases, against 114 in 1896, involving 136 persons against 186 in 1896, were investigated during the year under report. Of these 124 cases, against 106 of 1896, involving 135 persons against 178 in 1896, were disposed of as follows, leaving two cases pending at the close of the year.

Imprisoned	5
Fined	39
Dismissed from service	1
Whipped	5
Expelled	6
Escaped or dead	2
Acquitted or discharged	77
TOTAL .	135

CIVIL.

There were 49 suits including those pending at the end of the previous year, involving R1,205, of which 47 of the value of R1,152 were disposed of during the year under report and two remained pending at its close.

Of the suits disposed of, in 28 cases decrees were given in favour of the plaintiffs, 18 were amicably settled and 1 was dismissed.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town

	1895-96.						1896-											
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.									
April	18·5	24·4	28·0	24·0	29·2	30·10	13·6	18·0	16·8								9·14	11·8
May	19·1	23·13	28·0	21·10	27·7	26·11	12·10	17·8	15·7	14·6							9·15	11·3
June	18·4	23·9	24·9	21·12	27·2	24·10	13·5	16·4	14·3	13·7	16·3							
July	17·0	20·14	20·8	19·2	23·11	21·12	13·2	15·14	14·3	14·0	16·1	15·6	10·7	13·3	8·6	9·10	9·12	11·0
August	16·12	21·9	20·8	19·0	23·8	21·15	13·5	16·4	15·0	14·0	16·8	15·14	11·0	13·1	11·2	10·5	8·13	10·11
September	15·10	19·11	20·4	19·0	22·3	20·4	10·15	12·14	13·9	12·15	12·14	13·14	10·5	14·0	11·0	12·3	8·8	12·7
October	14·5	17·2	19·5	16·9	18·6	17·8	8·4	9·14	10·14	9·15	9·14	11·10	11·2	16·12	14·7	16·2	9·13	15·10
November	14·5	16·15	18·8	15·0	18·13	18·3	8·3	9·10	10·11	9·8	9·11	11·1	10·11	18·2	19·13	19·0	11·2	8·14
December	14·8	17·3	18·1	15·14	20·3	19·6	8·5	9·10	10·4	9·7	9·15	11·0	11·8	21·3	23·6	21·4	11·12	21·11
January	14·1	17·10	17·9	15·9	19·10	19·1	8·10	10·5	10·9	9·14	10·10	11·9	11·3	20·9	24·4	22·2	12·0	22·5
February	12·11	16·1	16·7	15·0	18·14	18·0	8·8	10·4	10·6	9·15	10·5	10·12	11·6	21·14	24·2	22·15	12·1	23·0
March	13·0	17·7	16·8	15·7	18·15	18·0	8·6	10·12	9·12	9·11	9·11	10·12	12·13	23·14	25·14	24·10	16·7	23·4
	15·15	19·10	20·10	18·1	22·5	21·5	10·9	13·1	12·15	11·14	13·0	13·9	10·15	16·5	13·9	15·9	10·13	16·7

Appendix I.

No. 51, dated Ulwar, the 1st April 1898.

From—M. P. O'Dwyer, Esq., I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner,

To—The Political Agent, Ulwar.

As desired in your letter No. 802, dated 3rd Mar[illegible] to furnish a brief report on the working of the Ul[illegible] past year. This is shown in statistical form in th[illegible] I shall confine myself in the present report merely t[illegible] remarks, following as far as possible the same arra[illegible] Mr. Colvin in his report of last year.

DIRECTING STAFF.

2. The Ulwar Settlement has suffered from [illegible] Directing and Supervising Agency. Mr. E. G. C[illegible] the office of Settlement Commissioner, Ulwar and [illegible] 1896, relinquished charge on 28th April 1897, on [illegible] Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, and the post rem[illegible] him on 7th July 1897.

At the beginning of the year there were two Se[illegible] Munshi Durga Pershad and Munshi Amar Singh, each [illegible] Munshi Durga Pershad, who was past work, was succee[illegible] Munshi Ahsan Ilahi, late Settlement Deputy Collector, [illegible] that Ahsan Ilahi, though he had wide settlement experien[illegible] unequal to the strain of so heavy a charge. He therefore resi[illegible] pletion of his six months' probation. It was found also that ow[illegible] the pressure of judicial work which was transferred from the Revenue Court to the Settlement Department, two Superintendents could not cope with it, and at the same time exercise the necessary supervision of field and attestation work, so in consultation with the Political Agent and Council it was decided to divide the State into 3 circles, *viz.* :—

	TEHSILS.
Circle I	Ulwar.
	Tijara.
	Kishengarh.
Circle II	Rajgarh.
	Ramgarh.
	Kathoomber.
	Gobindgarh.
	Lachmangarh.
Circle III	Mandawar.
	Behror.
	Bansoor.
	Thanaghazi.

Munshi Amar Singh, who had already held charge of the tehsils of Circle II and of Ulwar, was left in charge of that circle. For Circles I and III I obtained, with the sanction of the Government of India, the services of Munshis Gouri Shunker and Ralliya Ram from the Punjab on salaries of R250 and R200 per mensem respectively. These are both young and active men who have had wide experience of settlement and revenue work in the Punjab as tehsildars. The new arrangement came into effect in Circle I from 22nd October and in Circle III from 1st December and is working admirably. A larger circle was given to Munshi Amar Singh, as he had already made considerable progress with the work in 3 of the 5 tehsils allotted to him.

SCHEME OF WORK.

3. I have found it advisable to follow generally the scheme of work indicated by Mr. Colvin in paragraph 8 of his last year's report. When I took over charge, work was in progress only in the 4 tehsils of—

Ramgarh, Gobindgarh, Luchmangarh } Circle II.
Kishengarh ... Circle I.

On the creation of the new circles work was begun also in the 5 tehsils of—

Tijara, ... Circle I,
Kathoomber, Rajgarh } Circle II,
Mandawar, Behror } Circle III,

so that operations are now in progress in 9 tehsils and will be commenced in the remaining three—

Ulwar ... Circle I
Bansoor, Thanaghazi } Circle III

from 1st October 1898.

From September 1897 to the end of January 1898, I personally inspected with the Superintendents all but a few of the 431 villages in the 4 tehsils of Ramgarh, Gobindgarh, Lachmangarh and Kishengarh, checked the chakbandi, discussed the situation with the zamindars, and made my notes for assessment. For these 4 tehsils I hope to submit assessment proposals early this hot weather, and introduce the new assessments if possible from the coming *kharif*. During the coming cold weather I hope to inspect the greater part of the villages in the 5 tehsils in which work was begun last cold weather and work out their assessments in the hot weather of 1899, while the remaining 3 tehsils will be inspected in the cold weather of 1899-1900 and assessed in 1900. I have thought it advisable at the beginning of the assessment to personally inspect every village, as owing to local differences due to the influence of hill ranges (which abound in all tehsils except Gobindgarh), hill drainage, depth of water in wells and its sweet or brackish qualities, it was impossible to group the villages into assessment circles with well-marked common features in the component villages, and, except in Gobindgarh, it was therefore necessary to locally enquire into the circumstances of each individual estate. In Kishengarh, where the classification of soils had been made in rather a slipshod fashion by Munshi Durga Pershad and Munshi Ahsan Ilahi, this was especially necessary, but in the remaining 3 tehsils my inspection was much facilitated by the thorough and painstaking way in which Munshi Amar Singh had done his work.

SYSTEM OF RECORDS.

4. The most important point on taking over charge was to lay down the forms of the records and assessment statements.

(A)—PUTWARI AND KANOONGO RULES.

Mr. Colvin had drafted a set of Putwari and Kanoongo Rules suitable to local requirements, which, after discussion with the Superintendents, were amended in some respects and finally sanctioned by the Political Agent and the Council. These have now been issued, but it may be necessary to further modify them at the close of settlement according to the experience gained meantime.

(B)—WAJIB-UL-URZ.

The form of the Wajib-ul-urz, a very important document in the Ulwar revenue system, was also fixed and approved by the Council.

(C)—ASSESSMENT STATEMENTS.

Forms of village and tehsil assessment statements were also drawn up and a set of rules for the guidance of Superintendents in entering their remarks in the village note-books and in formulating assessment proposals for their tehsils, were issued at the same time.

(D)—REVISED ATTESTATION RULES.

The rules for attestation framed by Mr. Colvin were also overhauled, and amendments which experience showed essential introduced.

(E)—RULES FOR MAFI INVESTIGATION.

The most difficult work was the enquiry into revenue-free grants, of which there are an enormous number in the State. It has been decided by the Council and Political Agent that settlement operations shall not be extended to jagir estates, of which there are about 193 in the State. All other revenue-free grants, however, are to come under investigation now, as none was made at last settlement. There are no settled rules in the State defining generally the conditions and tenure of these grants. With the aid of a memorandum furnished by Rao Bahadur Bal Mookand Das, Member of Council, and some general notes prepared by Mr. Colvin, a set of rules laying down the lines for their enquiry has now been framed and were sanctioned by the Political Agent and Council in January last. These have been printed and issued, and the enquiry will be undertaken according as the field work from which the facts as to area, possession, etc., must be taken, is completed in each tehsil.

In framing new forms, rules and records, endeavours have been made to work as far as possible on the basis of the existing system, as sweeping changes, however admirable in theory, are apt to be resented in a Native State.

RECORD AND ATTESTATION WORK.

5. Details of the progress of record and attestation work are given for each tehsil in statement A. This had got into a very rotten groove under Munshi Durga Pershad, from which it was partially lifted when Major Jennings, Political Agent, obtained the services of Munshi Amar Singh as Superintendent. The basis of the system was the old and antiquated one of having all the work done in the field gone over again and corrected in a central office, where an enormous staff of ease-loving *amla* who never knew what it was to do a day's honest work in the field were collected and confined themselves to detecting petty or clerical errors for the correction of which the records were sent back to the field establishment. This system of divided responsibility has been proved again and again to be unworkable. Mr. Colvin considerably reduced this useless establishment. I have now done away with it altogether and made the Patwaris and Moonsirims who work in the field responsible for the accuracy and completion of their records. This necessitated a strong and competent field establishment.

The office men who were offered field work either refused it or were unfit. The State Kanoongo, a hereditary body, were of the same sedentary type, with an absolute horror of anything involving physical discomfort. I have therefore had to indent largely on Punjab districts—Gujranwalla, Peshawar, Amritsar and Hissar—for competent Patwaris and Kanoongos to supervise the field work. Owing to the good offices of the Collectors of these districts, these men's services have been lent to me generally for two years, so that they retain a lien on their substantive appointments. Without these men it would have been impossible to bring work to any finality. We are trying hard to work up the local Kanoongos and Patwaris to the pitch of efficiency which will enable them to carry on the work when the settlement is closed, and I am insisting on all the field work being done in the first instance by Patwaris, making use only of a limited number of Amins and Moharrirs to write up mutations. Our efforts hitherto have been rather disappointing. Of the 337 Patwaris in the 9 tehsils under settlement only 58 have passed satisfactorily through the school, while of the Kanoongos, who being hereditary have increased and multiplied till they now number over 100, only 6 have qualified. The latter are the most unsatisfactory feature in the local agency. Holding hereditary grants of land or money they have quite lost sight of the idea that these grants are in return for service to the State, and many of them have now joined other professions. The tehsildars who employ this useless horde off and on for clerical work in the tehsil are reluctant to part with them, so up to date they have, except in a few instances,

not even come under training. The general result of the record and attestation work may be summarised in the following table for the 9 tehsils under settlement:—

Number.	Nature of work.	Total number of villages 1,050.		Total.
		Last year.	Current year.	
1	Number in which Shajra Nasab and Khathonies prepared	290	682	972
2	Khasra Tip completed and maps brought up to date	275	649	924
3	Attested by Moonsirim	102	699	801
4	Attested by Sadar Moonsirim	51	589	640
5	Attested by Superintendent	...	391	391
6	Chakbandi completed	157	531	688
7	Assessment statistics prepared	...	521	521
8	Tracing of maps	120	159	279
9	Mutation cases decided	...	16,459	16,459
10	Disputes decided summarily	...	580	580

Practically all the record and attestation work has now been prepared for the four tehsils of—

Lachmangarh,
Ramgarh,
Gobindgarh,
Kishengarh,

and all the materials for assessment collected. In these it now only remains to work out and announce the assessments, prepare the bach and fair the new record. Considerable progress has also been made in the five tehsils taken up last hot weather, and it is hoped that field work will be completed in them by the end of April.

JUDICIAL WORK.

6. The above figures do not take account of the very heavy judicial work thrown on Superintendents who have to dispose of all cases relating to land in their circles which, with a people more litigious than any I have had experience of, is no easy task. The following figures show the outturn of judicial work:—

	R
Pending at beginning of year	1,463
Instituted during the year	2,599
Total	4,062
Disposed of	2,747
Pending at close of year	1,315

The press of judicial work will continue till the assessment of the first four tehsils are completed, when the records with all cases, etc., will be made over

to the Revenue Office, but from 1st October the case work of the three tehsils of Ulwar, Bansur and Thanaghazi now disposed of by the Revenue Office will be transferred to the Settlement.

The appeal work is also heavy. At the beginning of the year there were 46 cases pending, 346 new appeals were instituted, making a total of 392, of which I have disposed of 261, and 131 are still pending. It is impossible to keep pace with this work during the cold weather when village inspection has the first claims on our time, but I hope to wipe off the arrears during the recess. Besides the appeals, I have had for disposal 101 miscellaneous suits, boundary disputes, partition cases, restoration of estates to absconding owners. Of these, 78 have been disposed of and 23 are pending. The judicial work is rendered more complex by the fact that there is no consolidated or authoritative body of rules for the disposal of case work. There has been no continuity in the judicial administration, and different and conflicting principles have often been applied to the same or similar cases. It was therefore necessary to hunt up and amalgamate the various rulings of the Maharaja or Council and to make the best of this material. No doubt, after some time general principles can be enunciated where this has not been already done. Major Powlett at last settlement drew up a fairly complete body of revenue rules, but these have not been always acted upon.

EXPENDITURE.

7. Appendix C shows the details of the expenditure during the year up to 1st March 1898; the expenditure had been ₹1,41,712-3-4, and the expenditure of the year was ₹60,956-2-3, making a total of ₹2,02,698-5-7. The State has yet got no return for the very large amount spent on the settlement, but the re-assessment of four tehsils this hot weather will probably yield an enhancement of revenue substantial if not as high as anticipated.

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

In concluding the report I must not fail to remark that the burden of the work during the year was thrown on Munshi Amar Singh, Superintendent, and it is largely due to his untiring industry and ability that so much comparative progress has been made. His good services have lately been recognised by an increase of pay from ₹150 to ₹200 per mensem. It was a great help to me when taking charge to find a man who had thoroughly familiarised himself with the local system, while his knowledge of Panjab Settlements showed him where it required amendment or alteration. The two new Superintendents Munshi Gouri Shunker and Munshi Ralliya Ram have also worked earnestly and well since their arrival, and have done a great deal to push on the work in their respective circles.

Statement showing progress of Settlement work from 1st April 1897 to 15th March 1898.

Serial Number.	Name of Tehsil.	Number of villages.	Number of patwaris.	Number of villages in which Shajra Nasab, Khatoni and other statements prepared.			Khasra Tip and correction of maps completed.			Attestation.									Wajib-ul-arz.		Mutations.					Chakbandi made.			Assessment statistics.			Translation of note-book.	Preparation of Jinswar, Kisamwar and Milan Rakba for Samvat 1954.	Number of passed Kanungos, Patwaris and other candidates.						Tracings.			Remarks.
										By Munsarim.			By Sadar Munsarim.			By Superintendent.					Number of mutations entered up.	Decided.		Pending.	Fard Sanaza and Sadr decided by Superintendent.																	
				During the last year.	During the year under report.	Total.	Last year.	Current year.	Total.	Last year.	Current year.	Total.	Last year.	Current year.	Total.	Last year.	Current year.	Total.	By Munsarim.	By Superintendent.		By Munsarim.	By Superintendent.			Last year.	Current year.	Total.	Last year.	Current year.	Total.			Kanungo.	Heir Kanungo.	Patwari.	Heir Patwari.	Other candidates.	Total.	Last year.	Current year.	Total.	
1	Ramgarh	111	46	72	39	111	107	4	111	33	78	111	3	108	111	...	111	111	74	2	7,990	...	7,858	132	187	8	103	111	...	111	111	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	70	111	
2	Lachmangarh	119	39	119	...	119	119	...	119	49	70	119	38	81	119	...	119	119	15	...	2,379	...	2,033	346	311	32	87	119	...	119	119	...	119	...	...	...	2	2	4	30	89	119	
3	Gobindgarh	49	19	49	...	49	49	...	49	29	29	49	10	39	49	...	49	49	48	2	1,548	...	1,496	52	82	46	3	49	...	49	49	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49	
4	Kathomar	70	40	...	70	70	...	70	70	...	59	59	...	38	38	...	5	5	...	...	1,283	206	428	649	...	...	70	70	...	10	10	...	...	2	...	8	1	...	11	...	...	...	
5	Rajgarh	108	39	...	96	96	...	96	96	...	75	75	...	55	55	...	23	23	...	..	715	100	216	399	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	5	13	...	...	...	
6	Kishengarh	150	44	50	100	150	...	150	150	...	150	150	...	150	150	...	...	...	69	3	4,149	...	3,677	472	...	71	79	150	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Tijara	199	36	...	168	168	...	167	167	...	133	133	...	70	70	...	31	31	...	...	2,557	149	436	1,972	...	...	82	82	...	82	82	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	11	...	...	...	
8	Mundawar	114	35	...	93	93	...	74	74	...	50	50	...	24	24	...	53	53	...	...	993	66	97	830	..	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10	...	1	11	...	...	...	
9	Behror	130	39	...	116	116	...	88	88	...	55	55	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	1,195	137	218	840	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	7	...	...	...	
10	Ulwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	19	4	7	33	...	...	...	
	Total	1,050	337	290	682	972	275	649	924	102	699	801	51	589	640	...	391	391	206	7	22,809	658	16,459	5,692	580	157	531	688	...	521	521	49	279	6	...	58	10	16	90	120	159	279	

M. F. O'DWYER, *I.C.S.*,
Settlement Commissioner, Ulwar and Bhurtpore.

Statement B showing the cases instituted and decided during the year from 1st April 1897 to March 1898.

Serial No.		Name of Tehsil.	Instituted.			Decided.			Pending.	—
			Balance of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Summarily on report from Tehsildar.	On enquiry made by Superintendent.	Total.		
Circle I	1	Ulwar	124	253	377	58	266	324	53	From 1st April up to December 1897 by Superintendent II.
		Do.	...	21/274	21/398	...	5/274	5/329	16/69	From December 1897 up to 15th March 1898 by Superintendent I.
	2	Kishengarh	202	557	759	85	492	577	182	
	3	Tijara	174	431	605	42	459	501	104	
Circle II	4	Ramgarh	89	244	333	82	174	256	77	
	5	Lachmangarh	109	414	523	76	223	299	224	
	6	Gobindgarh	42	143	185	51	100	151	34	
	7	Kathomar	102	195	297	129	113	242	55	
	8	Rajgarh	79	220	299	58	134	192	107	
Circle III	9	Behror	142	44	186	...	65	65	121	
	10	Mundawar	161	44	205	6	84	90	115	
	11	Bansur	128	16	144	5	21	26	118	
	12	Thanagazi	111	17	128	1	18	19	109	Eleven cases transferred to Malsadar, so the actual balance is 98.
		Total	1,463	2,599	4,062	593	2,154	2,747	1,315	

M. F. O'DWYER, *I.C.S.*,
Settlement Commissioner, Ulwar and Bhurtpore.

APPENDIX C.

Head of Budget.	Before March 1897.	From March 1897 up to 28th February 1898.						Remarks.
		Circle I.	Circle II.	Circle III.	General.	Total.	Grand Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Direction		3,421 9 6	1,920 0 0	546 13 10	12,071 11 9	17,960 3 1		
Fixed Establishment . .		3,136 7 11	3,003 8 6	211 9 10	3,794 0 9	10,145 11 0		
Temporary Establishment at head-quarters.		4,916 10 8	1,243 0 4	65 11 3	...	6,225 6 3		
Field Establishment . .		6,497 8 0	10,881 10 2	1,287 9 8	...	18,666 11 10		
Travelling allowance . .		...	...	...	...	3,643 4 10		
Stationery		...	...	...	...	2,926 14 9		
Contingencies . . .		...	...	...	...	1,387 14 6		
TOTAL . .	1,41,742 3 4	17,972 4 1	17,048 3 0	2,111 12 7	15,865 12 6	60,956 2 3	2,02,698 5 7	

M. F. O'DWYER, *I.C.S.*,
Settlement Commissioner, Ulwar and Bhurtpore.

APPENDIX II.

Note on the progress of the Nimrana Settlement in the year 1897-98.

The 10 years settlement of Nimrana made by Colonel Peacock, Political Agent, Ulwar, in 1883, expired in 1893, and in February 1894 operations for re-settlement were begun under the supervision of Jowala Parshad, who had been employed in the former settlement. Little was done beyond the preparation of some rather inaccurate maps and a very imperfect record for the first two years. In April 1896 Major Jennings, Political Agent, put Lachman Das, an experienced Munsarim, in immediate charge, and in October 1896, Munshi Amar Singh, Settlement Superintendent, Ulwar, was put in general charge of the operations. In January 1897 my predecessor, Mr. Colvin, took over the superintendence of the operations. The checking of the maps and records made by him and Major Jennings showed the necessity of a general revision of the survey. This and the record work were vigorously pushed on by Munshi Amar Singh, who carried out the soil classification, brought the record up to date by disposing of the old mutations, prepared the assessment returns and generally put things into tracing for the re-assessment. In December 1897 I visited Nimrana, inspected each estate, settled the various questions pending as regards the form of the record and the status of the zamindars, and worked out proposals for the assessment of the whole estate and the individual villages. These were submitted for approval to the Political Agent, Ulwar, with my letter No. 27, dated 11th February 1898.

It only now remains to—

(1) give out the new assessments which will come into force from next *kharif;*

(2) distribute it over the holdings;

(3) fair the record;

(4) prepare the Wajib-ul-Arz—a very necessary document—which was omitted at last settlement;

(5) make the enquiry into revenue-free tenures—a work which has never yet been done.

(3), (4) and (5) are in progress, and (2) will be taken up when the assessments are given out by the Political Agent. Personally I have found the Raja willing to facilitate the work and very reasonable to deal with in the discussion of questions regarding the respective rights of the estate and the zamindars, and I trust the conclusions come to are equitable to both, and that none of the subordinate officials will be allowed to re-open them by alleging that the rights of the estate have been infringed.

M. F. O'DWYER, *I.C.S*,

Settlement Commissioner, Ulwar and Bhurtpore.

7th April 1898.

STATEMENT Y.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Ulwar State during the Sambat of 1953 or 1896-97.

Receipts.	Estimate for 1896-97.	Receipts. Actual Receipts, 1896-97.	Receipts. Balance of Estimate.	Receipts. Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1897-98.	Expenditure.	Estimate for 1896-97.	Disbursements. Actual Expenditure in 1896-97.	Disbursements. Balance of Estimate.	Disbursements. Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1897-98.
	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R
I.—Revenue—						I.—Administrative Establishment—					
1. Land Revenue—											
(a) Arrears . . .	30,000	15,843	14,157	...	30,000	1. Political Agency . . .	39,000	36,032	2,968	...	35,000
(b) Current Revenue .	20,27,000	20,32,545	...	5,545	20,55,000	2. Council of Regency . .	40,500	37,971	2,529	...	39,000
	20,57,000	20,48,388	14,157	5,545	20,85,000		79,500	74,003	5,497	...	74,000
						II.—Expenses in connection with His Highness' Education .	80,000	81,902	...	1,902	80,000
						III.—Revenue—					
2. Gardens and Canals—						1. Revenue Office . . .	12,500	12,414	86	...	12,500
						2. Tehsils	57,000	55,290	1,710	...	57,000
(a) Gardens . . .	18,000	15,226	2,774	...	19,000	3. Fees to Lumbardars .	58,500	58,751	...	251	59,000
(b) Canals . . .	17,000	9,694	7,306	...	18,000	4. Kanungoes . . .	9,500	9,367	133	...	9,500
						5. Patwaris	31,000	30,888	112	...	30,500
						6. Remissions . . .	3,500	3,212	288	...	3,000
	35,000	24,920	10,080	...	37,000	7. Gardens	36,200	43,668	...	7,468	36,000
						8. Canals	2,600	3,134	...	534	2,600
							2,10,800	2,16,724	2,329	8,253	2,10,100
Carried over .	20,92,000	20,73,308	24,237	5,545	21,22,000	Carried over .	3,70,300	3,72,629	7,826	10,155	3,64,100

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Ulwar State during the Sambat of 1953 or 1896-97—contd.

Receipts.	Estimate for 1896-97.	Receipts. Actual Receipts, 1896-97.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1897-98.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Brought forward .	20,92,000	20,73 308	24,237	5,545	21,22,000
I.—Revenue—*contd.*					
3. Tribute and Cesses—					
(*a*) Tribute from Jagirdars	3,000	3,000	...	...	3,000
(*b*) Cess from Jagirdars .	15,000	14,094	906	...	15,000
	18,000	17,094	906	...	18,000
4. Miscellaneous . . .	3,500	2,901	599	...	3,500
	21,13,500	20,93,303	25,742	5,545	21,43,500
II.—Forests and Grass—					
1. Camel-grazing . . .	1,700	1,806	...	106	1,700
2. Sale of Bamboos . . .	3,200	1,126	2,074	...	3,200
3. Sale of Fuel, etc. . .	5,500	5,318	182	...	5,500
4. Farohi and grass cess .	32,000	32,498	...	498	30,000
5. Bagar-bach . . .	300	239	61	...	300
	42,700	40,987	2,317	604	40,700

Expenditure.	Estimate for 1896-97.	Disbursements. Actual expenditure in 1896-97.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1897-98.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Brought forward .	3,70,300	3,72,629	7,826	10,155	3,64,100
IV.—Finance—					
1. Account Office . . .	7,500	7,697	...	197	7,700
2. Treasury	4,000	4,261	...	261	4,000
	11,500	11,958	...	458	11,700
V.—Settlement	1,00,000	65,157	34,843	...	80,000
VI.—Judicial—					
1. Appellate Court . . .	5,300	5,813	...	513	5,700
2. Civil Court . . .	12,000	13,053	...	1,053	12,300
3. Criminal Court . . .	10,500	13,035	...	2,535	13,500
4. Police Superintendents .	7,000	8,792	...	1,792	7,000
5. Thanas	58,000	55,416	2,584	...	58,000
6. Jail	23,000	28,337	...	5,337	26,000
	1,15,800	1,24,446	2,584	11,230	1,22,500

III.—JUDICIAL—					
1. Revenue fees	3,700	5,795	...	2,095	4,000
2. Civil Court fees	21,000	21,063	...	63	20,000
3. Stamps	15,000	16,554	...	1,554	15,000
4. Fines	16,000	10,225	5,775	...	14,000
5. Sale of unclaimed property	300	187	113	...	300
6. Talabana	6,000	6,387	...	387	6,000
7. Jail	3,000	3,265	...	265	3,300
	65,000	63,476	5,888	4,364	62,600
IV.—EXCISE—					
1. Abkari	12,800	12,678	122	...	12,600
2. Drugs	10,500	12,163	...	1,663	10,400
	23,300	24,841	122	1,663	23,000
V.—SALT TREATY PAYMENT	1,25,000	1,25,000	...	...	1,25,000
Carried over	23,69,500	23,47,607	34,069	12,176	23,94,800

VII.—PALACE EXPENDITURE—					
1. Kitchen	15,500	15,934	...	434	13,000
2. Mahi Raola	23,000	25,834	...	2,834	24,000
3. Khawas Chelas	27,700	28,313	...	613	28,000
4. Deorhi Khass	10,000	10,378	...	378	10,500
5. Tosha Khana	30,000	21,307	8,693	...	28,000
6. Library	2,500	2,623	...	123	2,600
7. Palki Khana	4,500	6,937	...	2,437	5,000
8. Mashal Khana	700	662	38	...	700
9. Armoury	2,000	1,865	135	...	2,000
10. Burtan Khana	1,800	1,189	611	...	1,800
11. Wrestlers	500	516	...	16	500
12. Ice pits	1,500	791	709	...	...
13. Miscellaneous	1,300	1,392	...	92	1,450
	1,21,000	1,17,741	10,186	6,927	1,17,550
EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH ILLNESS AND DEMISE OF THEIR HIGHNESSES THE MAJIS OF JAMNAGAR AND KISHANPUR	...	35,313	...	35,313	...
	1,21,000	1,53,054	10,186	42,240	...
VIII.—STABLES, CARRIAGES, ETC.—					
1. Khas Tavela	52,500	61,797	...	9,297	61,800
2. Buggi Khana	30,000	56,956	...	26,956	32,600
3. Breeding Stud	35,000	40,977	...	5,977	34,000
4. Horse Depôt	27,000	30,745	...	3,745	27,000
5. Horse Dispensary, Civil	2,600	3,923	...	1,323	3,600
6. Elephants	45,000	40,905	4,095	...	34,600
7. Rath Khana	32,000	34,192	...	2,192	34,700
8. Carts	16,000	17,947	...	1,947	15,000
9. Camels	24,000	25,897	...	1,897	24,000
	2,64,100	3,13,339	4,095	53,334	2,67,300
IX.—IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS—					
1. Staff Office	9,000	8,898	102	...	9,000
2. (*a*) Cavalry	2,64,000	2,57,811	6,189	...	2,70,000
(*b*) Transport	33,000	42,319	...	9,319	42,500
(*c*) Hospital	3,400	3,299	101	...	3,300
(*d*) Forge Fund	4,000	4,020	...	20	4,000
(*e*) Pensioners	600	601	...	1	600
	3,14,000	3,16,948	6,392	9,340	3,29,400
Carried over	12,96,700	13,57,531	65,926	1,26,757	12,92,550

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Ulwar State during the Sambat of 1953 or 1896-97—contd.

Receipts.	Estimate for 1896-97.	Receipts. Actual Receipts, 1896-97.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1897-98.	Expenditure.	Estimate for 1896-97.	Disbursements. Actual expenditure in 1896-97.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1897-98.
	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	
Brought forward .	23,69,500	23,47,607	34,069	12,176	23,94,800	Brought forward .	12,96,700	13,57,531	65,926	1,26,757	12,92,550
						IX.—Imperial Service Troops—*contd.*					
						3. (*a*) Infantry . . .	1,70,000	1,50,572	19,428	...	1,59,000
						(*b*) Transport . . .	41,000	35,910	5,090	...	43,000
						(*c*) Hospital . . .	4,000	3,645	355	...	4,000
						(*d*) Horse dispensary . .	600	747	...	147	800
						(*e*) Pensioners . . .	3,000	2,884	116	...	3,300
							2,18,600	1,93,758	24,989	147	2,10,100
VI.—Nazool	4,500	3,872	628	...	6,000						
							5,32,600	5,10,706	31,381	9,487	5,39,500
VII.—Imperial Service Troops Receipts	5,000	3,893	1,107	...	5,000	X.—Irregular Forces—					
						1. Bukhshigari . . .	5,500	5,595	...	95	5,500
VIII.—Post Offices . . .	5,000	4,507	493	...	5,000	2. Field Artillery . . .	15,000	15,527	...	527	14,000
						3. Garrison Artillery . .	9,600	9,695	...	95	9,700
IX.—Schools	20,600	20,924	...	324	21,000	4. Fort garrison . . .	76,000	73,139	2,861	...	73,000
						5. Cavalry	1,45,000	1,69,874	...	24,874	1,60,000
X.—Dispensaries	20,000	20,094	...	94	20,500	6. Khas Chowki . . .	12,400	12,849	...	449	12,000
						7. Bukhtawar Paltan . .	36,000	42,939	...	6,939	40,000
XI.—Advances—						8. Resala Nuqdi . . .	23,700	23,317	383	...	23,500
						9. Camel guns . . .	3,200	3,331	...	131	3,300
1. Taccavi	17,000	20,774	...	3,774	21,000	10. Irregular companies . .	15,500	11,267	4,233	...	7,600
2. Miscellaneous . . .	80,000	1,27,749	...	47,749	80,000	11. Pensioners . . .	19,000	20,069	...	1,069	20,000
							3,60,900	3,87,602	7,477	34,179	3,68,600
	97,000	1,48,523	...	51,523	1,01,000						
						Total IX and X .	8,93,500	8,98,308	38,858	43,666	9,08,100

XII. INTEREST—					
1. On Government Papers	1,84,000	1,84,100	..	100	1,84,000
2. On Advances	2,000	1,115	885	...	2,000
3. On arrears of Land Revenue	1,000	272	728	...	1,000
	1,87,000	1,85,487	1,613	100	1,87,000
Carried over	27,08,600	27,34,907	37,910	64,217	27,40,300

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—					
1. Buildings	1,82,100	1,96,973	...	14,873	1,67,000
2. Roads	73,800	66,068	7,732	...	46,500
3. Bunds	15,300	11,403	3,897	...	13,700
4. Workshops	28,600	35,103	...	6,503	30,450
5. Establishment	31,000	28,410	2,590	...	34,450
6. Miscellaneous	22,600	21,148	1,452	...	20,000
	3,53,400	3,59,105	15,671	21,376	3,12,100
XII.—NAZOOL	3,500	3,082	418	...	3,500
XIII.—COMMISSARIAT	7,500	7,380	120	...	7,700
XIV.—TENT AND CLOTHING—					
1. Tent and Clothing	30,000	26,041	3,959	...	30,000
2. Farash Khana	45,000	41,018	3,982	...	25,000
	75,000	67,059	7,941	...	55,000
XV.—WORKSHOPS—					
1. Chapper Pandi	12,000	8,542	3 458	...	10,000
2. Garh Kaptani	3,000	2,845	155	...	3,000
3. Bagar	13,400	12,719	681	...	13,000
	28,400	24,106	4,294	...	26,000
XVI.—POST OFFICES	6,000	6,356	...	356	6,000
XVII.—SCHOOLS	43,500	44,119	...	619	44,500
XVIII.—CIVIL HOSPITALS	45,500	47,714	...	2,214	50,000
XIX.—CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS	93,000	1,08,322	...	15,322	1,00,000
XX.—GIFTS AND REWARDS—					
1. On Marriages	3,000	1,746	1,254	...	3,000
2. On Deaths	2,000	4,553	...	2,553	2,000
3. Other Rewards	6,000	1,210	4,790	...	3,000
	11,000	7,509	6,044	2,553	8,000
Carried over	25,43,000	26,13,643	1,32,880	2,03,523	24,84,050

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Ulwar State during the Sambat of 1953 or 1896-97—concld.

Receipts.	Estimate for 1896-97.	Receipts. Actual Receipts, 1896-97.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1897-98.	Expenditure.	Estimate for 1896-97.	Disbursements. Actual expenditure in 1896-97.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1896-97.
	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	27,08,600	27,34,907	37,910	64,217	27,40,300	Brought forward	25,43,000	26,13,643	1,32,880	2,03,523	24,84,050
XIII.—Miscellaneous—						XXI.—Advances—					
1. Stone quarries	4,000	5,099	...	1,099	5,000	1. Miscellaneous	80,000	1,20,764	...	40,764	80,000
2. Iron furnaces	1,200	600	600	...	1,000	2. Taccavi	20,000	27,544	...	7,544	20,000
3. Nazarana on death of Jagirdars	1,000	818	182	...	1,000		1,00,000	1,48,308	...	48,308	1,00,000
4. Savings of pay	18,000	9,811	8,189	...	12,000						
5. Fine on Establishment	400	481	...	81	400						
6. Refunds	300	579	...	279	300	XXII.—Civil Pensioners	16,300	16,605	...	305	14,000
7. Cattle Farm	5,500	4,640	860	...	5,000						
8. Miscellaneous	10,000	31,475	...	21,475	20,000	XXIII.—Miscellaneous—					
						1. Purchase of Promissory Notes	1,000	589	411	...	500
						2. Shikar Khana	18,000	19,630	...	1,630	20,000
	40,400	53,503	9,831	22,934	44,700	3. Festivals	700	677	23	...	700
						4. Imtiazis	20,000	24,139	...	4,139	28,000
						5. Kabishur	900	894	6	...	900
						6. Vakils	8,000	8,433	...	433	9,200
						7. Newspapers	400	202	198	...	400
						8. Cattle Farm	9,000	9,291	...	291	9,000
						9. Iron furnaces	300	244	56	...	300
						10. Stone quarries	1,100	1,134	...	34	1,200
XIV.—Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	11. Guests	25,000	35,980	...	10,980	8,000
						12. Munshi Khana	1,600	1,632	...	32	1,650
						13. Miscellaneous clerks	700	734	...	34	750
						14. Miscellaneous	40,500	30,552	9,948	...	36,000
							1,27,200	1,34,131	10,642	17,573	1,16,600
Total Receipts	27,49,000	27,88,410	47,741	87,151	27,85,000	Total Expenditure	27,86,500	29,12,687	1,43,522	2,69,709	27,14,650

						XXIV.—Extraordinary Budget for Public Works Department .	1,77,900	1,24,966	52,934	...	1,63,000
						Expenditure incurred in Diamond Jubilee	...	29,329	...	29,329	...
						Total of Extraordinary Expenses .	1,77,900	1,54,295	52,934	29,329	1,63,000
						Total Expenditure .	29,64,400	30,66,982	1,96,456	2,99,038	28,77,650
XV.—Balance in hand at the commencement of the year—						Balance in hand at close of the year—					
1. Government Promissory Notes	52,55,800	52,55,800	...	...	52,55,800	1. Government Promissory Notes	52,55,800	52,55,800	...	...	52,55,800
2. Bank Deposit . . .	72,124	72,124	...	...	73,674	2. Bank Deposits . . .	2,560	73,674	...	...	40,000
3. Cash in Fort . . .	10,00,000	10,00,000	...	...	5,00,000	3. Cash in Fort . . .	10,00,000	5,00,000	...	...	...
4. Cash in Treasury . .	2,25,336	2,25,336	...	...	4,45,214	4. Cash in Treasury . .	79,500	4,45,214	...	...	8,86,238
	65,53,260	65,53,260	...	...	62,74,688		63,37,860	62,74,688	...	...	61,82,038
GRAND TOTAL .	93,02,260	93,41,670	...	...	90,59,688	GRAND TOTAL .	93,02,260	93,41,670	...	...	90,59,688

Ulwar :
The 19th April 1898.

Countersigned.

R. H. JENNINGS,
Political Agent, Ulwar.

BALMOKUND DAS,
DURJAN SINGH,
Members of Council.

(7)

KOTAH AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 432-G., dated Kotah, the 8th April 1898.

From—The Political Agent, Kotah,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1897-98.

CHANGES AMONG POLITICAL OFFICERS.

2. Mr. G. R. Irwin continued to hold charge till the 7th April 1897, when I took up the appointment.

ADMINISTRATION.

3. His Highness' administration of affairs has been successful. He is ably assisted by the Dewan, Chobey Raghu Nath Das, who received the title of Rai Bahadur during the year.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

4. I accompanied His Highness the Maharao on tour from the 27th November to 13th December, and again from 22nd to 27th December 1897 and from 28th January to 19th February 1898, and visited 8 out of 1[illegible] Nizamuts.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

5. The chief events of the year were as follows:—

The marriage of His Highness the Maharao with the daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch, which took place on the 17th April 1897.

On the 5th June 1897 the orders of the Government of India regarding the restoration to the Kotah Darbar of those tracts of Jhallawar (or their equivalent) which Maharao Ram Singh in 1838 had surrendered in token of his obligations to Zalim Singh's family, were announced to His Highness the Maharao.

On the 22nd June 1897 the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India were performed in the State in commemoration of the completion of the 60th year of Her Majesty's reign.

VISITS.

6. His Highness the Maharao twice visited Mount Abu during the year, the first time on the occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee and again on a farewell visit to Sir Robert Crosthwaite on his departure for England.

FINANCE.

7. The following figures show the Revenue and Expenditure for 1896-97 (Sambat 1953) and Estimate for 1897-98 (Sambat 1954)—*vide* Appendix I:—

	Estimate for 1896-97 (St. 1953).	Actuals for 1896-97 (St. 1953).	Budget for 1897-98 (St. 1954).
	R	R	R
Ordinary Revenue . . .	24,11,675	27,83,072	24,30,175
Ditto Expenditure . . .	22,25,183	22,41,006	23,13,552
Extraordinary Expenditure . .	3,00,000	10,43,354	...

The excess in the extraordinary actual expenditure was due principally to the expenses incurred in connection with the construction of the Goona-Bara Railway, the marriage and investiture of His Highness and taccavi advances to cultivators as noted below:—

For construction of the	R
Goona-Bara Railway	6,62,000
Marriage of His Highness the Maharao	2,50,000
Investiture of His Highness	52,623
Taccavi advances to cultivators	35,185
Other petty items	43,546
	10,43,354

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

8. The Public Works Department grant for 1897-98 is R3,69,994.

The State Engineer's detailed report for the year will be submitted separately as usual.

RAILWAY.

9. The construction of the Goona-Bara Railway is making good progress under the supervision of Mr. H. B. Taylor, the Engineer-in-Chief.

A survey for a light railway from Bara to Kotah has also been made.

COURTS.

10. The Sadar, Civil, Criminal and Appellate Courts were presided over by the same officials as last year.

The number of cases instituted and disposed of will be found in Appendices II and III, which call for no special remarks.

POLICE.

11. It will be seen from Appendix IV that offences committed during the year under report show a considerable increase, the total being 1,570 in place of 689 of last year. The increase occurs mainly in petty cases such as hurt, defamation, cattle and other petty thefts, criminal trespass, receiving stolen property, etc.

The increase in petty cases may perhaps be attributed to the scarcity and high prices which prevailed during part of the year.

The number of dakaitis is less than last year, being 11 as against 18. Only 2 of them were of a serious nature, in each of which property to the value of about R2,000 was plundered. In 7 cases arrests were made by the police, and 23 persons have been convicted and punished.

No cases of infanticide nor of poisoning were recorded during the year under report.

EDUCATION.

12. The total number of boys and girls attending schools has risen from 1,376 to 1,490, and the daily average attendance also shows improvement.

Two new village schools have been opened during the year.

From the Kotah High School 2 boys were sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and one for the Punjab University, of whom one passed in the former University, but the 10 boys sent for the English Middle Class Examination all came out successful.

One out of 3 boys sent up from the Nobles' School was successful in the English Middle Class Examination of the North-Western Provinces. The Nobles' School also sent up two boys to the Mayo College at Ajmere.

There are 9 boys at the Mayo College receiving education at the expense of the State.

HEALTH.

13. The general health of the people during the year has been good, and no epidemic of any kind has occurred.

There has, fortunately, been no case of bubonic plague in the State.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

14. The total rainfall during the year was 26 inches and 68 cents, against 32 inches and 25 cents of the preceding year. This amount, though not sufficient to thoroughly fill tanks and wells, and below the average of 29½ inches, was fairly distributed.

The *kharif* yielded an excellent harvest, but the *rabi* is expected to be only about 12 annas, owing to the winter rain having been delayed.

Although there was no actual famine in the State, there was, during the first-half of the year, considerable distress among the poorer classes owing to the large export of food-stuffs to adjacent districts and the consequent rise of prices to famine rates. Relief works and various charitable measures were adopted to meet the pressure. With the good rain crop and on the prospect of a fair winter harvest, prices began to fall, and they are now normal. Tanks and wells are, however, lower than usual.

SETTLEMENT OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

15. The Baori Settlement at Arandkhera, which I visited in the cold weather, has been established for about 3 years. The Mohtamid in charge is Babu Durga Pershad, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue. Last year's return shows that 13 headmen were settled down, making with their families a colony of about 50 persons. Of these 4 families have deserted, and nothing has been heard of them since. One headman has been imprisoned and will not be released till next October. During the year 10 fresh families arrived in Arandkhera. Of these the State has accepted the settlement of 3, and the settlement of the others is under consideration. Rule 315, Chapter XIV, of the Thagi Manual requires that each man should have at least 20 bighas of good uncultivated land given to him. The experience at Arandkhera is that it is useless to offer uncultivated land, as the Baoris are too lazy to break it up and cultivate it to any greater extent than 2 or 3 bighas. The Darbar have consequently given land already in cultivation for the most part, and each man has a great deal more than the 20 bighas laid down by the rule. The Darbar have made no special rules for the Baoris in regard to rent. They are supposed to come under the rules which apply to ordinary cultivators. For instance, in the case of land which has been fallow for 7 years and upwards, the first two years are rent-free, in the 3rd year the rent is 4 annas per bigha, in the 4th year 8 annas, in the 5th year 12 annas, in the 6th year one rupee, in the 7th year the full rate with a remission of 2 annas in the rupee. Even on these easy terms it has not been found possible to collect any rent as yet from these Baoris. Similarly, with regard to cultivated land no special rules have been made, and as yet it has not been possible to collect any revenue. Probably any attempt to enforce payment would be followed by the absconding of the settlers, and by their breaking out into crime. It is hoped, however, to gradually recover some rent, while at the same time avoiding any such undesirable result. Recoveries to some extent have been made on account of advances of bullocks and farm implements. The Baoris appear to be fairly prosperous. They have not sufficient credit to be in debt to the local Bohras. They are by no means popular in the village. They are accused of committing petty thefts, molesting women, etc. But they have not been concerned in any serious crime, and no special police arrangements have been found to be necessary on their account. On the whole, they seem to be contented. The settlement probably costs the Darbar about ₹1,000 per annum.

GENERAL.

16. To commemorate the occasion of His Highness the Maharao being invested with full powers of administration, His Highness proposed to found

a Public Library and call it "The Crosthwaite Institute." On his tour to Kotah, Sir Robert Crosthwaite on 26th January 1898 formally laid the foundation-stone of the building.

THE WYLLIE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION AND HORSE SHOW.

This Fair, which was started in 1894, suffered this year from the general restrictions to travel placed upon merchants and others owing to plague regulations in many parts of India. The Darbar secured the services of the Principal of the Ajmere Veterinary School to advise in regard to the Horse Show and the encouragement of horse breeding. There were some excellent specimens of muslin and carpets, and of carpentry in the Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

Appen d

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kotah State during the Sambat 1896-97 and Budget

No.	Particulars of income.	Estimate of Sambat 1953 (1896-97).	Actuals of Sambat 1953 (1896-97).	Estimate of Sambat 1954 (1897-98).
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Land revenue { Current	17,75,000 0 0	18,07,917 11 8	17,90,000 0 0
	Land revenue { Arrears	80,000 0 0	1,02,169 10 3	70,000 0 0
2	Kanungo Hucks	10,000 0 0	9,510 12 10	9,500 0 0
3	Gardens	8,000 0 0	9,357 0 8	9,000 0 0
4	Forest	45,000 0 0	50,541 10 9	50,000 0 0
5	Tribute	50,000 0 0	53,312 14 4	50,000 0 0
6	Talabana	1,000 0 0	1,545 9 1	1,000 0 0
7	Customs	2,60,000 0 0	2,95,563 14 6	2,70,000 0 0
8	Abkari	17,000 0 0	15,886 10 5	15,000 0 0
9	Mint	1,500 0 0	1,960 0 0	1,500 0 0
10	Judicial { Fines	12,000 0 0	15,123 6 4	15,000 0 0
	Judicial { Fees	1,000 0 0	429 13 1	1,000 0 0
	Judicial { Stamps	20,000 0 0	35,952 15 0	25,000 0 0
11	Postal	1,000 0 0	848 14 4	1,000 0 0
12	Advances { Tacavi	10,000 0 0	13,339 2 2	12,000 0 0
	Advances { Miscellaneous	8,000 0 0	5,363 12 9	8,000 0 0
13	Jail	2,000 0 0	2,589 8 4	2,000 0 0
14	Savings of pay, etc.	16,000 0 0	17,605 4 0	16,000 0 0
15	Exchange and Interest	30,000 0 0	75,537 5 4	15,000 0 0
16	Compensation in lieu of dues on salt	19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0
17	Miscellaneous	45,000 0 0	2,49,340 10 7	50,000 0 0
	Total	24,11,675 0 0	27,83,071 10 5	24,30,175 0 0
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1896	...	20,97,752 1 9	...
	Grand Total	...	48,80,823 12 2	...

Political Agent's Office, Kotah ;
The 8th April 1898.

ix I.

year 1953 (from 1st August 1896 to 31st July 1897) with the columns of the Estimates of Estimates for 1897-98.

No.	Particulars of expenditure.		Estimate of Sambat 1953 (1896-97).			Actuals of Sambat 1953 (1896-97).			Estimate of Sambat 1954 (1897-98).		
			R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1	Tribute to British Government		3,84,720	0	0	3,84,720	0	0	3,84,720	0	0
2	Do. to Jeypore Darbar		14,397	13	0	14,397	13	0	14,397	13	0
3	His Highness the Maharao's allowance, Den Zanana and Mahakma Khas's office establishment.		1,51,662	0	0	1,67,109	13	11	2,06,831	0	0
4	Political Agency		34,926	0	0	30,862	7	7	33,966	0	0
5	Establishment and feeding charges.	Stables	67,339	0	0	84,738	0	5	85,755	0	0
		Elephants	17,774	0	0	20,786	7	7	17,873	0	0
		Bullocks	10,012	0	0	12,898	6	1	13,093	0	0
		Camels	6,970	0	0	6,992	5	11	8,263	0	0
		Farrashkhana	10,064	0	0	10,102	3	6	9,923	0	0
		Wood and grass	1,000	0	0	937	8	3	1,000	0	0
		Other	5,982	0	0	7,405	9	6	6,066	0	0
6	Council	Pay of members	22,440	0	0	16,464	3	3	...		
		Office establishment	5,816	0	0	3,243	0	9	...		
7	Revenue	Mal Sadar	30,282	0	0	30,265	12	4	32,054	0	0
		Nizamats	1,26,372	0	0	1,26,347	7	7	1,22,596	0	0
		Forest conservancy	23,238	0	0	22,754	8	10	23,507	0	0
		Chhut	55,000	0	0	49,814	5	7	55,000	0	0
		Hacks Kanungo	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	3,500	0	0
8	Customs		20,408	0	0	20,132	0	0	20,324	0	0
9	Postal		5,222	0	0	5,058	8	6	4,874	0	0
10	Hisab (audit)		8,853	0	0	8,813	14	7	9,077	0	0
11	Treasury		5,945	0	0	5,945	0	0	5,945	0	0
12	Ambar (Commissariat)		4,353	0	0	4,158	6	9	4,427	0	0
13	Mint		1,243	0	0	1,205	10	3	1,243	0	0
14	Judicial	Appellate Court	6,231	0	0	6,219	1	11	6,255	0	0
		Civil Court	4,347	0	0	4,346	15	11	4,347	0	0
		Criminal Court	4,392	0	0	4,392	0	0	4,392	0	0
		Establishment of Police	13,766	0	0	13,707	5	5	13,646	0	0
		Thanas	24,774	0	0	24,495	10	8	26,994	0	0
		Stamps	700	0	0	1,231	11	6	1,200	0	0
15	Army	Office	7,188	0	0	7,173	15	9	7,110	0	0
		Artillery	57,623	0	0	60,859	2	1	57,815	0	0
		Fort Garrisons	30,623	0	0	29,510	10	0	30,623	0	0
		Regular Cavalry	75,576	0	0	75,498	14	9	75,576	0	0
		Irregular Cavalry	31,416	0	0	31,265	14	6	31,416	0	0
		Regular Infantry	66,948	0	0	65,602	11	6	66,948	0	0
		Irregular Infantry	1,54,138	0	0	1,53,483	5	9	1,54,398	0	0
16	Pensions		12,582	0	0	12,585	0	0	11,997	0	0
17	Public Works Department		3,31,390	0	0	3,31,390	0	0	3,69,994	0	0
18	Jail		18,175	0	0	20,242	6	10	17,587	0	0
19	Gardens		23,396	0	0	25,386	8	6	23,243	0	0
20	Vakeels		6,988	0	0	6,691	2	9	7,180	0	0
21	Charity		1,44,949	0	0	1,45,156	2	3	1,45,489	0	0
22	Festivals		15,160	0	0	12,121	15	8	15,160	0	0
23	Gifts	Marriages	5,500	0	0	2,642	5	0	5,500	0	0
		Deaths	4,000	0	0	1,525	8	2	4,000	0	0
		Guests	2,000	0	0	2,246	6	11	2,000	0	0
		Other	3,500	0	0	2,296	7	0	3,500	0	0
24	Stationery		11,925	0	0	11,844	8	1	12,168	0	0
25	Advances	Taccavi	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
		Miscellaneous	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
26	Schools		21,137	0	0	18,494	4	5	22,493	0	0
27	Medical		35,581	0	0	32,860	1	0	37,570	0	0
28	Exchange and Interest		1,000	0	0	727	12	6	1,000	0	0
29	Izlaighair establishment		2,202	0	0	2,185	1	0	2,202	0	0
30	Refunds of deposits, etc.		2,500	0	0	1,445	6	3	2,500	0	0
31	Compensation to Kotri chiefs on account of salt		3,175	0	0	3,175	0	0	3,175	0	0
32	Miscellaneous	Bhatta	8,000	0	0	8,788	7	10	8,000	0	0
		Other	50,000	0	0	55,200	1	2	50,000	0	0
33	Serai (relaying of tiled roofs)		10,000	0	0	11,132	7	4	10,000	0	0
34	Mayo College		9,362	0	0	8,314	13	10	7,052	0	0
35	Band establishment		4,920	0	0	5,612	12	8	5,652	0	0
	TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE		22,25,182	13	0	22,41,005	13	8	23,13,551	13	0
	Extraordinary expenditure		3,00,000	0	0	10,43,353	12	3	...		
	Total ordinary and extraordinary expenditure		25,25,182	13	0	32,84,359	9	11	23,13,551	13	0
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1897		...			15,96,464	2	3	...		
	GRAND TOTAL		...			48,80,823	12	2	...		

W. STRATTON *Captain,*
Offg. Political Agent.

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Appendix II.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Kotah State from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.					Pending on 31st March 1898.	Remarks.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Compromised.	Struck off.	Total.		
Sadar Civil Courts.										
Suits exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits exceeding „ 1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	12	20	32	14	6	...	9	29	3	
Suits exceeding „ 300 do. do. „ 1,000	39	68	107	74	8	1	18	101	6	
Suits not exceeding R300	352	659	1,011	739	86	68	100	993	18	
Total	403	747	1,150	827	100	69	127	1,123	27	
Nazim's Courts.										
Suits not exceeding R300	120	460	580	305	51	50	73	479	101	
GRAND TOTAL	523	1,207	1,730	1,132	151	119	200	1,602	128	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.				Pending on 31st March 1898.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.		
Criminal cases received for confirmation	...	203	203	128	3	72	203	...	
Criminal Appeals	13	88	101	58	16	18	92	9	
Total	13	291	304	186	19	90	295	9	
Civil Cases—Appeals.									
Cases exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cases exceeding „ 1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	2	6	8	...	2	2	4	4	
Cases exceeding „ 300 do. do. „ 1,000	3	27	30	6	10	8	24	6	
Cases not exceeding R300	5	196	201	97	39	60	196	5	
Total	10	229	239	103	51	70	224	15	
GRAND TOTAL	23	520	543	289	70	160	519	24	

Political Agent's Office, Kotah;
The 8th April 1898.

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
Offg. Political Agent.

Appendix IV.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898.

No.	Crime.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1897.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 31st March 1898.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of persons.				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.
								Arrested.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Under trial.				
												R a. p.		R a. p.	
1	Murder	1	3	4	4	...	1	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	11	11	10	1	7	22	13	8	1	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt to murder	...	4	4	4	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dakaiti	1	11	12	12	...	8	45	23	19	3	5,821 9 3	...	30 6 0	...
5	Robbery	...	14	14	14	...	2	27	11	16	...	443 11 6	7	33 9 0	7
6	Theft { Cattle	...	74	74	74	...	55	125	103	22	...	...	334	...	173
	Theft { Other	...	211	211	210	1	145	460	334	126	...	17,397 3 0	...	4,500 4 1	...
7	Infanticide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Grievous hurt	...	35	35	35	...	24	38	24	14	...	...	...	...	...
9	Abduction	...	45	45	45	...	15	26	19	7	...	...	...	...	...
10	Buying or disposing of stolen property	...	4	4	4	...	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
11	Arson	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	Selling of minor for the purpose of prostitution	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
13	Other crimes	11	1,156	1,167	1,119	48	225	402	276	125	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	13	1,570	1,583	1,533	50	481	1,161	809	347	5	23,662 7 9	341	4,564 3 1	180

Political Agent's Office, Kotah;
The 8th April 1898.

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
Offg. Political Agent.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the number of Boys and Girls receiving Education in the schools of the Kotah State during the year 1897-98.

No.	Name of School.	Average Number of boys during the year.					Total.	Daily average number of attendance.	Total number of attendance.	Remarks.
		In English.	In Persian or Urdu.	In Sanskrit.	In Hindi.	In Chunadri Bandish.				
	Boys' Schools.									
	Kotah City Schools.									
1	Kotah Nobles' School	56*	...	...	...	...	56	47	7	*All these boys, who learn English, read either Persian or Urdu, Sanskrit or Nagri as their Second Language.
2	His Highness the Maharao's High School	158*	61	15	144	...	378	288	16	
	Village Schools.									
1	Anta	...	1	...	57	...	58	43	1	
2	Attroo	5*	4	...	35	...	44	29	2	
3	Bapawar	...	...	...	43	...	43	26	1	
4	Baran	...	29	...	33	...	62	45	2	
5	Barode	...	2	...	29	...	31	24	1	
6	Digode	...	...	...	32	...	32	16	1	
7	Etwah	...	13	...	57	...	70	41	1	
8	Harigarh	...	...	...	32	...	32	26	1	
9	Kaithun	...	...	...	57	...	57	38	1	
10	Kanwas	...	...	...	37	...	37	26	1	
11	Khanpur	...	7	...	68	...	75	68	1	
12	Kishungunj	...	...	...	39	...	39	23	1	
13	Kunjer	...	...	...	27	...	27	21	1	
14	Mangrole	...	...	...	50	...	50	36	1	
15	Mandana	...	...	...	30	...	30	22	1	
16	Mothpur	...	...	...	35	...	35	32	1	
17	Ramchanderpura	...	24	4	36	...	64	52	2	
18	Sangode	...	21	...	51	...	72	62	2	
19	Shergarh	...	...	...	29	...	29	20	1	
20	Siswali	...	2	...	49	...	51	40	1	
21	Sultanpur	...	...	...	33	...	33	22	1	
	Total	219	164	19	1,003	...	1,405	1,047	48	
	Girls' Schools.									
1	Kotah Mahomedan Girl School	...	42†	...	...	...	42	31	1	†Some of these girls learn needle-work as well.
2	„ Hindi Girl School	...	...	...	28†	...	28	19	1	
3	Baran Girl School	...	8	...	...	7	15	14	1	
	Total	...	50	...	28	7	85	64	3	
	GRAND TOTAL	219	214	19	1,031	7	1,490	1,111	51	

Political Agent's Office, Kotah;
The 8th April 1898.

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
Offg. Political Agent.

(8)

JHALLAWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 303 G., dated Jhallawar, the 8th April 1898.

From—The Political Agent, Jhallawar,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Mount Abu.

I have the honour to submit my report upon the administration of the Jhallawar State for the year 1897-98. Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., was in charge of the Agency till 17th May 1897, when he was transferred to the Malwa Agency. I took over charge from Major Jennings and have held it up to date.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

For reasons connected with the breaking up of the State, I did not consider it advisable to remain long absent from head-quarters, and I have not therefore made any tour during the year.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

In a public darbar, held on 5th June 1897, the orders of the Government of India regarding the disposal of the Jhallawar State, consequent on the deposal of the Ex-Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh, were announced. These orders, stated briefly, were to the effect that the territories which were made over by Kotah in 1838 in order to form the principality of Jhallawar, were to be restored to the Kotah Darbar, while the districts known as the Chaumahla of Shahabad were to be utilised for the formation of a smaller State to provide for the family to which the first Raj Rana Zalim Singh belonged.

On 10th November 1897, it was announced, in a public darbar, that the Government of India had selected Kuar Bhawani Singh to be Chief of this new State. Certain details connected with the formation of the new State are still under consideration, and Kuar Bhawani Singh has not yet been invested with powers.

The Agent to the Governor-General paid a visit to this State in February last.

RAINFALL.

The following figures represent the rainfall from 1st January 1897 to 31st December 1897:—

Chaoni Jhalrapatan	31·63	inches.
Patan	31·51	„
Iklehra	33·29	„
Chipa Barode	36·15	„
Manohar Thana	41·98	„
Pachpahar (Chaumahla)	24·0	„
Awar („)	26·83	„
Gangdhar („)	23·50	„
Shahabad	48·27	„

CROPS.

The outturn of the *rabi* crop was but poor, and from May to September 1897 the prices of food-grains were abnormally high. The State did much to relieve distress by temporarily increasing the pay of the Sipahis of the army and other low-paid employés, and by distributing food to the old and infirm who were incapable of doing any work. The *kharif* harvest was an excellent one, and such distress as had existed owing to the high prices which ruled during the summer months was soon removed.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the State has remained entirely in the hands of the Political Agent. It was expected that the final orders connected with the breaking up of the State would have issued during the year, and it was not

considered necessary to make any alterations in the existing system of the administration. The Diwan Pundit Parmanand has exercised the same powers in the administration as were exercised by him last year, and I am much indebted to him for his assistance. He is a very capable official. The various departments of the State are in good order. Kuar Bhawani Singh vacated the appointment of Bakshi Fauj, on his election as Chief of the new State. The appointment is still vacant pending the formation of the new State.

COURTS OF WARDS.

The Rao of Harnaoda having come of age, the estate was placed in his charge, having been practically cleared of all debts. The estate of Sarthal remained in charge of the Manager under the supervision of the Diwan.

COURTS.

The Judges of the Judicial (Appellate, Civil and Criminal) Courts remained the same as last year. The following working of the Courts refers to the twelve months from 1st March 1897 to 28th February 1898.

During this period the Civil Court had to deal with 914 newly filed suits in addition to 105 remaining undisposed of from the previous year, the total number of suits being 1,019; the sums involved amounting to R92,824. Out of this number 928 involving R74,835 were disposed of during the year, leaving 101 pending on 1st March 1898. The number of new suits instituted decreased by 4 as compared with the number of suits filed during the previous year. Besides this, the Civil Court disposed of 512 applications for execution of decrees, as against 521 of the last year.

The Appellate Court on the Civil side had before it in all 42 appeals, viz., 11 pending from the previous year, and 31 lodged during 1897-98, the value of property involved aggregating R28,306. Of this number 39 appeals were disposed of, the decisions of the subordinate Court being upheld in 28 cases, modified in 8 and reversed in 3 only. The tehsildars took up in all 808 cases during the year, of which 687 were disposed of. In 35 cases appeals were lodged including 4 pending from the previous year. Out of these the decisions of the tehsildars were affirmed in 17, modified in 4, and reversed in 9, and 5 remained undisposed of.

Four hundred and five applications for execution of decree were filed in tehsils including those (129) pending from the previous year, out of which 291 were disposed of and 114 remained pending. The following statement gives a general view of the criminal statistics of the year, the working of the Police and Criminal Courts:—

Offence.	No. of offences reported.	No. of cases in which arrests were made by the police.	No. of persons arrested.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of cases not yet decided by the Courts and of the people concerned.	No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	Value of property said to have been stolen.	Value of property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							R a. p.	R a. p.
Murder	3 (*Nil*)	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Culpable Homicide	3 (4)	3	5	4	1—1	...	...	...
Dakaiti	6 (1)	2	27	20	2—	7	9,934 14 9	188 14 9
Robbery	8 (7)	4	8	7	1—	1	100 0 0	12 4 0
House-breaking	229 (140)	87	152	98	9—	54	9,340 5 6	3,066 4 0
Theft	126 (107)	87	151	123	4—	28	7,696 3 6	4,689 12 6
Abortion	1 (4)	1	1	...	1—1	...	...	...
Grievous Hurt	19 (21)	17	21	16	1—1	4	...	...
Rape	2 (2)	2	4	4	...	...	...	...
Other Offences	500 (510)	108	163	76	19—1	86	...	...
TOTAL	897 (796)	314	535	351	38—4	180	27,071 7 9	7,957 3 3

The figures in brackets in column 2 are the corresponding figures for the last year.

CUSTOMS.

This Department throughout the year was in charge of Seth Daulatram, who carried out his duties, as heretofore, most satisfactorily. The receipts for the year Sambat 1953 were R1,22,001, as against R1,28,883 in Sambat 1952, while the expenses were R19,343 as against R19,138 in Sambat 1952, showing a net decrease of R7,086 from the preceding year. This decrease was mainly due to the diminished exportation of opium. The statement No. 1 shows details of imports and exports for Sambat 1952 and Sambat 1953. It is interesting to note the great increase in the amount of grain exported from the State during the year under report, and the decrease in the amount imported.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

This Department remained in charge of Pundit Ramcharan, Deputy Collector. The total estimated demand in revenue and cesses for Sambat 1953 was R13,22,233, as against R13,32,133 in Sambat 1952; while the actual collections were, in Sambat 1953, R12,54,564, as against R12,66,790 in Sambat 1952. The decrease in Sambat 1953 was chiefly due to the fact that certain cesses are recovered every second year only; and that Sambat 1953 was a blank year so far as those cesses were concerned. The following revenue cases were instituted and disposed of during the year:—

Pending from last year	3,391
Instituted during the year	6,675
TOTAL .	10,066
Disposed of during the year	6,661
Pending at the end of the year.	3,405

RANIS' JAGIRS

The jagirs of the two Ranis of the Ex-Chief remained under the supervision of the Mal Sadr (Revenue Department).

ARMY.

With a view to gradually reduce the strength of the Regular Army, it was decided last year to cease enlistment in the Infantry and Artillery save in exceptional cases. This was continued during the year under report, and the statement attached shows the number of reductions.

EDUCATION.

Mr. John remains Inspector of Schools. The number of students under tuition at the Head-Quarters High Schools and Tehsil Schools in 1897-98 was 964, as against 1,139 in 1896-97. There is also a Girls' School in the Chaoni, the number of students being 20.

FINANCE.

The Mint has remained closed during the year.

The Treasury closed on 28th February 1898 with a balance of R3,85,806 as against R7,75,143 on 28th February 1897, showing a decrease of R3,89,337. But this decrease is apparent only because during the year 1897-98 the sum of R5,10,000 was spent in purchasing Government paper amounting to R4,85,300-0-0.

There has been a serious fall in the value of the Jhallawar rupee during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

This Department has remained under the charge of Mr. R. H. Tickell, State Engineer of the Kotah and Jhallawar States, and is in a very efficient condition.

The Gwalior Darbar has agreed to make a direct road from Neemuch to Manasa, to join the existing metalled road leading from Piplia on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to Bhanpura. When this road is constructed, only a small portion of the road between Neemuch and Jhalrapatan will remain unmetalled.

The want of a metalled road from Jhalrapatan to Neemuch is greatly felt, and its completion will be much appreciated by the people of Jhallawar.

In Sambat 1953 ₹79,783-0-0 were spent in the Public Works Department of this State, and in Sambat 1954 a sum of ₹1,12,551-0-0 has been budgetted for.

The Public Works Department report will be submitted separately.

JAIL.

The average daily number of prisoners during 1897-98 was 212·96, as against 174·44 in 1896-97; while there were 5 deaths in 1897-98, as against 10 in 1896-97.

NOTE.—In last year's report the number of deaths was put down as 9. Those deaths occurred from January to December 1896. From 1st March 1896 to 28th February 1897 the number of deaths was 10.

MEDICAL.

The Departmental report by Assistant Surgeon Ramlall, officiating in medical charge of the State, is being submitted separately. With the exception of the dispensaries in the Chaumahla which were visited by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir in November prior to his transfer to Rewah, most of the dispensaries in the State have not been inspected this year. This is due to the fact that the State has been without the services of a Medical Officer during the touring season.

WALTERKRIT SABHA.

During the year Sambat 1953, there were 37 marriages and 60 deaths among the Rajputs, as against 70 marriages and 96 deaths in Sambat 1952. Only one infringement of the rules was reported, of which due notice was taken by the Committee.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The returns have been submitted by the Agency Surgeon direct to the Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana.

MAYO COLLEGE.

There are 3 Jhallawar boys at the Mayo College. Thakur Sheodan Singh of Sarthal left the College during the year.

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Jhallawar State and of Patan City for 1897-98 compared with 1896-97.

Articles.	Jhallawar.				Patan City.			
	Import.		Export.		Import.		Export.	
	Sambat 1952, 1896-97.	Sambat 1953, 1897-98.	Sambat 1952, 1896-97.	Sambat 1953, 1897-98.	Sambat 1952, 1896-97.	Sambat 1953, 1897-98.	Sambat 1952, 1896-97.	Sambat 1953, 1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Opium	7,120	6,612	6,129	5,853	7,088	6,584	3,779	3,519
2. Grain	2,94,353	97,685	75,039	1,33,532	87,630	40,122	13,089	13,743
3. Rice	3,478	1,414	699	478	1,450	387	499	228
4. Oil-seeds	11,769	12,383	75,513	48,936	6,414	6,468	4,473	1,103
5. English and country cloth	11,378	9,421	4,808	4,226	4,059	3,944	2,967	2,422
6. Gota Kinari	6	3	...	...	2	2	...	...
7. Gur	6,664	10,108	3,747	2,982	1,590	2,831	754	1,776
8. Sugar	12,115	11,672	5,347	4,670	8,175	8,328	4,819	4,225
9. Ghee	4,462	3,546	2,014	1,805	1,974	1,761	750	605
10. Kirana	22,706	21,434	12,762	15,230	9,997	10,587	6,372	5,668
11. Manihari	546	593	410	340	339	377	238	201
12. Gum	116	626	2,565	1,427	33	319	32	289
13. Ál	...	6	399	327	...	6	...	...
14. Cotton	1,357	1,406	4,811	4,809	127	222	95	138
15. Oil	569	624	1,089	3,606	414	512	104	1,171
16. Mahua	592	1,014	11,882	5,842	36	...	123	18
17. Fruits	20	7	2	...	2	...	...	...
18. Tobacco	7,571	8,883	5,316	6,185	4,150	5,479	4,483	5,357
19. Made tobacco	120	212	...	44	...	...	...	...
20. Metal	943	762	748	558	767	619	655	486
21. Iron	390	570	3,019	3,547	212	340	2,254	2,328
Total	3,86,275	1,88,981	2,16,300	2,53,397	1,34,459	88,888	45,482	43,277

Jhalrapatan;
The 8th April 1898.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Jhallawar.

Statement showing "Full Sanctioned Strength" of the Regular Army, and the actual "Present Strength" on 1st April 1897 and 1st March 1898.

No.	Divisions.	Full sanctioned strength.	Strength on 1st April 1897.	Strength on 1st March 1898.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(I) Infantry.				
1	Orderly Paltan	527	509	486	
2	Bhadur Paltan	285	267	247	
3	Fateh Paltan	390	374	312	
4	Gopal Paltan	374	334	311	
5	Shash Beras	44	36	33	
		1,620	1,520	1,389	
	(II) Cavalry.				
6	Risala No. I	51	50	48	
7	Risala No. II	50	48	49	
8	Risala No. III	20	18	19	In addition to these numbers, 65 sowars are employed in the districts in Girai (Police) and paid for by that Department.
9	Risala No. IV	15	14	15	
		136	130	131	
10	Paigah Arjun Singh	35	32	30	
11	Paigah Sheikhchand	5	33	30	
	Total of Cavalry	206	195	191	
	(III) Artillery.				
12	Chaoni and Patan	205	169	166	
13	Monohar Thana	27	24	23	
14	Kailwara	9	9	7	
15	Thana Deori	12	12	12	
16	Shahabad	29	26	23	
		282	240	231	
	Grand Total	2,108	1,955	1,811	

Jhalrapatan;
The 8th April 1898.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Jhallawar.

Statement showing the Estimates and Actuals of Receipts and Expenditure of Jhallawar State for Sambat 1953, 1896-97.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Receipts, Sambat 1953. Estimate for Sambat 1953.	Actuals for Sambat 1953.	Increase.	Decrease.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1	Opening Balance .	9,30,000 0 0	10,00,027 9 3¾	70,027 9 3¾	.....
	Arrears Recovered.				
2	Land Revenue .	.....	28,129 3 5	28,129 3 5	.....
3	Customs . .	.....	586 1 5	586 1 5	.....
4	Miscellaneous .	.....	60,721 4 0½	60,721 4 0½	.....
	Total Arrears .	.....	89,436 8 10½	89,436 8 10½	.....
	Current Year.				
5	Land Revenue .	13,22,283 11 10	12,48,052 9 1	.....	74,181 2 9
6	Customs . .	1,15,151 0 0	1,22,001 10 10	6,850 10 10	.....
7	Miscellaneous .	1,01,113 2 0	1,03,124 5 0¾	2,011 3 0¾	.....
8	Total Current year .	15,38,497 13 10	14,73,178 8 11¾	8,861 13 10¾	74,181 2 9
9	Total Arrears, and Current year .	15,38,497 13 10	15,62,615 1 10½	98,298 6 9½	74,181 2 9
10	Advances recovered .	1,05,000 0 0	90,797 14 6	.....	14,202 1 6
11	Total Arrears, Current year, and Advances	16,43,497 13 10	16,53,413 0 4½	98,298 6 9½	88,383 4 3
	Grand Total .	25,73,497 13 10	26,53,440 9 8	1,68,326 0 1	88,383 4 3

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure, Sambat 1953. Estimate for Sambat 1953.	Actuals for Sambat 1953.	Increase.	Decrease.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1	Imperial Tribute .	80,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Palace —				
2	Ex-Chief .	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Zanani Deorhi .	8,854 15 6	8,143 6 7	.....	711 8 11
	Total Palace .	38,854 15 6	38,143 6 7	.....	711 8 11
3	Risala Shagirdpesha	30,340 3 6	28,732 3 7¾	.....	1,607 15 10¼
4	Courts and offices .	2,77,905 8 9	2,96,138 15 10¾	18,233 7 1¾	.....
5	Establishment .	1,20,547 3 10	1,22,316 12 4¼	1,769 8 6¼	.....
6	Army and Police	3,45,159 8 9	3,24,524 15 3½	.....	20,634 9 5½
7	Punyarth (Charity).	29,661 12 6	27,875 9 6	.....	1,786 3 0
8	Teohar (Festivals) .	17,902 0 0	9,040 1 9	.....	8,861 14 3
9	Pargannas . .	1,93,525 8 0	1,80,596 15 4	.....	12,928 8 8
10	Vikalats . .	6,436 6 0	8,105 2 4	1,668 12 4	.....
11	Public Works. .	91,100 0 0	1,10,813 13 4	19,713 13 4	.....
12	Guests (Mehmans) .	3,500 0 0	379 0 5	.....	3,120 15 7
13	Gifts and Rewards .	10,000 0 0	2,076 9 0	.....	7,923 7 0
14	Travelling Bhatta .	12,500 0 0	9,942 2 10	.....	2,557 13 2
15	Miscellaneous .	1,45,000 0 0	93,988 2 11¾	.....	51,011 13 0¼
16	Total expenditure .	14,02,433 2 10	13,32,673 15 3	41,385 9 4	1,11,144 12 11
17	Advances . .	1,05,000 0 0	1,08,659 1 10¾	3,659 1 10¾	.....
18	Cash balance and stock in various offices.	.....	1,15,788 12 0¾	1,15,788 12 0¾	.....
19	Promissory Notes .	.....	5,10,000 0 0	5,10,000 0 0	.....
20	Closing balance in the Treasury .	10,66,064 11 0	5,86,318 12 5½	.....	4,79,745 14 6½
	Grand Total .	25,73,497 13 10	26,53,440 9 8	6,70,333 7 3½	5,90,390 11 5½

No. 4. *Courts and Offices.*—The increase in the actual expenditure under this head is due to the high prices of food-grains. The Budget grant for the Kothar was R90,632-9-0, but owing to the rise in price of grain the actual expenditure amounted to R1,20,732-2-8 or about R30,000 more than the amount estimated.

No. 10 *Vikalats.*—The increase of actual expenditure over the amount estimated for Sambat 1953 is due to the fact that the Budget was revised and reductions in the Vikalat allotment were made after the expenditure had for some time been incurred in accordance with the previous unreduced scale.

No. 11 *Public Works.*—Additional grants were made to this Department to provide for the Irrigation works in Shahabad.

Jhalrapatan,
The 8th April 1893.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Jhallawar.

(9)

BIKANIR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1024 G., dated Bikanir, the 22nd April 1898.

From—Colonel H. A. VINCENT, Resident, Bikanir,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Mount Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bikanir State for the year 1897-98.

2. I held charge of the Agency throughout the year. Surgeon-Captain W. H. B. Robinson officiated as Civil Surgeon from the 16th of April to the 15th of October. Surgeon-Major W. H. Neilson, Civil Surgeon, rejoined on the 14th of December.

THE MAHARAJA.

3. His Highness was married on the 8th of July to the daughter of the Maharawal of Partabgarh. During the year he visited Abu, Mussoorie, and Bombay. He attended the darbar at Jodhpore on the 18th of February, when His Highness the Maharaja was entrusted with full powers. On the 16th of March he went to Deoli to go through a course of drill with the Deoli Irregular Force.

VISITORS.

4. His Highness the Maharaja of Indore arrived at Bikanir on a private visit on the 4th of September. He left the following day.

SIRDARS.

5. Five Thakurs died during the year, *viz.*:—

(1) Thakur Takht Singh, Bhati, of Kharbara. He was succeeded by his nephew Ganpat Singh.

(2) Thakur Chiman Singh, Bidawat, of Khori.

(3) Thakur Jawani Singh, Chandrawat, of Jodhasar.

(4) Thakur Pane Singh, Bhati, of Kelan.

(5) Thakur Sakat Singh, Bidawat, Ex-pattadar of Kanwari.

COURT OF WARDS.

6. At the close of the year 1896-97 there were 38 pattas under management. Nine were taken charge of during the year, and nine released. Thirty of the 38 pattas are encumbered with debts, which are being gradually liquidated. Eleven of the wards are being educated in the Nobles' School at Bikanir, and seven in the Mayo College at Ajmere. The incomes of the pattas under management amount to ₹1,60,025 as against ₹1,40,000 in the previous year. Thakur Dule Singh relieved Munshi Mahomed Husain as Manager in August.

ADMINISTRATION.

7. Sahibzadah Hamid-uz-zafar Khan, Khan Bahadur, a Deputy Collector in the North-Western Provinces, took up the appointment of Vice-President of the Council on the 7th October, relieving Thakur Raghuvar Singh, the Revenue Member, who had been officiating since the departure of the late Vice-President Sodhi Hukum Singh in November 1896.

The services of Maharao Siwai Singh, one of the Members of Council, have been dispensed with.

The Accounts Department, which had not been managed with conspicuous success, was placed, in September, under the charge of Babu Sandohi Lal, a thoroughly qualified Accountant, and the results of this change have been satisfactory.

RAINFALL.

8. The average fall for the whole State for the year was 15·24, about 7 inches more than the preceding year. The average for the last three years is 10·85. The following table gives the rainfall in the several tehsils of the State :—

No.	Name of Tehsil or Sub-Tehsil.	Amount.	
		Inches.	Cents.
1	Anupgarh	10	...
2	Bikanir	16	26
3	Lunkaransar	9	50
4	Surpura Sub-Tehsil	17	13
5	Sujangarh	21	91
6	Ratangarh	16	28
7	Dungargarh	18	27
8	Sardarshahar	21	56
9	Churu	17	54
10	Rajgarh	15	90
11	Bahadran	14	79
12	Nohar	13	66
13	Hanumangarh	9	47
14	Suratgarh	15	45
15	Reni	13	86
16	Mirzawala	12	37

FINANCE.

9. The year under review opened with a credit balance of R38,86,362-6-11, of which R31,34,000 were in Government securities. The receipts for the year amounted to R21,46,064-10-7, including extraordinary receipts, R1,37,602-10-3. The expenditure was R20,93,376-15-2; of this R3,97,151-13-2 was extraordinary. The ordinary receipts, compared with those of the preceding year, show an increase of R2,53,328-15-5 and exceed the estimates by R68,072-0-4. The ordinary expenditure fell short of the estimates by R21,421-14-0 and was less than that of the preceding year by R1,88,754-15-1. The extraordinary expenditure did not exceed the estimate. The principal items were:—

	R	a.	p.
Railway construction	1,41,191	2	9
Famine relief	30,331	15	11
Ghaggar Canals	1,54,462	0	9
Marriage expenses	44,571	15	6
Saloon carriage	11,340	2	0

The closing balance was R39,39,050-2-4, including R26,01,400 in Government securities, and excluding 678½ gold mohurs. Promissory notes for R5,32,900 were sold during the year to meet the Famine and Railway expenditure.

The estimates for 1898-99 are as follows :—

Heads.	Estimate, 1897-98.	Actuals, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.
	R	R a. p.	R
Receipts.			
Ordinary	19,40,390	20,08,462 0 4	20,07,294
Extraordinary	2,000	1,37,602 10 3	1,000
TOTAL	19,42,390	21,46,064 10 7	20,08,294
Expenditure.			
Ordinary	17,17,647	16,96,225 2 0	19,06,027
Extraordinary	4,17,000	3,97,151 13 2	9,96,295
TOTAL	21,34,647	20,93,376 15 2	29,02,322

IRRIGATION.

10. The irrigated area has been very small, some 3,948 bighas, and this includes both *kharif* and *rabi*. A few of the northern villages of the Mirzawala tehsil are irrigated by the waste water of the Sirhind Canal. A small portion of the Bahadran Tehsil is irrigated by the West Jumna Canal. In the Rajgarh Tehsil the Katli stream irrigates a few villages. Water is close to the surface at the village of Chapar and the town of Sujangarh, and irrigation from wells is carried on. In the Hanumangarh Tehsil there has been fitful irrigation from the Ghaggar River, but now that the Ghaggar Canals have been constructed, there are hopes that the irrigated area of the tehsil will considerably increase.

LAND REVENUE.

11. The demand was R7,71,388-13-3 against R7,55,292-11-3 in the previous year; R7,47,581-12-3 or 96·91 per cent. have already been realized. It is hoped that the balance will also be realized. There was a demand of R1,04,224-14-3 for the arrears of last year, and of this R73,950-8-9 have been recovered, exceeding the estimate under this head, which was only R30,000. The irrigation demand was R554-14-6, and R507-1-9 have been recovered. The demand on other collections, abkari, excise, saltpetre, nazarana, etc., was R50,119-6-0, and R49,043-9-3 were collected. Rupees 45,128-15-0 were advanced to cultivators for the purchase of seed and cattle, and R41,034-0-0 have been repaid. There is no doubt that, considering that the last year was a very bad one, the collections have been very good. The Vice-President attributes this to (1) a good crop, (2) high prices and (3) easy assessment.

JUDICIAL.

12. The following table shows the results of the working of the Courts during the year:—

Courts.	Cases.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 1st April 1898.
His Highness the Maharaja's Court.	Civil	...	12	12	10	2
	Criminal	...	20	20	20	...
	Revenue	...	...	...	...	...
Regency Council	Civil	24	75	99	90	9
	Criminal	1	107	108	105	3
	Revenue	13	26	39	32	7
Appellate Court	Civil	46	286	332	276	56
	Criminal	22	253	275	267	8
	Revenue	12	47	59	54	5
Nizamats on Appellate Side.	Civil	26	226	252	222	30
	Criminal	4	164	168	161	7
	Revenue	14	41	55	53	2
Nizamats, Tehsils, Honorary Magistrates and Revenue Office.	Civil	249	2,816	3,065	2,615	450
	Criminal	78	1,891	1,969	1,936	33
	Revenue	168	1,193	1,361	1,053	308
	TOTAL	657	7,157	7,814	6,894	920

CRIMINAL CASES.

13. There were 7,814 cases for disposal, of which 6,894 have been decided and 920 are pending. The figures in the previous year were 7,983, 7,320, and 657. There were 5 cases of murder, 7 cases of culpable homicide, 7 of dakaiti and 55 of robbery; conviction was obtained in 46 out of the 74 cases. One

hundred and fifty-one persons were concerned in them, of whom 88 have been convicted and sentenced. Two thousand and forty criminal cases were instituted during the year, and 2,002 were disposed of. Conviction was obtained in 1,161 cases, 3,624 persons were arrested, 1,804 were punished, 1,724 released, 40 absconded, and 54 remained under trial.

The average of convictions was 57·9 per cent., as against 58·3 last year.

Property to the value of R35,768-6-9 and 994 head of cattle were reported to have been stolen, and R17,108-3-9 and 743 head of cattle were recovered. The percentages of recoveries, compared with last year, are 47·7 and 74·7, against 40·6 and 75·2.

CIVIL CASES.

14. There were 3,084 original suits and 676 appeals filed during the year. In 1896-97 the numbers were 2,596 and 826. In the Nazim's Courts there were 252 appeals from the decisions of the Tehsildars and Honorary Magistrates. Of these 127 were confirmed, 64 reversed, 30 modified, 1 transferred, and 30 remained. In the Appellate Court there were 325 appeals. In these the judgments of the Lower Court were upheld in 183 cases, reversed in 72, modified in 16, and 64 remained. There were 99 appeals to the Council, the decisions of the Lower Court were upheld in 60 cases, 14 were reversed, 16 modified and 9 remained.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

15. The number of Honorary Magistrates was increased from 3 to 7 in the hope that the despatch of business would be facilitated, but there is still room for improvement, as the number of cases still pending shows. Their powers have been raised to those of a 2nd class Magistrate in criminal cases, and they can decide civil suits up to R200.

APPEALS TO THE RESIDENT.

16. There has been a considerable diminution in the number of these appeals, which is gratifying, as it shows that the decisions of the Council have given more satisfaction. The following table gives the details of these appeals :—

Year.	Civil.	Criminal.	Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1896-97	72	23	23	38	156
1897-98	35	24	13	39	111

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

17. A new hospital was opened at Nohar. There were 1,734 in-patients at the various hospitals, against 1,796 in the previous year, but the number of out-patients rose from 69,782 to 78,708. The number of minor operations has fallen from 5,275 to 5,135, but the number of major operations was 337, against 236 in 1897-98. The annual vaccination returns have not as yet been received.

SANITATION.

18. There has been a marked improvement in the conservancy arrangements in the city of Bikanir. The association of the Civil Surgeon with the Municipal Committee, which was done last year, has worked well. A new and energetic Inspector was appointed and placed under the orders of the Civil Surgeon. There is however a very strong prejudice against all sanitary arrangements among the people of Bikanir which can only be overcome by time.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

19. Cholera broke out on the Marwar border in the Sujangarh Tehsil in the beginning of July, and afterwards made its appearance in Churu and

Rajgarh, and there were some cases in Bikanir itself at the end of September. The following table gives the number of cases and deaths:—

Town.	Cases.	Deaths.	Date of outbreak.	Date of last case.	Remarks.
Sujangarh Tehsil .	190	114	3rd July 1897 .	16th September 1897.	
Churu . . .	17	14	26th July 1897 .	9th August 1897.	
Rajgarh . . .	9	6	12th September 1897	28th September 1897.	
Bikanir	20	14	28th September 1897	11th October 1897.	
Ditto . . .	2	2	4th November 1897	15th November 1897.	
Ditto . . .	2	1	19th November 1897	27th November 1897.	
Total .	240	151			

Small-pox occurred among the families of the relief-workers on the Ghaggar Canals. There were 318 cases, and 28 children died.

JAILS.

20. There are four Jails in the State, *viz.*:—

The Central Jail at Bikanir and the Jails at Reni, Sujangarh and Suratgarh. There were 639 prisoners on the 31st March 1898, as against 528 on the corresponding date in 1897. Prisoners sentenced to one year's imprisonment or less remain in the District Jails.

The management of the Central Jail at Bikanir reflects great credit on the Native Superintendent, Rai Sahib Hira Singh. Surgeon-Major Neilson in his report calls attention to the following points:—

(1) There were only 8 punishments during the year, *i. e.*, 14·99 per thousand on average strength.

(2) The death-rate was 5·62 per thousand.

(3) The net cost per head was R26-5-9.

If these figures are compared with those of other jails, it will show that the discipline and the sanitary and feeding arrangements have been very good, and also that due attention has been paid to economy.

INFANTICIDE.

21. No case of infanticide occurred during the year.

MAIL ROBBERY.

22. There was no case of mail robbery during the year.

POLICE.

23. Some reductions and alterations were made in the Police Establishment which resulted in a saving of nearly R18,000. Four Inspectors and two Thanedars came under reduction. The number of sowars was reduced from 387 to 220, and the number of constables increased from 273 to 422. The sowars are far more expensive to maintain than the constables, the former drawing R15 and R16, and the latter R6 and R7 a month.

The working of this Department has considerably improved, and reflects credit on the Superintendent Abdus Samad Khan.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The rules and regulations for Baoris, the only criminal tribe in the State, had not, I found on my tour, been properly carried out. It has been arranged that the Deputy Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department attached to my office should also carry out the duties of Motamid for Baories, which had been discharged by the Appellate Court.

PUBLIC WORKS.

24. The charge of the Public Works Department was held by Mr. J. E. Gabbett, Executive Engineer, throughout the year. Mr. G. B. Warren was appointed Assistant Engineer in May in the place of Mr. Hutchins.

The expenditure was R4,46,837-4-6 as against R4,49,466-2-0 expended in the previous year.

RAILWAYS.

25. The extension of the line from Bikanir to Bhatinda has been commenced, and 40 miles have already been completed. The portion which connects Bikanir with the stone-quarries at Khari will shortly be opened for traffic.

The gross earnings on the open line, 43 miles, were R1,17,456-7-3, as against R1,14,763-3-9 in the previous year. The working expenses rose from R45,043-2-3 to R48,082-6-6. The net profit for the year was R69,374-0-9.

TELEGRAPHS.

26. The extension from Ratangarh to Sujangarh referred to in last year's report was completed in February.

EDUCATION.

27. The following return shows the numbers attending the schools :—

Number.	Schools.	Number of Schools.	Total attendance.	Total attendance last year.
1	Darbar High School	1	470	526
2	Nobles' School	1	36	36
3	District Schools	13	1,040	961
4	Girls' School	2	60	70
	TOTAL	...	1,606	1,593

The total expenditure on education, including expenses in connection with the Mayo College, Ajmere, amounted to R18,125-10-3. In the previous year it was R19,148-6-6.

Darbar High School.—This school was affiliated during the last year to the Allahabad instead of the Punjab University. In consequence of the introduction of a new curriculum, it was not found possible to send up any boys for Matriculation or the Middle Class Examination. A new Head Master, Babu Kampta Pershad, has been engaged, and it is hoped that the school will now make more progress.

Nobles' School.—This school has been satisfactorily conducted. There are 36 boys attending it, of whom 21 are boarders.

District Schools.—Hindi and Urdu are taught in these schools. I visited the schools at Suratgarh, Nohar, Bahadran, Reni, Churu, and Sardarshahar on my tour this year. They are all well attended and satisfactorily conducted.

Lady Elgin Girls' School.—This school was opened on the 31st March, and the two small schools in the city of Bikanir were closed. It is too early to pronounce any opinion on the working of this school.

ARMY.

28. The strength of and the expenditure on the army, excluding the Camel Corps, for the last two years, is given in the following table:—

Heads.	Strength.		Expenditure.					
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
			R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1. Cavalry	297	228	64,046	8	9	62,075	3	0
2. Infantry	246	233	21,357	12	0	20,433	1	6
3. Artillery	56	44	4,123	13	9	3,599	3	3
TOTAL	599	505	89,528	2	6	86,107	7	9

A reduction has been made in the number of the sowars. The amount saved has been partly utilized in increasing the pay of the sowar from R17 to R21. It was impossible to expect any degree of efficiency on the former pay.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

29. The Bikanir Camel Corps well maintained its high character for efficiency. The Commandant Rao Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh represented the Corps at the celebration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee in London, and was decorated for this service with the Order of British India of the second class.

The Bikanir Camel Corps were the best shooting regiment last year among the Imperial Service Troops.

The cost of the Corps was R1,56,078-11-0 as against R1,53,11-2-9 in 1896-97.

WALTER KRIT HITKARNI SABHA.

30. The local branch continues to work satisfactorily. Two members lately attended the general meeting at Ajmere. During the year there were 276 marriages and 192 deaths among the Rajputs, and 17 marriages and 17 deaths among the Charans. In 46 cases penalties were incurred for breach of rules.

CAMEL SHOW.

31. It having been found that the breed of camels in Bikanir was deteriorating, the Council decided on starting an annual show to encourage the breeding of high class camels. The first show was held from the 21st to the 25th of February. 225 animals were shown and R300 were distributed in prizes. Owing to the plague, it was not considered advisable to invite competitors from other States, but should the plague have ceased by next year, it may be confidently hoped that the attendance will be far larger.

TOUR.

32. During the cold weather I made three tours:—

(I) From Bikanir through Palana, Jhajju, Deatra, Chaneri, Kolait, Gajner, and back to Bikanir. On this tour I was accompanied by Mr. T. D. LaTouche, Superintendent, Geological Survey, and our object was to visit the places where coal had been found at Palana and Chaneri.

(II) From Bikanir through Khari, Lunkaransar, Kumbhana, Kharbara, Anupgarh, Suratgarh, Hanumangarh, Talwara, Nohar and Bahadran, returning to Bikanir by rail.

(III) Rejoining the camp at Bahadran through Reni, Churu, Sardarshahar, Garsisar, and Kalu to Bikanir.

His Highness the Maharaja accompanied me on the second and third tours.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The *kharif* crop of 1897 was undoubtedly a good one on the whole, and the people are recovering from the effects of the bad seasons of 1894 and 1895, which were followed by the very bad one of 1896.

The *rabi* crop of 1897-98 has been good, but as the area under *rabi* cultivation is so small, it does not affect the general condition of the country.

One feature of 1897 was the extraordinary crop of the grass called "bhurat." The people eat the seed of this grass and consider it but little inferior to "bajra." At every place I visited on tour I was told that the grass seed which the people had collected would stave off famine for 3 years.

The people of Bikanir are accustomed to scarcity, and it may be interesting to record how they manage to supplement the small amount of food-grain they may have. There are some 17 products of the jungle and desert which they either eat plain, or mix with "bajra" or other flour. I had all these collected and cooked.

I. Bhurat.—A kind of grass which grows plentifully all over Bikanir, with the exception of parts of the Suratgarh Nizamat. This grass produces a burr, which they husk and pound the seed to flour. This flour can be eaten by itself, and is considered nourishing.

II. Matira.—A kind of water-melon. This grows very freely all over the State when the rainfall suits. These melons grow sometimes to a large size, but are generally quite small. The people collect the seeds, grind them to powder and mix with "bajra" flour. Matira flour is considered to be good for the health and to strengthen the eyesight.

III. Tumba.—A wild gourd. This has naturally a bitter taste. They bury the gourds, and when the rind falls off, they collect the seeds, rub them in ashes which is supposed to lessen the bitterness of the taste, and then mix the seeds with "bajra" flour in the proportion of 1 to 3. This produces a dark "chupatti" which does not taste well, but has no ill effects.

IV. Phogla.—This is the flower of the "Phog" tree, which is very common in Bikanir, and is chiefly used as fuel. It flowers in March and April. They collect and dry the flowers, boil them, and rinse them in cold water. They mix it, as a rule, with "bajra" in equal proportions, but sometimes they eat it with salt. The taste is not good and it is considered weakening. Well-to-do people, however, eat "phogla" and curds, and consider this a delicacy.

V. Tindsi.—A very small wild melon weighing about 2 chittacks. It is used as vegetable when green. They collect the seeds in large quantities, dry them, and use them as they do Matira seed. The "chupattis" made with "Tindsi" have a sour taste, and contain little nourishment.

VI. Kakri.—This is a wild cucumber. It is treated like "Tindsi" and has a worse taste, and is considered weakening.

VII. Sanawri. VIII. Bagoa. IX. Chandalia.—These are grasses. They boil the grass, rinse it in cold water, mix with an equal portion of bajra flour, and make "chupattis" which have a nasty smell, but are said to taste fairly well, and are held to be good for the eyesight.

X. Lana.—A grass which grows only in Pungal and Anupgarh. They dry the flower of the grass in the sun and mix with an equal portion of "bajra" flour. It has a rather bitter taste, but is not injurious to the health.

XI. Bhobaria.—This is another kind of grass, which produces a reddish seed of the same size as poppy seed. The seeds are ground and mixed with "bajra" flour. The taste is sour, but it is not considered unwholesome.

XII. Sangaria.—The fruit of the "khejra" tree. This also is dried, ground, and mixed with "bajra" flour. It has an evil smell, a bitter taste, and is held to be weakening.

XIII. Murath.—Another grass, and is used as No. XI. It is wholesome, but the taste is bitter.

XIV. Chara.—The leaves of "Moth" which is camel food, but in times of serious scarcity; they make "chupattis" of these leaves, adding $\frac{1}{3}$rd or $\frac{1}{4}$th of "bajra" flour. The "chupattis" are green, smell dreadfully, taste very bitter, and are not considered wholesome.

XV. Khejra bark.—They dry the bark and grind it and mix it with "bajra" flour. Khejra bark chupattis have the most offensive smell of all, and are said to have a very bad effect on the health.

XVI. Khejra leaves.—This preparation is better than the khejra bark one, but cannot be considered wholesome.

XVII. Mothia.—A grass seed which they dig up, grind and mix with a small quantity of bajra flour. It tastes fairly well and is wholesome. It is not very common.

Appendix I.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat, Tehsil Courts, and Honorary Magistrate's Court (Civil Side) of the Bikanir State, for the year 1897-98.

Serial Number.	Nature of cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Pending on 31st March 1898.	Remarks.
		Pending on 31st March 1897.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Transferred.		
1	Money transaction . .	196	2,595	2,791	1,639	679	57	416	
2	Settlement of accounts .	9	6	15	2	13	...	...	
3	Dispute regarding houses .	11	46	57	26	23	...	8	
4	Mortgage . . .	...	17	17	7	6	1	3	
5	Proprietary rights . .	10	18	28	6	16	1	5	
6	Right of pre-emption .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Marriage disputes . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous . . .	23	134	157	57	79	3	18	
	Total . .	249	2,816	3,065	1,737	816	62	450	

Bikanir;
22nd April 1898.

H. A. VINCENT, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Appendix II.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Criminal Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending the 31st March 1898.

Serial number.	Crimes.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1897.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases transferred.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1898.	Number of persons: Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Under trial.	Amount of property plundered.	Number of persons plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Number of cattle recovered.	Compensation for loss by theft from Raj.	Remarks.
																R a. p.		R a. p.				
1	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dakaiti	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Highway robbery	4	46	50	45	1	31	4	94	48	33	...	2	...	11	6,420 8 0	...	518 9 0	30	13	60	...
6	Cattle theft	23	314	337	292	39	201	6	484	264	210	...	5	...	5	168 10 0	...	161 10 0	919	698	...	...
7	Other theft	1	475	476	454	19	315	3	770	482	277	...	6	...	5	22,842 9 9	...	13,045 14 9	3	3	...	...
8	Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Attempt to suicide	...	7	7	6	...	3	1	7	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Grievous hurt	2	7	9	8	1	5	...	19	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Poisoning	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sale of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Abduction	...	8	8	8	...	1	...	10	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Escape from lawful custody	...	10	10	10	...	9	...	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Counterfeit coins	...	3	3	3	...	3	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Arson	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Other offences	48	1,014	1,062	1,010	33	552	19	2,089	915	1,118	...	27	...	29	9 0 0	...	9 0 0	26	22	...	...
	Total	78	1,891	1,969	1,842	94	1,120	33	3,496	1,734	1,671	...	40	...	51	29,440 11 9	...	13,735 1 9	978	736	60	...

Bikanir;
The 22nd April 1898.

H. A. VINCENT, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Appendix III.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Revenue Side) in the Bikanir State, during the year 1897-98.

Serial number.	Nature of cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Remarks.
		Pending on 31st March 1897.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Settled by razinama.	Dismissed.			
1	Claim to village	2	13	15	3	1	7	1	3	
2	Boundary dispute	12	9	21	...	1	9	4	7	
3	Chandhar	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	
4	Dispute regarding Rakm	16	160	176	74	28	60	1	13	
5	Division of property	2	4	6	1	...	4	...	1	
6	Land dispute	7	133	140	33	16	81	...	10	
7	Settlement of accounts	1	6	7	2	1	2	1	1	
8	Cattle grazing	...	14	14	2	2	10	...	...	
9	Stray Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Mutation of names	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Zamindari cess	...	4	4	...	1	2	...	1	
12	Tanks and wells	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	
13	Right in drinking water	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
14	Claim for subsistence allowance	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	
15	Miscellaneous	128	846	974	662	8	31	1	272	
	Total	168	1,193	1,361	777	59	209	8	308	

Bikanir;
The 22nd April 1898.

H. A. VINCENT, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Appendix IV.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in His Highness the Maharaja's Court, Regency Council, the Appeal Court and the Nizamats, during the year 1897-98.

Courts.	CIVIL.										CRIMINAL.										REVENUE.									
	Cases.			Disposed of.							Cases.			Disposed of.							Cases.			Disposed of.						
	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Instituted.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	By razinama.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1898.
His Highness the Maharaja's Court.																														
Cases on the original side	...	12	12	9	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	20	20	20	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	12	12	9	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	20	20	20	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Regency Council.																														
Cases on the original side	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	24	75	99	...	...	60	14	16	...	9	1	101	102	99	...	65	24	10	...	3	13	26	39	...	...	...	25	3	4	...	7
Total	24	75	99	...	...	60	14	16	...	9	1	107	108	105	4	65	24	10	...	3	13	26	39	...	...	...	25	3	4	...	7
Appeal Court.																														
Cases on the original side	5	2	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	44	45	38	23	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	41	284	325	...	...	183	72	16	...	54	21	209	230	222	...	139	28	55	5	3	12	47	59	...	...	...	36	14	4	...	5
Total	46	286	332	4	1	183	72	16	...	56	22	253	275	260	23	139	28	55	7	8	12	47	59	...	...	...	36	14	4	...	5
Nizamats.																														
Cases on the original side	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	26	226	252	...	...	127	64	30	1	30	4	164	168	161	...	93	38	30	...	7	14	41	55	...	...	..	35	14	2	2	2
Total	26	226	252	...	...	127	64	30	1	30	4	164	168	161	...	93	38	30	...	7	14	41	55	...	...	...	35	14	2	2	2
GRAND TOTAL	96	599	695	13	2	370	150	62	1	97	27	544	571	546	41	297	90	95	7	18	39	114	153	...	...	...	96	31	10	2	14

BIKANIR ;
The 22nd April 1898.

H. A. VINCENT, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Appendix V.

Return of Prisoners in the Bikanir Central Jail, for the year ending 31st March 1898.

No.	Crimes.	For life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1¼ years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under trial.	Total.
1	Murder	39	..	1	3	1	2	5	1	6	3	2	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
2	Dakaiti	3	1	2	9	...	17	6	8	8	4	7	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	88
3	Poisoning	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	Highway Robbery	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	9	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	28
6	Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
7	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
8	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	1	1	17
9	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	14	6	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	39
11	Theft of property	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	6	10	...	10	3	5	1	...	11	3	...	2	1	...	56
12	Theft of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	22	6	27	20	7	12	4	23	2	1	...	...	2	145
13	Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	14
14	Attempt to suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
15	Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
16	Escaping from lawful custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	Sale of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	1	4	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	18
	Total	44	1	3	14	1	21	12	11	29	28	55	8	94	37	10	34	6	54	8	3	3	3	17	496

	Males.	Females.
Hindoo	388	20
Mahomedan	82	6
	470	26
Total	496	
Civil Prisoners	6	
	502	

Juvenile prisoners	3
Daily average number of prisoners	533·55

Total number of deaths	3
Number admitted into Hospital	51
Daily average number of sick	1·95
Ratio per thousand on deaths	5·62
,, ,, admission into Hospital	95·59

BIKANIR;
The 22nd April 1898.

H. A. VINCENT, *Colonel,*
Resident.

Orders by the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, No. 1452-G., dated Abu, 25th April 1898.

READ—

Letter No. 239—12, dated the 9th April 1898, from the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, submitting his Annual Report for the year 1897-98.

RESOLUTION.—The total number of boys on the College roll at the end of the year was 63, against 74 in 1896-97. During the year under review only 4 boys joined the College, against 9 admissions in 1896-97, while 15 pupils were withdrawn, compared with 7 in the preceding year. All the States in Rajputana, except Bundi, Dholepore, Dungarpore, Kerowlee and Kishengarh, were represented in the College. Five boys belong to Native States outside the Province.

The conduct and general health of the boys have been good. There was one case of serious illness, but fortunately it did not end fatally. The sanitary condition of the various houses in the College grounds has received a favorable report from the Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, and the Agent to the Governor-General has again reason to notice with satisfaction the personal interest and attention bestowed by the Principal upon all that concerns the health and physical development of the boys entrusted to his charge.

The average daily attendance was 67·24, against 71·23 in the preceding year. The daily average number sick was 1·28, against ·56.

The position of the College finances is sound. The receipts of the year amounted to R50,412-15-10, and the expenditure to R47,479-3-2, leaving a sum of R9,278-5-9 (inclusive of the balance of R6,344-9-1 of the previous year) at the credit of the College in the Ajmere Treasury on the 1st April 1898.

The Agent to the Governor-General's comments upon the report of the annual examination of the boys which was conducted in April 1897 by Mr. F. Reid, Principal of the Government College, Ajmere, have already been separately conveyed in the enclosure to this office letter No. 1893—35 G., dated the 12th May 1897.

The report now under review is satisfactory, and the thanks of the Agent to the Governor-General are due to the Principal and his assistants for the year of good and useful work to which it bears testimony. He is gratified to learn that the lads of the College have competed successfully with those of other schools in the annual sports tournament held at Ajmere in December 1897.

ORDER.—A copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, for information.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General.

(10)

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE, FOR 1897-98.

No. 239—12, dated Mayo College, Ajmere, the 9th April 1898.

From—Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM LOCH, A.-D.-C., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1897-98.

2. At the end of the last year, 1896-97, there were 74 boys on the College roll, and owing to the new admissions during the past year being 4, and the withdrawals 15, the number now stands at 63. This number, I have every reason to hope, will shortly be increased owing to the names of four new boys having been already received from the Marwar State, and I trust four Sardars may join from the Ajmere District.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

3. The names of the boys admitted during the year are as follows:—

1. Sahibzadah Muhammad Din Khan of Tonk, joined 27th July 1897.
2. Kanwar Gopal Singh of Harigarh, Kotah, joined 13th November 1897.
3. Apji Gobind Singh of Koela, Kotah, joined 20th November 1897.
4. Thakur Ranjit Singh of Kheo Sar, Marwar, joined 6th January 1898.

WITHDRAWALS.

4. The names of the boys withdrawn are as follows:—

1. Thakur Sheo Singh of Alinawas, Marwar.
2. H. H. Maharaja Jey Singh of Ulwar.
3. Thakur Fateh Singh of Dhabla, Meywar.
4. Thakur Sheodan Singh of Sarthal, Jhallawar.
5. Rao Raja Fateh Singh of Jodhpore, Marwar.
6. Babha Amar Singh of Jodhpore, Marwar.
7. Maharaja Bhawani Singh of Sangod, Kotah.
8. Rao Raja Bishen Singh of Jodhpore, Marwar.
9. Thakur Gulab Singh of Balana, Marwar.
10. Thakur Sanker Singh of Gobindgarh, Ajmere.
11. Babha Surat Singh of Jodhpore, Marwar.
12. Kanwar Gopal Singh of Narana, Kishengarh.
13. Sardar Mushtak Ahmad Khan of Chhabra, Tonk.
14. Sardar Faiyaz Ahmed Khan of Chhabra, Tonk.
15. Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Raslana, Bikanir.

DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE ROLL.

5. The distribution of the College Roll is now as follows:—

Banswara	2	Brought forward	34
Bhurtpore	3	Kushalgarh	1
Bikanir	9	Lunawada	2
Gwalior	1	Manipur	2
Jaisalmir	4	Marwar	8
Jeypore	1	Meywar	5
Jhallawar	3	Partabgarh	2
Kotah	11	Tonk	7
Carried over	34	Ulwar	2
		TOTAL	65

STATES UNREPRESENTED AT THE COLLEGE.

6. The following States are unrepresented at the College:—

Bundi. | Kerauli.
Dholepore. | Kishengarh.
Dungarpore.

But I hope that Dungarpore may be eliminated from this list at the commencement of next term.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

7. The conduct of the boys throughout the year has been excellent, and as regards their health, I beg to attach a report kindly furnished by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel ffrench Mullen, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, in medical charge of the Institution.

"I have the honor to submit the following short note on the health of the students during the year 1897 :—

With the exception of one case of typhoid fever (the young Rajah of Manipur) which terminated favorably, and a very mild case of measles, there has been no infectious disease, and the general health of the boys has been excellent.

The sanitary condition of the different houses leaves nothing to be desired, and Colonel Loch justly prides himself on the fact that he devotes as much attention to the physical as to the mental requirements of those committed to his charge—*mens sana in corpore sano.*

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS ON COLLEGE ROLL, PRESENT AT COLLEGE AND SICK.

8. The daily average number on the College roll has been 67·24, against 71·23 last year, the daily average number present 54·97, against 64·71, and the daily average number sick 1·28, against ·56.

RECREATION EXERCISES.

9. Recreation exercises, embracing Cricket, Gymnastics, Hockey, Riding, Target Practice, Rounders, and Paper Chases, have been kept up throughout the year.

In this connection I would like to mention the College having won the Cricket Challenge Cup in the meeting of the Rajputana School Sports held in December 1897. Considering the comparatively small field from which we have to draw an eleven, the victory is one on which, I venture to think, we may congratulate ourselves.

EXAMINATIONS.

10. The College was examined in April 1897 by Mr. Reid, Principal of the Ajmere Government College, and his report was forwarded to your office with my letter No. 356—21, dated 3rd May 1897.

DRAWING CLASS.

The Drawing Class has been continued throughout the year and now consists of 14 boys. I have, owing to the absence of Mr. Manners-Smith in England, who kindly examined the class for three consecutive years, invited Major Moore, of the Merwara Battalion, to undertake the work, and shall have the honor of submitting his report separately when the examination is concluded.

11. There are 9 classes in the College, and the studies pursued in each are given in the statements attached to this report.

The number of boys in each class at the end of the year under report was as follows :—

College class	. . . . .	1
First	,, ...	3
Second	,, ...	5
Third	,, ...	8
Fourth	,, ...	7
Fifth A	,, ...	9
Fifth B	,, ...	10
Sixth	,, ...	10
Seventh	,, ...	10

PUBLIC WORKS.

12. The expenditure on Imperial Works during the year under report amounted to R2,779-15-8, against R4,487-9-8 in the previous year, showing a decrease of R1,707-10-0, mainly due to the additions and alterations to the Head Master's house having been completed in 1896-97.

13. The expenditure on Contributional Works has been R8,717-6-7, against R6,773-14-1, showing an increase of R1,943-8-6, mainly due to the deepening of wells and remetalling approach roads and the courtyards of certain residences.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLEGE FUND.

14. The following is a condensed statement of the College Fund :—

	₹	a.	p.
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1897 . .	6,344	9	1
Receipts during the year	50,412	15	10
TOTAL .	56,757	8	11
Expenditure during the year	47,479	3	2
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1898 . .	9,278	5	9

RECEIPTS.

15. The total receipts during the year, amounting to ₹50,412-15-10, against ₹35,694-9-8, shew an increase of ₹14,718-6-2.

RECEIPTS.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference + Increase. —Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to ₹7,30,200	25,524 6 0	25,368 6 10	—155 15 2
Interest on Accumulated Fund amounting to ₹4,000	...	119 11 2	+119 11 2
Government contribution . . .	...	12,000 0 0	+12,000 0 0
Contribution from Oodeypore . .	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9	...
,, ,, Jeypore . . .	...	2,969 10 6	+2,969 10 6
,, ,, Bikanir . . .	1,187 14 0	593 15 0	—593 15 0
,, ,, Bhurtpore . .	593 15 0	593 15 0	...
,, ,, Kerauli . . .	178 3 0	178 3 0	...
,, ,, Ulwar . . .	415 12 0	415 12 0	...
,, ,, Tonk . . .	59 6 3	118 12 6	+59 6 3
,, ,, Sirohi . . .	59 6 3	59 6 3	...
,, ,, Partabgarh . .	118 12 6	118 13 0	+0 0 6
,, ,, Jaisalmir . .	36 0 0	36 0 0	...
Book, Play and Medical Fund subscriptions	3,700 0 0	3,750 0 0	+50 0 0
Drawing class fees	1,230 0 0	1,850 0 0	+620 0 0
Conservancy and garden produce . .	1,285 7 2	959 13 1	—325 10 1
Other receipts	117 9 9	92 11 9	—24 14 0
TOTAL .	35,694 9 8	50,412 15 10	+14,718 6 2

The reasons for the several differences, whether *plus* or *minus*, are given below :—

(*a*) The decrease of ₹155-15-2 under head Interest is due to the transfer of ₹25,000 from the 3½ to the 3 per cent. loan.

(*b*) A sum of ₹4,000 was invested last year in Government securities, hence the increase of ₹119-11-2.

(*c*) The Government contribution of ₹12,000 has been inserted to conform with the figures as kept in the Treasury Officer's accounts.

(*d*) Two years' contribution has been received from the Jeypore State, hence the increase.

(*e*) The decrease of ₹593-15-0 is owing to two years' contribution having been received from the Bikanir State during 1896-97.

(*f*) The Tonk State has paid its contribution for the last year as well as for the year under report, hence the increase.

(*g*) The increase under head Book, Play and Medical Fund subscriptions is due to subscriptions having been received from 75 boys against 74 last year.

(*h*) The increase under "Drawing Class fees" is owing to the attendance of more boys in the Drawing Class.

(*i*) The decrease under head "Conservancy and garden produce" is mostly due to less grass having been sold than in the previous year.

EXPENDITURE.

16. The total expenditure during the year amounted to ₹47,479-3-2 against ₹36,203-8-3 last year, showing an increase of ₹11,275-10-11.

Expenditure.	1896-97.			1897-98.			Difference +Increase, —Decrease.		
Salaries and Establishments.	₹	*a.*	*p.*	₹	*a.*	*p.*	₹	*a.*	*p.*
Principal	3,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	+12,000	0	0
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal	1,935	11	6	1,382	0	3	—553	11	3
Head Master	6,000	0	0	5,982	2	3	—17	13	9
Allowance to Head Master for teaching drawing	1,200	0	0	1,192	13	7	—7	2	5
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master	774	4	9	550	9	7	—223	11	2
Masters and Teachers	8,400	0	0	8,301	5	4	—98	10	8
Personal allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	480	0	0	480	0	0	...		
Drill Masters	924	0	0	860	4	0	—63	12	0
Clerks	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	...		
Servants	1,148	0	0	1,201	15	5	+53	15	5
Conservancy and garden establishment	2,405	5	4	2,383	8	7	—21	12	9
Book, Play and Medical establishment	1,090	1	0	1,095	0	0	+4	15	0
Local allowance to Hospital Assistant	300	0	0	300	0	0	...		
Allowance to Medical Officer	600	0	0	600	0	0	...		
Police Guard	470	8	0	478	8	0	+8	0	0
Contingent charges.									
Stationery	176	7	0	228	12	3	+52	5	3
Purchase and repairs of furniture	99	0	2	64	2	0	—34	14	2
Conservancy of garden and grounds	1,495	7	10	1,490	2	8	—5	5	2
Book, Play and Medical stores	1,993	13	11	1,994	6	5	+0	8	6
Library	283	12	8	335	9	5	+51	12	9
Pension and absentee charges	833	11	5	824	0	0	—9	11	5
Miscellaneous	655	11	8	899	7	5	+243	11	9
Prizes and rewards	487	9	0	384	8	0	—103	1	0
Honorarium to Examiners	250	0	0	250	0	0	...		
Total	36,203	8	3	47,479	3	2	+11,275	10	11

The causes for the variations as compared with last year's expenditure are, where they appear necessary, subscribed in detail, *viz.* :—

(*a*) The Government contribution to the pay of the Principal has been shown this year to agree, as stated in paragraph 15(*c*), with the Treasury Officer's books.

(*b*) The Exchange compensation allowance to the Principal and Head Master has been paid according to the sanctioned rates.

(*c*) The decrease under "Masters and Teachers" is owing to the 4th Mastership remaining vacant for about five weeks of the year.

(*d*) The decrease under "Drill Masters" is due to sick casualties.

(*e*) The increase under "Servants" is due to compensation for dearness of grain having been sanctioned to certain employés of the establishment.

(*f*) The increase under head "Miscellaneous" is mainly due to the heavy expenditure incurred in repairing the College clock.

SERVICES OF STAFF.

17. The entire staff have worked admirably throughout the year. Mr. Sherring proceeded on a year's furlough at the latter end of February, and Mr. Carmichael succeeded him.

The Riding Master, the Hospital Assistant and the House Motamids have all done their work conscientiously and satisfactorily.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1897-98 and 1898-99.

Receipts.	Estimated receipts, 1897-98.	Actual receipts, 1897-98.	Estimated receipts, 1898-99.
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds, amounting to R7,34,200	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0
Total	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0
Government contribution	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
Contributions from Native States and Private persons.			
From Oodeypore	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9
„ Jeypore	1,484 13 3	2,969 10 6	1,484 13 3
„ Bikanir	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0
„ Bhurtpore	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0
„ Kerauli	178 3 0	178 3 0	178 3 0
„ Ulwar	415 12 0	415 12 0	415 12 0
„ Tonk	59 6 3	118 12 6	59 6 3
„ Sirohi	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3
„ Partabgarh	118 12 6	118 13 0	118 12 6
„ Jaisalmir	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Book, Play and Medical Fund subscriptions	3,750 0 0	3,750 0 0	3,750 0 0
Drawing Class fees	1,890 0 0	1,850 0 0	1,920 0 0
Total	22,368 1 0	23,872 5 0	22,398 1 0
Miscellaneous.			
Conservancy and garden produce	1,200 0 0	959 13 1	1,200 0 0
Other receipts	100 0 0	92 11 9	100 0 0
Total	1,300 0 0	1,052 8 10	1,300 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	49,156 3 0	50,412 15 10	49,186 3 0

Expenditure.	Estimated expenditure, 1897-98.	Actual expenditure, 1897-98.	Estimated expenditure, 1898-99.
Salaries and Establishment.			
Principal	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal	1,975 0 0	1,382 0 3	1,975 0 0
Head Master	6,000 0 0	5,982 2 3	6,000 0 0
Allowance to Head Master for teaching drawing	1,200 0 0	1,192 13 7	1,200 0 0
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master	790 0 0	550 9 7	790 0 0
Masters and Teachers	8,400 0 0	8,301 5 4	8,400 0 0
Personal Allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	480 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0
Drill Masters	960 0 0	860 4 0	960 0 0
Clerks	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Servants	1,204 0 0	1,201 15 5	1,150 0 0
Conservancy and garden establishment	2,410 0 0	2,383 8 7	2,410 0 0
Book, Play and Medical establishment	1,095 0 0	1,095 0 0	1,090 0 0
Local allowance to Hospital Assistant	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
Police guard	467 0 0	478 8 0	455 0 0
Total	42,081 0 0	41,008 3 0	42,010 0 0
Contingent charges.			
Stationery	230 0 0	228 12 3	180 0 0
Purchase and repairs of furniture	100 0 0	64 2 0	100 0 0
Conservancy of garden and grounds	1,500 0 0	1,490 2 8	1,500 0 0
Book, Play and Medical stores	2,000 0 0	1,994 6 5	2,000 0 0
Library	400 0 0	335 9 5	400 0 0
Pension and absentee charges	824 0 0	824 0 0	820 0 0
Miscellaneous	900 0 0	899 7 5	600 0 0
Prizes and rewards	500 0 0	384 8 0	500 0 0
Honorarium to Examiners	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
Total	6,704 0 0	6,471 0 2	6,350 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	48,785 0 0	47,479 3 2	48,360 0 0

Mayo College, Ajmere;
The 9th April 1898.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

COLLEGE CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1897-98.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Books—	
	Julius Cæsar . . .	The whole.
	Treasure Island . . .	The whole.
	Grammar.—	
	Hints on the Study of English	Pages 128 to 241.
	(Teachers, H. SHEBRING, ESQ., AND W. CARMICHAEL, ESQ., HEAD MASTERS.)	
SCIENCE . .	Text Books—	
	Roscœ's Chemistry Primer .	Pages 1 to 106.
	J. B. Fuller's Primer of Agriculture	The whole.
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit Text Book.—	
	Raghubansh . . .	First two Cantos.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—	
	Rajkrishna's . . .	Pages 167 to 200, and revision from pages 132 to 166 and 37 to 97.
	Agriculture.— *Kheti-ki Tisri Kitab*	Pages 67 to end.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* .	The whole (omitting pages 148 to 152 and 180 to 198).
	Algebra.—*Todhunter's* . .	Pages 1 to 67.
	Euclid.—*Todhunter's* . . .	First 35 Propositions of Book 1.
	Mensuration.—*Todhunter's* . .	Pages 1 to 72.
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	

FIRST CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1897-98.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Books—	
	Rajkumar Law Lectures	The whole.
	Orient Reader, No. VI	(1) Golden Touch, (2) Macbeth, (3) Sir Charles Napier, (4) Circulation of Blood, (5) Aryan Nations.
	Poetry.—*College Book*	(1) The Revenge, (2) Ginevra, (3) Battle of the Baltic, (4) Ye Mariners of England.
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar*	The whole.
	Translation.—*Hunter's Brief History of India in Hindi, Part II*	Pages 17 to 37.
	Composition	Original essays.
	(Teachers, H. SHERRING, ESQ., AND W. CARMICHAEL, ESQ., HEAD MASTERS.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE	Text Book.—*Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge*	The whole, omitting pages 98 to 113.
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Sanskrit Shiksha*	Pages 29 to 48, 58 to 65, and 85 to 91.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Rajkrishna's*	Pages 132 to 166 and revision of pages 37 to 97, and Rules of Sandhi 75 to 86.
	Translation	Hindi into Sanskrit and *vice versâ*
	Agriculture.—*Kheti-ki Tisri kitab*	Pages 33 to 66.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
	Persian Text Book.—	
	Entrance Course	Pages 94 to end.
	Persian Grammar.—	
	Qawaid Farsi	The whole (omitting pages 94 to 128).
	Translation	Urdu into Persian and *vice versâ*.
	Agriculture.—*Kheti-ki Tisri kitab*	Pages 30 to 59.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's*	The whole (omitting pages 148 to 152 and 180 to 198).
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY	English History.—*Creighton's*	Pages 30 to 72.
	Indian History.—*The Elementary History of India*	The whole.
	Physical Geography.—*Geikie's Primer*	Pages 46 to end.
	General Geography	Europe, South America, North America, India and Asia.
	Map Drawing	Map of South America.
	(Teacher, Lala SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	

SECOND CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1897-98.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Books.—*Orient Reader, No. V.*	Indian Jugglers, Wild Elephant Playing Cricket, Tiger Hunt, An Exploit of Sir W. Wallace.
	Rajkumar Law Lectures . .	First 14 Chapters.
	Poetry.—*College Book* . .	(1) Young Lochinvar, (2) The Charge of the Light Brigade, (3) The Saxon and the Gael, (4) The Soldier's Dream.
	Composition	Stories and Fables.
	(Teachers, H. SHERRING, ESQ., AND W. CARMICHAEL, ESQ., HEAD MASTERS.)	
	Grammar.—*New Manual of English Grammar.*	Pages 1 to 169, omitting 89 to 92, 138 to 144 and 152 to 160.
	Translation.—*Hunter's Brief History of India in Hindi, Part II.*	Pages 1 to 14.
	(Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 146 to 269, and summaries on pages 15, 19, 42 to 44, 54, 55, 59, 61, 62, 74, 75 and 81 only.
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Sanskrit Shiksha.*	Pages 1 to 28 and 49 to 57.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Rajkrishna's*	Pages 37 to 97 and Rules of Sandhi 60 to 74.
	Translation	Hindi into Sanskrit and *vice versâ*.
	Agriculture.—*Kheti-ki Tisri Pustak.*	Pages 1 to 32.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* .	Pages 142 to 168 (omitting pages 148 to 160).
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY .	English History.—*Creighton's* .	Pages 1 to 30.
	Indian History.—*The Elementary History of India.*	Pages 58 to 88.
	Physical Geography.—*Geikie's Primer.*	Pages 1 to 46.
	General Geography.—*Blochmann's*	India, Africa and North America.
	Map Drawing	Africa and North America.
	(Teacher, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	

THIRD CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1897-98.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. IV.*	(1) Californian Grizzly Bear, (2) How the Rajah took the Census, (3) The Two Friends of Syracuse, (4) The Three Giants, (5) A Golden Deed, (6) The Mad Dog.
	Poetry.—*College Book* . .	(1) Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog, (2) The Parrot, (3) The Inchcape Rock, (4) Hohenlinden, (5) Lord Ullin's Daughter.
	Composition	Fables.
	(Teacher, W. CARMICHAEL, ESQ., HEAD MASTER.)	
	Grammar.—*New Manual of English Grammar.*	Pages 1 to 88.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part II.*	Exercises XIII, XIV and XV.
	(Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 146 to 200 and 1 to 82.
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Rijupath, Part I.*	Pages 7 to 41.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—	
	Upakramanika . . .	Pages 43 to 72, and Rules of Sandhi 45 to 59.
	Translation	Hindi into Sanskrit and *vice versâ.*
	Agriculture.—*Kheti-ki Dusri Pustak.*	Pages 44 to end.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
	Persian Text Books—	
	Iqd-i-Gul	Pages 1 to 52.
	Iqd-i-Manzum . . .	Pages 1 to 56.
	Persian Grammar.—	
	Masdar-i-Fayuz . . .	Pages 1 to 102.
	Translation	Urdu into Persian and *vice versâ.*
	Letter Writing	In Persian.
	Agriculture—*Kheti-ki Dusri Kitab.*	Pages 38 to end.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIB UL-RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* .	Pages 116 to 141 (omitting page 128).
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY .	Indian History.—*The Elementary History of India.*	Pages 28 to 57.
	Geography.—*Blochmann's* . .	Africa, and revision of India and Asia.
	Map Drawing	Africa.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI GOPI NATH, B.A., 2ND MOULVI.)	

FOURTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1897-98.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. III.*	(i) Idleness and Industry, (ii) The Boasting Wolf, (iii) The Lost Camel, (iv) The Prophecy, (v) The Three Brothers, (vi) The Water Melon, (vii) The Weaver-girl, (viii) Choosing a King of the Animals, (ix) The Whale, (x) The Wolf, (xi) Raja Rasalu and the Swans, (xii) Raja Rasalu and the Giants of Gandgarh, (xiii) The Sluggard, (xiv) The Elephant, (xv) How to make the best of it, (xvi) The Forest on Fire, (xvii) Crusoe's Barley and Rice.
	Poetry.—*College Book* . .	(i) The Story of Gelert, (ii) Casabianca, and (iii) The Glove and the Lion.
	Grammar.—*Grammatical Primer*	Pages 1 to 57.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I.*	Exercises VIII to XII.
	(Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 1 to 145 in the English version (omitting 98 to 113).
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Chanakya-nitisar Sangraha.*	The whole.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika*	Pages 17 to 43, and Rules of Sandhi 35 to 44.
	Hindi Text Book.—*Gutka, Part I*	Pages 67 to 80.
	Hindi Letter Writer.—*Patramalika, Part II* . . .	The whole.
	Agriculture.—*Kheti-ki Dusri Pustak.*	Pages 23 to 43.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	

FOURTH CLASS—*contd.*

Quantity read during the year 1897-98.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Persian Text Book.—*Farsi-ki Pahli Kita* . . .	Pages 20 to end.
	Persian Grammar.—*Safwat-ul Masadir*	The whole.
	Urdu Text Book.—*Urdu-ki Panchwin Kitab*	Pages 1 to 60.
	Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part II.*	The whole.
	Persian Letter Writer.—*Ruqqat-i-Nizamia.*	The whole.
	Urdu Letter Writer.—*Inshai Urdu Shakista* . . .	Pages 1 to 20.
	Agriculture.—*Kheti-ki Dusri Kitab*	Pages 19 to 38.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* .	Pages 84 to 111 (omitting last 4 sums of page 91).
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY .	Indian History.—*The Elementary History of India.*	Pages 1 to 28 (omitting page 20).
	Geography.—*Blochmann's* . .	Europe, Asia and India.
	Map Drawing	Europe.
	(Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	

FIFTH A AND B CLASSES.

Quantity read during the year 1897-98.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. II*	(i) A Cricket Match, (ii) A European Gentleman in India, (iii) The Faithful Servant, (iv) The Himalayas, (v) Burning Mountains, (vi) The Nightingale, (vii) The Fox and the Horse, (viii) Telling the Truth, (ix) Good Manners, (x) Jack the Giant Killer (including Jack's First Attempt, Giant Blunderbore, A Welsh Giant, The Cavern Giant, The Prince's State, Jack's further Adventures, The Cavern).
	Poetry.—*College Book* . .	(i) We are Seven, (ii) After Blenheim.
	Grammar.—*Grammatical Primer*	Pages 1 to 24.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I.*	First Six Exercises.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI GOPI NATH, B.A., 2ND MOULVI.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 1 to 82 in the English version.
	A.—(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	
	B.—(Teacher, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Hindi Text Book.—*Third Hindi Reader.*	Pages 48 to 78.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika*	Rules of Sandhi 25 to 34.
	Hindi Grammar.—*Hindi Vyakaransar.*	Pages 15 to end.
	Hindi Letter Writer.—*Patramalika, Part I.*	Pages 21 to end.
	Agriculture.—*Kheti-ki Dusri Kitab.*	Pages 1 to 22.
	A.—(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
	B.—(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 4TH MASTER.)	

FIFTH A AND B CLASSES—*contd.*

Quantity read during the year 1897-98.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
SECOND LANGUAGE —*contd.*	Persian Text Book.—*Farsi-ki Pahli Kitab.*	Pages 1 to 20.
	Persian Grammar.—*Safwat-ul Masadir.*	Pages 1 to 13.
	Urdu Text Book.—*Muntakhi-bat-i-Urdu.*	Pages 1 to 66.
	Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part II.*	Pages 1 to 24.
	Urdu Letter Writer.—*Inshai Urdu Nastaliq.*	Pages 32 to end.
	Agriculture.—*Kheti-ki Dusri Kitab.*	Pages 1 to 19.
	A.—(Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
	B.—(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 5TH MASTER.)	
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* .	Pages 54 to 84 (omitting measures of capacity, *i.e.*, pages 77 and 78).
	A.—(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
	B.—(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 4TH MASTER.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY .	Indian History.—*M. Jankinath's, Part II.*	The whole.
	Geography.—*Blochmann's* . .	Asia and revision of India.
	Map Drawing	Asia and revision of India.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 4TH MASTER.)	

SIXTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1897-98.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Books—	
	Orient Reader, No. I	Pages 22 to 45, omitting the Poetry Lesson XV.
	Do. do. No. II	Pages 3 to 21.
	Poetry.—*College Book*	Lucy Gray.
	Grammar.—*Nesfield's Grammar, Book I.*	Parts of Speech.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I.*	First three Exercises.
	(Teacher, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 1 to 44 in the English version.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI GOPI NATH, B.A., 2ND MOULVI.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Hindi Text Book.—*Third Hindi Reader.*	Pages 1 to 35.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika.*	Rules of Swar Sandhi from 17 to 23, pages 4 and 5.
	Hindi Grammar.—*Hindi Vyakaransar.*	Pages 1 to 14.
	Hindi Letter Writer.—*Patramalika, Part I.*	Pages 1 to 20.
	Agriculture.—*Kheti-ki Pahli Pustak.*	Pages 19 to end.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
	Urdu Text Book.—*Haqaiq-ul Mojudat.*	Pages 1 to 62.
	Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part I.*	The whole.
	Urdu Letter Writer.—*Inshai Urdu Nastaliq.*	Pages 1 to 14.
	Agriculture.—*Kheti-ki Pahli Kitab.*	Pages 18 to 34.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS.	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's*	Pages 24 to 53 (omitting intricate problems).
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*Munshi Janki Nath's, Part I.*	The whole.
	Geography	Map of India.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 5TH MASTER.)	

SEVENTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1897-98.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Books—	
	Orient Primer . . .	1st Division } The whole. 2nd do. }
		3rd do. Pages 5 to 10.
	Orient Reader, No. I . .	1st do. Pages 3 to 21.
	Colloquial	1st do. 100 Sentences.
	(Teacher, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	.....	Lectures on (1) The Cow, (2) The Bear, (3) The Dog, (4) The Cat, (5) The Camel, (6) The Lion, (7) The Elephant, (8) The Goat, (9) The Horse, (10) The Ass.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 5TH MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Hindi Text Books—	
	First Hindi Reader . .	The whole, excluding Chapters III and IV.
	Second Hindi Reader . .	1st Division, Pages 1 to 32.
	Agriculture.—*Kheti-ki Pahli Pustak.*	Pages 1 to 18.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 4TH MASTER.)	
	Urdu Text Books—	
	Tashrih-ul Haruf. . .	The whole.
	Second Book of Urdu . .	The whole.
	Qawaid Urdu, Part I .	The whole.
	Agriculture.—*Kheti-ki Pahli Kitab.*	Pages 1 to 17.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 5TH MASTER.)	
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* .	Division I.—Notation and Numeration, up to hundreds of millions, Multiplication Tables up to 10 times 10 in Hindi. Addition, Subtraction and easy Multiplication. Division II.—Notation and Numeration, up to hundreds of millions, Multiplication Tables up to 10 times 10 in Hindi. Easy sums in Addition and Subtraction.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 5TH MASTER.)	
GEOGRAPHY .	Geography	Countries, mountains and rivers of Asia, Europe, Africa and America.
	(Teacher, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	

(11)

No. 381 C., dated Camp Abu, the 17th May 1898.

From—The Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to furnish a review on the working of the Imperial Post Office in the Rajputana Postal Circle for the year 1897-98. As in past years, the review is not exhaustive; and beyond the usual statistics, only the more important incidents that have occurred during the year are included.

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT.

Extensions in Rajputana.

2. The experimental post offices at Nadesma and Khemli (Meywar) and Narainpura (Marwar) which were opened in 1896-97, or prior thereto, having proved self-supporting, were made permanent during the year; and the following offices, opened experimentally in 1897-98, were also permanently established:—Jael and Chanand (Marwar), Parbati Bridge (Tonk) and Kalandari (Sirohee). The district dâk office at Ladpura (Ajmere District) also fulfilled the condition of self-support and was taken over by the Imperial Post. With the funds thus released, new district dâk offices were opened at Karal (Ajmere District) and at Bhaguna (Merwara District).

Extensions in Central India.

3. The following experimental offices, opened in 1897-98 or prior thereto, were made permanent:—Muktiara (Rajputana-Malwa Railway), Akbarpur (Dewas), Sheogarh (Rutlum), Anjar (Barwani) and Jobat (Bhopawar Agency). The following offices were still on the experimental footing at the close of the year, Ringnod and Padana (Dewas), and Bagli and Hat-Piplia (Chiefship of Bagli). The experimental offices at Pathari, Bamnia and Tirla were closed during the year, but the two last were re-opened, under guarantee, from the 1st April 1898.

Appendix I, post offices and letter boxes.

4. Appendix I of this review gives those post offices and letter-boxes only which existed *permanently* at the close of the year. It shows an increase of 13 post offices and 3 letter-boxes. The increases in 1896-97 were 16 post offices and 21 letter-boxes. On the 31st March 1898 there were in all 333 permanent post offices and 249 letter-boxes in this circle.

Postal unity.

5. At the suggestion of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, I joined his cold weather camp at Kotah and Jhalrapatan in view of ascertaining what could be done in the way of postal progress in the Kotah and Jhallawar States. The result was an understanding that Kotah Darbar will agree to the opening of Imperial offices at some of the larger towns; and as regards Jhallawar, postal unity will be introduced after the final orders of Government are made known as to the constitution of the new State. In Ulwar, the Raj dâk continues to work unsatisfactorily so far as its connection with the Imperial Post is concerned. Imperial Post articles consigned to it for delivery are often greatly delayed, and frequently mis-sent, while large numbers are returned to the Imperial Post undelivered. The experimental measures for improvement, introduced by the Regency Council in 1896, have recently been extended for a limited period. During the year steps were taken to open the way for post office extensions in the State of Bikanir. The proposal, already agreed to, that the mails on camel lines in Marwar shall be conveyed by means of the Raj camel escorts, the Post Office paying the Darbar the cost of the Imperial camel establishments, was postponed until 1898-99 on account of the famine; but steps have been taken to give practical effect to the measure, experimentally, during the ensuing year.

Appendix II, mail lines.

6. This appendix shows a total increase of 130¼ miles, of which 56¼ are railway, due to the inclusion in this circle of the section Muksi to Parbati of the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway. The increase, 74 miles in Runners' line, is accounted for by the opening of mail lines consequent on the establishment of new post offices at Jael, Kalandari, Anjar, etc. The total mileage of mail lines of all kinds at the close of the year was 5,135¼.

7. The estimated total numbers of articles of the letter and of the parcel mails given out for delivery during the last two years are as follows :— Appendix III, enumeration of articles delivered.

Year.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1896-97	1,31,84,808	1,23,084
1897-98	1,32,88,726	1,58,018
	1,03,918 Increase.	34,934 Increase.

The increase in articles of the letter mail sent out for delivery was 78 per cent. and in those of the parcel mail 28·3 per cent. An analysis of the details given in the appendix shows that, while there was a decrease in letters of 71,269, the number of post cards increased by 198,466, thus proving the growing popularity of the post card. There was a decrease in newspapers and packets; and large increases, indicating a brisk rise in import parcel traffic, in ordinary and value-payable parcels of 21·7 per cent., and in insured parcels of 57·5 per cent. The numbers and amounts of money orders issued and paid during the last two years are contrasted below :—

Year.	Number of money orders issued.	Amount of money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Amount of money orders paid.
1896-97	2,77,440	71,15,077	1,74,717	60,95,832
1897-98	2,77,022	76,11,774	1,74,797	63,07,766
Difference	—418	+4,96,697	+80	+2,11,934

Although there was a slight falling off in the number of money orders issued and a small increase in the number of money orders paid, the amounts of both issues and payments increased considerably—the former by 6·9 per cent., and the latter by 3·4 per cent. The average value of a money order issued rose from R25-10-4 in 1896-97 to R27-8-9 in 1897-98; while the average value of a money order payment rose from R34-14-2 in 1896-97 to R36-1-4 in 1897-98. These increases in value are abnormal and due, no doubt, to the unsettled state of business amongst the native commercial and banking firms caused by the plague. As was the case last year, the recrudescence of the plague in Bombay during the cold weather of 1897-98 led to the emigration of large numbers of Marwaris and others—who, when leaving Bombay, remitted their funds to their homes in Marwar, Meywar, etc., by means of money orders. For the reasons stated in last year's review, *viz.*, the paucity of Government Treasuries in this circle, specie has to be transmitted by the Department under special arrangements between various post offices. During the year under review the large aggregate sum of nearly 17 lakhs of rupees was thus sent, in order to finance those offices where the liabilities were heavy and to bring to credit in the few existing Government Treasuries the surplus funds of other offices. The commission on money orders issued on Sirohee, Phalodi and Erinpura post offices, which was raised from 1 to 2 per cent. in January 1897, was reduced again in September, but owing to the recurrence of heavy payments at Erinpura, the rate of commission for that office had again to be raised in January 1898; and in February 1897 the rate was raised for the Didwana Sub-Office and its branches.

8. Appendix IIIA is a statement of the insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels posted in the circle during the year under review. It shows the following decreases:— Appendix IIIA, Insured articles and ordinary parcels.

Insured articles	6·2 per cent.
Value of do.	17·3 „
Ordinary parcels, registered	13·4 „
Do. unregistered	2·6 „

but, as regards value-payable articles, there were increases of 8·7 in the

numbers and 25·1 in the amounts specified for recovery from addressees. The value of insured articles posted was some 44 lakhs, as against some 54 lakhs in the preceding year. Insurance powers, which were at the instance of the Agent to the Governor-General withdrawn in December 1896 from certain post offices in Central India on account of the increased risk to which the mails were exposed during the season of scarcity, were again restored in December 1897.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

9. Appendix IV gives brief details of four cases of highway robbery of mails committed or attempted in the circle during the year, as against three cases in 1896-97. Two of the cases (one of which is considered to be doubtful) occurred in the Bhurtpore State, one in Gwalior, and one in the Ajmere District. The intrinsic value of the property stolen was comparatively insignificant. The serious highway robbery of the mails which took place near Kuchaman Road in November 1896 has remained undetected, but during the year compensation for the property stolen was decreed in equal shares against the Marwar and Kishengarh States.

False allegations of highway robberies.

10. Runner Sugrive, of the Deeg-Nagar mail line, Bhurtpore State, alleged that on the 30th May 1897, at 10 P.M., he had been attacked by highway men. On enquiry it was found that his statement was false. He was prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment with fine of R25 or in default to undergo two months' additional (simple) imprisonment. Masta, a substitute runner on the Sikri-Gopalgarh mail line, Bhurtpore State, alleged that on the 22nd December 1897 he had been attacked by robbers, who tore the mail bag and threw it away, as it had no valuable contents. The enquiry showed that Masta, who was a boy of 11 years of age and should not have been entrusted with the conveyance of the mail, had had an altercation on the way with two other boys of approximate age, and in the scrimmage the mail bag got torn. On account of his immature age, Masta was not prosecuted. Harchand, a runner on the Paharsar-Haima mail line, Bhurtpore State, reported that on the 18th March 1898 he had been attacked by four highwaymen. The enquiry showed his statement to be false, and therefore his prosecution was authorized. The case was not concluded at the end of the year. No loss occurred in connection with any of the above three cases.

SALT REVENUE.

11. The number of post offices authorized to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depôts at Sambhar and Pachbadra remained unaltered. Only two sub-offices, Chitorgarh and Ulwar, and one branch office, Rajgarh, received indents, which aggregated 124 in number for 23,365 maunds of salt valued at R63,253. The Abu Road Head office, though not authorized, booked 5 indents for 950 maunds of salt valued at R2,478. It has since been placed in the authorized list of offices. The comparative statement below shows the transactions of the two last years, and indicates some improvement:—

Year.	Number of indent.	Quantity of salt supplied.	Value of salt supplied.
		Md. Sr. Ck.	*R* *a.* *p.*
1896-97	86	16,167 0 0	44,208 0 0
1897-98	124	23,365 0 0	63,253 6 6
Increase	38	7,198 0 0	19,045 6 6

The depôt post offices at Sambhar and Pachbadra received from other post offices outside this circle 286 indents for 51,990 maunds of salt valued at R1,41,262 against 244 indents for 43,130 maunds valued at R1,18,074 in the previous year.

QUININE.

12. The sale of quinine at post offices in the Rajputana Agency was continued during the year, and the following comparative statement of sales for 1896-97 and 1897-98 shows a large and satisfactory increase:—

Year.	Division.	Sales of 5-grain powders at post offices and by village postmen.
1896-97	Upper Rajputana	5,874
	Lower „	11,498
	Meywar	14,449
	Malwa	4,575
	Total	36,396
1897-98	Upper Rajputana	13,514
	Lower „	15,927
	Meywar	11,215
	Malwa	3,855
	Total	44,511

The 44,511 5-grain powders sold during the year under review represent over 35 lbs. of the drug valued at R733-8-0, as against 33,396 powders valued at R388-2-3 sold in the previous year. The increase in sales occurred mainly in the States Bhurtpore, Karauli, Ulwar, Jeypore, Bikanir, Tonk and Marwar.

Owing to the delay in arriving at a final understanding as to the mode of distribution of the packets of quinine powders to postmasters, the scheme of selling the drug at offices in the Central India Agency had to be deferred until May of the following year.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

13. Towards the close of the year the post offices at Nathdwara (Meywar) and Sujangarh (Bikanir) were converted into combined postal and telegraph offices, of which class of offices 39 existed on the 31st March 1898, against 37 at the close of the previous year. The 39 combined offices received 113,154 and sent 88,000 messages, which yielded a revenue to the Telegraph Department of R80,885-7-0, against 101,302 messages received and 81,568 sent, affording a revenue of R76,505-13-0, in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on postal telegraph establishments was—

	R	a.	p.
In 1896-97	12,645	3	5
„ 1897-98	14,219	1	0

The postal department further assisted the telegraph department by its postal receiving offices, of which there are 132, where telegrams are accepted and sent by post to the nearest telegraph office for onward transmission by wire. These postal receiving offices booked 6,239 telegrams representing a revenue of R5,539-9-0 as against 7,214 messages with a revenue of R6,729-4-0 booked in the preceding year. The extension of combined offices naturally leads to a diminution of messages booked at post offices.

TOUR OF THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

14. A post office was attached to the camp of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana during the winter tour. It was opened at Kishengarh on the 15th December 1897 and closed at Piplia on the 15th February 1898.

A camp post office also accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. It was opened at Duttia on the 1st December 1897 and closed at Shahdol on the 23rd January 1898.

TEMPORARY POST OFFICES.

15. A temporary post office was opened at Kishengarh from the 6th to the 12th December 1897 for the convenience of the large camp formed there on the occasion of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar. The usual horse fair and polo tournament at Jodhpore did not take place in the year under review, and the annual fair at Tilwara was countermanded on account of the danger of importing sickness. Hence camp post offices were not required at those places.

THEFT BY POSTAL SERVANTS.

16. The following five cases of theft by postal servants occurred during the year as against three cases in the previous year, and among the cases of last year, that in which Sanwalia, a runner of the Rudawal-Rupbas mail line, stole the mail bag for Rupbas and misappropriated R100 contained therein, was brought to a conclusion. Sanwalia was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of R100, or in default to further imprisonment for 6 months. Bhilia, a runner of the Gujri-Khulghat mail line, stole cash R40 from the mail bag despatched from the Mhow Head Office to the Dharampuri Branch Office. He was convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of R25, or in default to further imprisonment for one month. Mahomed Yahia, postman of Ladnun, abstracted a Government currency note for R50 from a registered letter given to him for delivery. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 2 years and fine of R50, or in default to further imprisonment for 6 months. Nizamuddin, an acting postman of the Jeypore City Post Office, forged the signature of the payee of a money order and misappropriated the value R73-14-0. He absconded and has not yet been traced. Kana, village postman of Nowalgarh, misappropriated registered articles, parcels and money orders of the aggregate value of R104-3-0. He was convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of R100, or in default to further imprisonment for one year. Mukhtear Ahmed, Branch Postmaster, Sankara, misappropriated the cash balance of his office amounting to R302-7-3. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 2 years and fine of R100, or in default to further imprisonment for 6 months. The defalcations which aggregated R670-8-3 were either realized from the sureties of the offenders or made good from the post office guarantee funds, and Government was put to no loss. Considering that the year was one of scarcity, it speaks well for the general integrity of the large mass of postal servants employed in this circle, that there were so few defaulters.

FRAUDS IN CONNECTION WITH POSTAGE STAMPS.

17. As regards the 3 cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps that were pending at the close of the previous year, fine or in default imprisonment was awarded in one case, and imprisonment and fine in another; the accused in the third case was acquitted, as the evidence was doubtful. During the year under review there were 2 cases of the re-use of postage stamps; the defendant was acquitted in one case owing to insufficient evidence, and in the other the defendant died before he could be brought to justice. There were

also 5 cases of the misuse of service stamps on private covers. In 3 of the cases fines were awarded, in one fine or in default imprisonment, and in the remaining case imprisonment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

18. With the exception of a few favoured localities, scarcity, if not actual famine, prevailed throughout the circle during the greater portion of the year, and compensation for dearness of food-grains was given to those postal servants entitled to receive it under the standing orders of Government. The plague appeared at Kalandari, where there is a branch post office, and at a few other villages in the Sirohi State. The affected villages were placed in quarantine, and under the advice of the Residency Surgeon, Jodhpore, precautions were taken against the spread of the sickness through the medium of the post. The delivery and despatch of post articles at the affected villages, though somewhat delayed, were in no case suspended. In connection with the disturbances on the North-West Frontier, this circle was requisitioned for several postmasters and clerks for service in the field post offices. By the close of the year most of them had returned to their substantive posts, they having, it is satisfactory to note, rendered acknowledged good service. During the year new and commodious buildings were completed by the darbars and occupied on rent by the combined post and telegraph offices at Oodeypore and at Sikar. With effect from the month of February 1898, the postal life assurance system was extended to all servants of Government; so far, there have been but few applications for policies. During the year sanction was obtained to the substitution of a horse tonga service under contract for the runner's service, between Nusseerabad and Deoli. This measure will tend considerably to expedite the mails on the long and important line from Nusseerabad through Deoli, Bundi and Kotah to Jhalrapatan, and it will also afford facilities to the travelling public. Preliminaries were also settled in view of reviving the contract horse tonga mail service between Ujjain and Agar-Malwa. The old tonga service, having failed owing chiefly to the unlimited competition in tongas plying for hire over the road, was closed in November 1896. The Gwalior and Holkar Darbars have now agreed to give a monopoly of horse tongas to the mail contractor, who will, therefore, have a fair chance of success when the service is resuscitated. After preliminary discussion with the political authorities, departmental rules in reference to mail escorts in the Native States of Rajputana were framed for the guidance of postal officials and, with the approval of the Director-General of the Post Office of India, promulgated. These rules, among other things, render it obligatory on the Department to advise Darbars, through the Political Officers, whenever an unusually large traffic develops in insured parcels, so that they may be in a position to appreciate, and to provide for, the increased responsibility for the secure passage of the mails through their territories.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

19. Owing to the necessity for strict economy during the year, and to a more rigid enforcement on part of the directorate of the principle of self-support as applied to the establishment of new post offices, progress was to some extent retarded, and on account of the famine some useful measures had to be postponed until the following year. Nevertheless, there have been satisfactory increases in most branches of postal business together with some development in the way of new post offices and mail lines. The relations of the Department with the Darbars generally continue to be satisfactory, and for the most part the Chiefs entertain a growing appreciation of the advantages to their subjects of the Imperial Post. It is noteworthy that friction between the subordinates of the Department and State officials is almost unknown. I administered the circle throughout the year, of which 131 days were spent on tour. I beg gratefully to acknowledge the continued help and sympathy I have received from the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India and from the Political Officers generally.

Appendix I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1898.

EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1897.					EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1898.					INCREASE OR DECREASE.					Remarks.
Post Offices.				Letter-boxes.	Post Offices.				Letter-boxes.	Post Offices.				Letter-boxes.	
Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		
12	72	226	310	220	12	72	238	322	223	...	...	12	12	3	Imperial.
...	...	10	10	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	1	1	...	District Dâk.
12	72	236	320	220	12	72	249	333	223	...	...	13	13	3	Total.

Appendix II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by railway, camels, tongas and runners during the year ending 31st March 1898, as compared with the previous year.

Description of main lines.	Mileage on 31st March 1897.	Mileage on 31st March 1898.	Increase or Decrease.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
Imperial.					
Railways	1,412¾	1,469	56¼	...	
Camels, tongas and mail carts .	245	245	...	...	
Runners	3,159¼	3,231¼	72	...	
Total .	4,817	4,945¼	128¼	...	
District Dâk.					
Runners	188	190	2	...	
Total .	188	190	2	...	
GRAND TOTAL .	5,005	5,135¼	130¼	...	

Appendix III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and money orders issued and paid during the past five years.

Years.	Letters.	Postcards.	Newspapers and packets.	Parcels including value-payable articles.	Insured parcels.	Money orders issued.		Money orders paid.		Remarks.
						Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
							₹		₹	
1893-94 .	47,13,610	28,04,295	5,44,580	71,905	20,440	1,38,611	38,76,775	1,10,437	40,76,727	
1894-95 .	65,52,480	39,08,785	9,41,335	74,760	25,915	2,28,821	61,36,589	1,56,239	47,39,054	
1895-96 .	64,42,615	41,72,680	9,97,180	1,01,105	24,090	2,49,783	63,54,324	1,49,525	49,35,457	
1896-97 .	70,54,840	49,48,164	11,81,804	1,03,428	19,656	2,77,440	71,15,077	1,74,717	60,95,832	
1897-98 .	69,83,571	51,46,630	11,58,525	1,27,228	30,790	2,77,022	76,11,774	1,74,797	63,07,766	

Camp Abu;
The 17th May 1898.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

Appendix IIIA.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle.

Year.	Insured articles.			Value payable articles.			Number of ordinary parcels.		Remarks.
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fee.	Number.	Amount specified for recovery.	Commission.	Registered.	Unregistered.	
		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.			
1896-97 .	17,808	54,06,615 13 10	14,164 12 0	7,287	93,144 0 0	1,604 0 0	44,966	4,173	
1897-98	16,697	44,67,747 10 4	11,842 14 0	7,924	1,17,190 0 0	1,908 0 0	38,918	4,063	
Increase or Decrease .	—1,111	—9,38,868 3 6	—2,322 14 0	+637	+23,946 0 0	+304 0 0	—6,048	—110	
Percentage.	6·2	17·3	16·3	8·7	25·1	18·9	13·4	2·6	

Appendix IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies committed or attempted in the Rajputana Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned implicated or suspected.	Nature of brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the fact of the case and the result of the enquiry.	Remarks.
1	9th July 1897.		Bhurtpore	Moola runner.		The mail despatched from Rudawal for Bhurtpore, on the 9th July 1897, was attacked by four highway men about 3 miles from Rudawal. Nothing was lost.	This is a doubtful case, as the enquiries made by the Bhurtpore Police threw some discredit on the runner's statement; but the Political Agent has kept the case on the Register as "undetected".
2	9th December 1897.		Gwalior			An attempt was made to rob the parcel mail despatched from Ujjain for Agar, on the 12th December 1897, by three highway men, 2 miles from Agar. The runner, who was suddenly stopped by the robbers, handed over the mail to the escort sawar, who conveyed it safely to the Agar Post Office.	Enquiries still being made by the Political Agent, Western Malwa.
3	16th December 1897.		Ajmere District.		One insured parcel No. 957 containing 50 tolas of lace valued R70, 1 value payable parcel, 7 ordinary parcels, 5 value payable unregistered packets and 1 unregistered parcel.	The parcel mail despatched from Nusseerabad for Deoli on the 15th December 1897 was robbed in British Territory, near the Rifle butts at Deoli, at a distance of 1 mile and 3 furlongs from the post office. The escort sowar and the runner were wounded. Part of the mails robbed was afterwards found in an adjoining field. The insured parcel and some of the ordinary parcels were carried away by robbers.	Case pending at close of the year.
4	20th February 1898		Bhurtpore		Rupees 300 cash.	The mails despatched from Sikri and Nagar for Deeg on the 20th February 1898 were plundered by highway robbers, at a distance of 1 mile from Deeg. The branch office bag from Nagar contained a remittance of R300. The robbers cut open the bag and took away the cash. The rest of the contents of the mail were subsequently recovered.	Case under enquiry at the close of the year.

Camp Abu,
The 17th May 1898.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

(12)

GENERAL REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

The expenditure during the year 1897-98 on Public Works in Rajputana, including that incurred in the different Native States, but excluding the outlay on irrigation works in the British Districts of Ajmere-Merwara, which is accounted for in a separate report, amounted to R56,43,707, as shown below:—

	R
Imperial Military Works	1,06,517
Imperial Civil Works	1,55,253
Incorporated Local	15,181
Other contributional works, inclusive of Municipal works in Ajmere-Merwara	56,357
Native States of Rajputana	53,10,399
GRAND TOTAL	56,43,707

2. The expenditure incurred by Native States is as follows:—

	R
Meywar	4,16,730
*Marwar, including Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway	19,99,554
Jaipur	8,82,526
*Tonk	39,000
*Bhurtpur	5,52,420
*Ulwar	5,15,805
*Kotah	4,35,348
*Bikanir	3,94,132
Jhallawar	74,884
Dholpur, Karowli, Bundi } Figures not furnished.	
TOTAL	53,10,399

* Expenditure supervised by Public Works officers lent by Imperial Government.

3. The total outlay of the year given in paragraph 1, as compared with that of the previous year, shows an increase of R71,572.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE NATIVE STATES OF RAJPUTANA.

4. *Railways.*—The excess outlay during the year under review over that of the previous year is mainly due to the large expenditure on the Shadipali-Balotra metre-gauge line (Jodhpore Section). This section is 134·81 miles in length and is estimated to cost R42,77,574. The "formation" is nearly completed, and it is expected that the line will be open for traffic and completed by the end of the year 1899. At the request of the Government of India and with the consent of the Marwar Darbar, the Manager of the Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway has undertaken the construction of the British section, which is in good progress. The estimate for these 32½ miles amounts to R11,36,847 and is with the Government of India. The broad-gauge line from Guna to Bara has made rapid progress, and will, it is expected, be open for goods traffic in October 1898, and for all traffic, by March 1899. The question of the gauge for the continuation of the line westwards *viâ* Kotah is under consideration. The line as far as Kotah has been surveyed and estimated for alternatives of broad and narrow gauges. A third estimate for a light 2 feet gauge along the alignment of existing roads to join up with Kotah only has also been prepared and submitted to the Government of India with a recommendation that the final determination of the gauge westwards of Bara may be deferred until the country from Kotah towards Marwar junction, and also towards Nasirabad *viâ* Boondi,

is examined, and the feasibility and cost of construction of a through line on the metre gauge, which will connect with the Jodhpore-Shadipalli system, is known.

The metre-gauge line from Bikanir northwards is practically complete for 41·67 miles as far as Khari. Work is in progress for the 9 miles beyond Khari to Lankaransar, and surveys northwards towards Bhatinda are in hand.

The metre-gauge line between Sanganer on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and Siwai-Madhopore, 73 miles in length, in the Jeypore State, has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and work has been commenced.

From January 1st, 1898, the Meywar Darbar took over the management of their line, Chittorgurh to Debari, from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and are now working it by their own Railway Engineer. The extension of the line on the same gauge (metre) to Oodeypore has been staked out, and work is in good progress, with the hope that it will be open for traffic before the end of the year 1898.

IRRIGATION.

Considerable progress has been made on irrigation works notably in Jeypore (the Ramgarh project), in Bikanir (the Ghaggar Canal scheme) and in Bhurtpore (Bareta Bund and Banganga River Channel). Major irrigation works in the Marwar State have been temporarily deferred owing to the heavy expenditure on railways.

The complete construction within the year of the Ghaggar Canal scheme, comprising dam and head-works, and also canals on both banks in British and Bikanir territory, is a matter for great satisfaction. The works were ready in working order before the rains of 1897 and have been well tested by the water-supply of a normal year of rainfall. Water was freely available throughout the entire length of the canals, but the bulk of it was unavoidably sent down the bed of the Ghaggar, as preparations are not yet complete for utilising all the water from the canals.

The works have been completed at the estimated cost and in a most satisfactory manner. The problem of partitioning the water between British and Bikanir land has been solved. Water may now be considered as laid on to Bikanir, and only awaits the development of a suitable irrigation system to be fully utilised to the benefit of the State.

GENERAL.

Coal of a useful kind has been discovered in the Bikanir State, and the sanction of the Government of India has been asked for to the employment of a Mining Engineer who will locate the coal-field and determine the value of the coal.

V.—ESTABLISHMENT.

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

1. Mr. E. G. Foy, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, was transferred to Burma on the expiration of his furlough.

2. Mr. L. A. Light, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, was transferred to this province in March 1897 and was expected to join in April 1898. His leave, however, has been extended, and he is now expected on 4th October 1898.

3. Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, was in charge of the Ajmere Provincial Division till 1st September 1897, when he was transferred to the Frontier for field service.

His place was taken temporarily by Pundit Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, from the Mount Abu Division.

4. Mr. A. J. Fluke, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, from the Deesa Subdivision, was placed temporarily in charge of the Mount Abu Division as officiating Executive Engineer in place of Pundit Sham Nath.

EXAMINERS.

5. Mr. H. W. Conduitt, Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, was transferred to Burma in August 1897, Mr. F. P. Dunne, now Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, succeeding him in September 1897. For the intervening period, Mr. D. Joscelyne, Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Central India, carried on the current duties of the office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India, in addition to his own duties.

6. Mr. W. C. Davis, probationer in the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts at Abu, was appointed to be an Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, and transferred to the office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, Calcutta, in February 1898.

IMPERIAL.

MILITARY WORKS.

The following are the chief works which were undertaken during the year:—

MAJOR WORKS.

1. Purchasing Nanabhoy's bakery at Deesa, R8,017, completed within the year.

This transaction was settled by the Military authorities direct. The Public Works Department was merely asked to make the payment and take over the building.

2. Pendal No. 15 in Native Infantry lines at Indore has been dismantled and reconstructed during the year, estimated at R4,455; completed.

MINOR WORKS, TRANSPORT LINES, DEESA.

3. Constructing a stone platform at foot of watering trough for mules attached to the well, R421; completed.

STATION HOSPITAL, ABU.

4. Converting additional Assistant Surgeon's quarter into a sick officers' ward, R576; completed.

5. Laying single tiles on corrugated iron sheets roof, R604; completed.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY, ABU.

6. Converting skittle alley into a laundry for the sanitarium dhobees, R205; completed.

ROYAL ARTILLERY LINES, DEESA.

7. Providing a two-bullock power pump for raising water from well, No. 69, R1,189; completed.

8. Providing stone flooring in the cook-house, R762; completed.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT, DEESA.

9. Constructing a store-room for samples, R1,072; completed.

STATION HOSPITAL, DEESA.

10. Providing stone flooring to the cook-house, R264; completed.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT, ABU ROAD.

11. Constructing 6 followers' huts, R1,095; completed.

STATION HOSPITAL, ABU.

12. Constructing four quarters for Hospital Store-keeper's establishment, R1,062; completed.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL, ABU.

13. Constructing a quarter for third master, R513; completed.

PRISON CELL, KOTRA.

14. Additions and alterations to the guard-room and prisoners' room R523; completed.

NATIVE INFANTRY LINES, DEESA.

15. Providing racks for storing the Reservists' kits in the old cells, R575; completed.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY, ABU.

16. Constructing a verandah for sergeants' mess, R311; completed.

MALWA BHIL CORPS, SIRDARPUR.

17. A store-room and 3 bells-of-arms have been constructed for the Malwa Bhil Corps at Sirdarpore, estimated at R1,238; completed.

NATIVE INFANTRY OFFICERS' QUARTERS AT INDORE.

18. Pucca stone drains have been constructed round the plinth of the Native Infantry officers' quarters at Indore, estimated at R499; completed.

The following special repairs were carried out during the year :—

EUROPEAN INFANTRY LINES, DEESA.

19. Special repairs to European Infantry Barracks, R3,822; completed.

ROYAL ARTILLERY LINES, DEESA.

20. Special repairs to Royal Artillery Barracks, R770; completed.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.

ABU.

21. Re-roofing Barracks Nos. 2 and 3 with corrugated-iron sheets and single tiles, R2,145; completed.

22. Re-roofing Barracks Nos. 7 and 8 with corrugated-iron sheets and single tiles, R2,571; completed.

23. Re-roofing two Commissariat Godowns, R875; completed.

24. Re-roofing Government Bakery, R598; completed.

COMMANDANTS' QUARTERS, ERINPURA.

25. Special repairs to —, R602; completed.

REPAIRS, MILITARY.

26. Annual and petty repairs were executed to all military buildings so far as funds permitted.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

27. Ordinary new supplies to and repairs of Barrack and Hospital furniture were carried out during the year to the extent of funds available.

CIVIL WORKS.

The following are the works that were undertaken during the year :—

MAJOR WORKS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

28. Constructing Roman Catholic Church at Ajmere with Belfry for the same.

The work was commenced in 1895-96 and is practically complete with the exception of the Belfry which has been recently put in hand. Expenditure during the year R26,788.

29. Furniture required for the Roman Catholic Church at Ajmere R5,216. The work is practically complete.

EDUCATIONAL.

30. Additions and alterations to Government College, Ajmere, R7,310; completed.

MINOR WORKS.

ADMINISTRATION.

31. Constructing four additional Residency chupprasees' quarters to existing lines at Abu, R1,061. This work was practically completed by end of March 1897, but payment was not made till June 1897, owing to the death of the contractor.

SPECIAL REPAIRS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS.

32. Re-roofing cook-house of Superintending Engineer's quarters at Abu with corrugated-iron sheets and single tiles, R212; completed.

33. Re-roofing Executive Engineer's office at Abu with corrugated-iron sheets and single tiles, R419; completed.

34. Re-roofing Executive Engineer's office establishment quarters at Abu with corrugated-iron sheets and single tiles, R499; completed.

35. Re-roofing Public Works subordinates' quarters at Abu with corrugated-iron sheets and single tiles, R1,123; completed.

36. Re-roofing the remaining portion of Agency Medical Officers' quarters at Abu with corrugated-iron sheets and single tiles, R1,409; completed.

37. Re-roofing the remaining portion of Superintending Engineer's office at Abu with corrugated-iron sheets snd single tiles, R341; completed.

REPAIRS, CIVIL.

38. Annual and ordinary repairs were carried out to all civil buildings as far as funds permitted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MAJOR WORKS.

The following are the chief items of expenditure during the year:—

ABU HILL ROAD.

39. The widening, improving and metalling the road from the 9th mile to the 13th mile at the foot of the hill has been completed. Similar widening and improvement of the road in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th miles has been in good progress during the year. The earthwork and soft rock cutting has been nearly completed and the hard rock blasting is well in hand. A good deal of road-metal has also been collected during the year. The work is increasingly difficult and expensive in the miles near Abu, as the rock is very precipitous and difficult to remove. The expenditure during the year is R14,975 and up to date R58,895.

40. *Constructing causeways and culverts on Deoli Link Road in miles 26th, 33rd and 48th.*—This work was commenced at the close of the year and only materials were collected. It is estimated to cost R4,515.

41. *Making a pucca roadway of boulders across the Banas river.*—Some materials were collected at the close of the year. The work will be completed in 1898-99 at a cost of R3,967.

MINOR WORKS.

42. *Additions and alterations to the culverts in Abu Station Roads:*—Three culverts near the Abu Dawk bungalow and one on road to Dilwara were widened and improved at a cost of R1,079.

43. *Obtaining furniture for Dawk bungalows in Abu Division.*—The old unserviceable articles were replaced by new ones and certain extra articles were supplied at a cost of R215.

REPAIRS—COMMUNICATIONS.

44. All lines of communications were kept in good order and the following special repairs were also carried out:—

45. Reconstructing dry stone retaining wall in 4th chain of the 7th mile, Abu Cart Road.

During the rains of 1897, a portion of a very high retaining wall slipped down the hill. It has been reconstructed at a cost of R411.

46. *Special repairs to Deoli Link Road, miles 1 to 51.*—Estimated to cost R19,125. Work was commenced at the close of the year. Metal has been collected to the extent of R3,995.

47. *Special repairs to causeway in the 46th mile of Deoli Link Road.*—This work was commenced during last year and was completed during this year. Expenditure to date R1,698.

CONTRIBUTIONAL WORKS.

48. *Trevar Tal.*—This was completed in the previous year, but required considerable additions and improvements to make it secure and serviceable. The sluice and face wall was opened out and underpinned to reduce leakage; the weir was lengthened and the dam was considerably strengthened. The outlay to date is R33,326.

49. *Constructing pucca shelter sheds in certain cattle pounds.*—Twelve pucca shelter sheds were constructed for the cattle to the pounds attached to police stations in the Ajmere Sub-Collectorate, costing R1,035.

50. *Raising and improving Sadaria tank.*—This work was commenced in 1896-97 and completed this year with the exception of the duct. The tank had silted up and required considerable improvements to dam, weir, and sluice. Total cost up to date R4,416.

51. *Raising and improving Kitaf Tank in Bhinai Estate.*—This large tank with an earthen dam of 2 miles had been much neglected and frequently breached. The bund was strengthened, a new weir was built, and the old weirs improved and lengthened. Sluices were also repaired and improved. The cost of the work is R18,903.

MUNICIPAL.

52. *The Ajmere water-works*—were maintained in efficient working order at a total cost of R2,140.

53. *Annual repairs to Municipal Suburban Roads, Ajmere.*—The roads were kept in fair order. Rupees 2,857 were spent in renewals and repairs. These roads have been much neglected in previous years, chiefly due to want of funds.

MEYWAR STATE.

Report on Public Works for 1897-98.

The expenditure on Public Works during the year is R4,16,730, distributed as under:—

	R
Orginal works, Buildings	2,00,437
Repairs, Buildings	81,383
Original works, Communications	11,737
Repairs, Communications	14,540
Original works, Irrigation	44,146
Repairs, Irrigation	10,534
Miscellaneous	39,336
Establishment	14,617
TOTAL	4,16,730

Nearly two-thirds of the expenditure of the year is on buildings.

2. *Railways.*—His Highness the Maharaja of Oodeypore applied for and obtained the services of a Government Railway Engineer, Mr. G. E. Lillie, to work the State line of railway and to undertake future extension. The Oodeypore-Chitore Railway was accordingly taken over from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company into State management on 1st January 1898. Two weak bridges near Sunwar and Mauli stations were rebuilt by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway during the course of the year. The locomotive shed at Chitorgurh is now fitted up as a repairing shop and running shed and is fully equipped, and the yard is completely laid and furnished. The overbridge between the two stations at Chitorgurh has been completed, and an approach road from station to the public high road has been made.

Sanction to the extension of the line from Debari to Ahr river bridge near Oodeypore was applied for in February 1898 and provisionally sanctioned by Government of India in March 1898. Earthwork was commenced in January 1898 and has been pushed on vigorously with a view to the completion of all but the smaller banks before the rains, and with a view of opening out the approach to the tunnel, which is hardly likely to be completed much before Christmas, when it is hoped that the whole line may be opened. The length of this extension is 6·44 miles and is estimated to cost ₹2,53,777, or ₹39,400 per mile.

3. *General.*—Mr. G. E. Lillie, the Railway Engineer lent by the Public Works Department, Railway Department, joined his appointment as Manager of the line on 14th September 1897 and is now in sole charge of all railway works, both open line and new construction. The general public works are managed by the Darbar with their own establishment. Having regard to the considerable allotment made yearly by the Oodeypore Darbar under the head of Public Works, it would be interesting to have more complete details of its distribution under the several branches concerned—Railway, Irrigation, Communications, Buildings, with some account of the most important works sanctioned commenced or contemplated each year. The Agent to the Governor-General will be glad if future reports are amplified in this way. The Darbar would no doubt supply the requisite information.

JODHPORE STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year 1897-98.

The total expenditure during the year on Railway and Public Works amounted to ₹19,99,554, *viz.* :—

	₹
Railway—	
Expenditure on construction, debitable to capital accounts	10,82,219
Working expenses of Jodhpur and Bikanir Railway	4,22,803
General Public Works (including establishment charges)	4,94,532
TOTAL	19,99,554

2. The expenditure of the year as compared with that of last year shows an increase of ₹8,97,445 and is nearly double that of the previous year. This is due to the large outlay on the construction of the Jodhpore Section of the Shadipali-Balotra Railway, on which ₹10,66,190 were spent during the year, the total to date being ₹11,20,502.

RAILWAYS.

3. There were 320·50 miles of open line maintained in working order during the year. The gross receipts and working expenses of the Jodhpore State lines were ₹10,56,000 and ₹3,76,850 respectively, giving a net profit of ₹6,79,150 and a return of 10·50 per cent. on the total capital cost of ₹64,63,140. Passenger traffic showed a decrease due to plague and famine, and goods traffic also decreased as the export of grain from Balotra to Bikanir was stopped from August 1897.

The work on the Jodhpore section of the Balotra-Shadipali Railway, 134·81 miles in length, is in progress; work was commenced in May 1896. The "Formation" is nearly complete. There are no large bridges; five small bridges have been finished and three half done. Ballast has commenced in several places. It is expected that the line will be opened for traffic probably in August 1899, and that it will be quite complete in December 1899. The estimated cost of the line is ₹42,77,574. At the request of the Government of India and with the consent of the Marwar Darbar, Mr. Home undertook the construction of the British section of the line from the Marwar border to Nara Valley. An estimate for this section, amounting to ₹11,36,847, for 32½ miles, at ₹34,979-9 per mile, has been submitted to Government. Work is in progress.

GENERAL PUBLIC WORKS.

Irrigation.

4. *Jaswant Sagar Tank.*—Some 5 miles of distributing canals were made. The tank received 31½ feet of water in the rains: 33,000 bighas are under cultivation.

The cost of the maintenance of the tanks and canal for the year was ₹1,117.

Dhaolera and Kairla Tanks.—The construction of these tanks has been deferred owing to heavy expenditure on railway.

5. *Jodhpore water works.*—This project is also kept in abeyance for want of funds. Rupees 3,000 were, however, spent on the excavation of the service reservoir.

6. *Conservancy Tramway, Jodhpore.*—This work is completed. The line is 4½ miles long and is worked by steam. Between 50 and 60 wagon-loads are carried daily over the line. The total cost of the scheme amounted to ₹1,17,728, and the cost for maintenance and repairs during the year was ₹5,124.

7. *Steam flour and corn crushing mills.*—This work is in progress and is estimated to cost ₹31,320. The mills are erected for grinding flour for men and crushing grain for horses of the Imperial Service Troops.

8. *Miscellaneous.*—Improvements to roads, buildings, gardens, etc., have been carried out during the year.

General.

9. Mr. W. Home still continues in office as the Manager of the Railway system and as Superintending Engineer to the State. The cost of establishment has been ₹19,004, which gives a percentage of 4·06 on the outlay of ₹4,67,657 spent on public works. The development of public works and the very successful management of the Railway, both open line and construction, reflect great credit upon Mr. Home and his staff.

JEYPORE STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year ended 31st December 1897.

The total outlay of the year on public works was ₹8,82,526 against ₹7,18,731 for the previous year; it shows an increase of ₹1,63,795 during the year. The main heads of expenditure are as given below:—

	₹
New works	70,352
Repairs	1,01,477
Irrigation	1,97,435
Miscellaneous public improvements	1,03,678
City water-supply	60,220
State Cotton Press { Jeypore	46,887
State Cotton Press { Mandawar	17,463
Gas works	34,855
Establishment	63,085
Imarut works	1,51,699
Miscellaneous items	35,375
Total	8,82,526

2. The establishment charges amount to R83,690, which gives a percentage of 10·47 against 9·97 for the previous year.

3. The chief items of expenditure are as detailed below :—

	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent to end of previous year.	Amount spent during the year.
Original Works—Buildings.	R	R	R
New wards for females to the west of old jail at Jeypore	62,448	17,341	32,761
Jail buildings at Hindown	23,080	89	8,296
Thana buildings at Bhurki, Khendaila and Oodeypore	7,419	...	6,517
Original Works—Communications.			
Road, etc., from Amere Chouk to Madho Bilas	37,437	25,002	6,458
Irrigation.			
Chaparwara Irrigation Works	5,06,193	4,63,641	11,560
Sainthal Sagur	80,000	989	75,015
Realignment at Chandlai supply cut	30,513	21,189	7,532
Bund Negoh	50,000	...	9,663
Ramgarh Irrigation Works	1,00,000	...	12,026
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
City Conservancy Tramway maintenance, etc.	1,18,796	1,02,391	8,289
Jeypore Archæological drawings	6,000	...	6,263
City water-supply maintenance	76,095	...	60,306
Cleansing the city (Jeypore)	32,916	...	26,605
Ram Newas garden	43,666	...	40,457

IRRIGATION.

4. The total number of irrigation works in this State is:—

Completed works	141
In progress	8
TOTAL	149

The main ducts have a total length of 716 miles with 719 miles of distributaries. The total expenditure on irrigation works during the year was R1,97,435. The revenue realized for the year ending 31st August 1897 was R2,29,514 or less by R93,772 this year than last owing to scanty rains in 1897. The area irrigated was 83,960 bighas and the area cultivated was 80,706 bighas. The total expenditure on irrigation from 1868 to 1897 is R47,15,194 and the revenue realized during that period is R38,91,499.

Forty new villages have been inhabited by the construction of the tanks in the Western District during the last 25 years, and they yielded a revenue of R47,528 during 1895-96.

The Ramgarh Irrigation Project, which is estimated to cost R6,13,970, has been commenced, the foundation stone having been laid by the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Sir R. Crosthwaite, on 30th December 1897. It is to have a dam of sand 70 feet high to store 2,689 millions cubic feet of water, and be capable of irrigating 30,000 bighas (12,000 acres).

RAILWAYS.

5. The survey and estimate for the projected line of railway between Sanganeer (on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway) and Siwai-Madhopore, 73 miles

in length, were ready and submitted to the Darbar in July 1897. The Government of India accorded sanction to the project in November 1897 and the work has been commenced. The line will be on the metre gauge and is estimated to cost R28,47,685, or R39,014 per mile for the 73 miles. This is without rolling stock and provides for bridges which allow for conversion to broad gauge and for first class (*i.e.*, standard) permanent-way materials. In according their sanction to the project the Government of India remarked that it had been "carefully and well got up and the proposals well thought out. The estimated cost of the line compares favourably with the cost of other lines on the same gauge in India. As this line will traverse the heart of the State from north to south and will join the existing main line between Agra and Ahmedabad, it should prove invaluable in opening out the State and developing its resources.

MISCELLANEOUS.

6. The water works, gas works, conservancy and cotton presses have been maintained successfully during the year. The Jeypore cotton press gave a return of 18·24 per cent. on the capital outlay against 14·98 in the previous year. The Mandawi press gave a return of 3·58 per cent. The public buildings and garden, etc., of the State have been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

GENERAL.

Colonel S. S. Jacob, the Superintending Engineer to the Jeypore State, held charge during the year, and all works and repairs will be found more fully detailed in his complete printed report for the year. The record of the extensive work done during the year is very satisfactory and creditable to Colonel Jacob and his very capable staff. The excellent work done by his Assistant Mr. C. E. Stotherd, who successfully carried out the survey and location of the line and is responsible for the estimate, is acknowledged by the Agent to the Governor-General.

ULWAR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year 1896-97.

1. The expenditure on Public Works from 1st September 1896 to 31st August 1897 is R4,97,205, against the Budget allotment of R5,41,194. In addition to this, work to the extent of R18,600 was done for the municipalities, bringing the grand total expenditure to R5,15,805, distributed under the following heads :—

	R
Original Works, Military	31,479
Repairs, Military	23,433
Original Works, Civil	1,00,290
Repairs, Civil	86,588
Original Works, Communication	45,668
Repairs, Communication	17,216
Original Works, Irrigation	85,283
Repairs, Irrigation	20,616
Original Works, Garden and Forest	2,793
Repairs, Garden and Forest	8,013
Imarat Kham, Garden and Forest	23,631
Company Garden	4,004
Miscellaneous	13,481
Municipal Works	18,600
Establishment	34,710
TOTAL	5,15,805

2. The expenditure of the year under review shows a decrease of R29,034 as compared with that of the last year.

3. The chief items of expenditure are detailed below :—

ORIGINAL WORKS, MILITARY.

4. The new lines for the transport of the Imperial Service Infantry were commenced at an estimated cost of R25,381. The expenditure during the year on this work was R18,207.

ORIGINAL WORKS, CIVIL.

5. With the exception of a new Tehsil building for Rajgurh, which is estimated to cost ₹13,804 and on which ₹12,123 were expended, no large or important new buildings were commenced during the year. Work on the Lansdowne Kothi to the extent of ₹14,846 was done during the year. The Sudder Hospital was improved at a cost of ₹11,998. The Zenana Hospital commenced last year is in progress and ₹8,263 have been expended; ₹12,902 were also spent on additions to the Maharaja's house at Abu.

ORIGINAL WORKS, COMMUNICATION.

6. The principal expenditure was on the road from Thana Ghazi to Bara, ₹33,805. This is a most useful project, as it opens out communication westwards from Ulwar across difficult hilly country, and brings the western area in touch with the capital and the railway. About ₹11,000 were expended in grading and improving other road.

IRRIGATION.

7. No new work was started during the year. Rupees 85,283 were spent on works and ₹20,616 on repairs of bunds as compared with ₹86,695 and ₹15,826 respectively of previous year. The bund at Teharpur was completed during the year, but the new earth was breached during the rains.

MUNICIPAL WORKS.

8. Work to the extent of ₹18,600 was done, generally in paving streets at Ulwar, Rajgurh, Govindgurh and Ramgurh.

ESTABLISHMENT.

9. The establishment charges amount to ₹34,710, which give a percentage of 7·21 against 7·30 for the previous year. There is a decrease of ₹2,400 under this head owing to the dismissal of the Workshops Superintendent.

GENERAL.

10. The Agent to the Governor-General observes that the total expenditure upon irrigation and communications (new works and repairs), to which special attention was directed in the Review for the year 1895-96, was ₹1,68,783 in 1896-97 (the year under review), as compared with ₹2,04,348 in the preceding year, 1895-96.

The Public Works of the State is under the charge of Mr. A. R. Macdonald, State Engineer.

KOTAH STATE.

Annual Report on Public Works for the year 1897-98.

The total outlay on Public Works during the year ended 31st March 1898 was ₹4,35,348 and is a little more than that of last year. It is distributed as under:—

Main head.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹
Military Works	1,668	124	1,792
Civil Buildings	1,88,086	16,816	2,04,902
Communications	67,385	49,287	1,16,672
Irrigation	13,388	5,538	18,926
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	56,578	9,924	66,502
Contributional Works	1,330	4,606	5,936
Establishment	20,618	.....	20,618
Total	3,49,053	86,295	4,35,348

MILITARY WORKS.

2. No new works were undertaken during the year.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

3. The major portion of the expenditure was upon the new palace for His Highness the Maharao of Kotah and the guest-house. The former is still in progress and the latter has been completed for a total cost of R35,407.

COMMUNICATION.

4. Three new roads, aggregating 35½ miles in length and costing R42,130, were completed during the year. Twenty miles were to relieve people who were distressed by the famine prices of food. The Gao Ghât and Atroo fair-weather road is approaching completion. The iron pontoon bridge at Kemari Ghât of the River Chambal, on which R47,361 have been spent up to date, is nearly completed. The bridge is at present open for foot traffic only.

IRRIGATION.

5. A few small tanks and wells have been constructed. The Gara Pagara Tank, which is estimated to cost R1,69,594, is in progress and R1,056 were spent upon it during the year.

RAILWAYS.

6. The line of railway between Guna and Bara passes for 29¼ miles through the Kotah State. Work was commenced in 1897. The "Formation" is nearly complete and most of the bridging will be ready before the rains of 1898. It is anticipated that the line will be ready for goods traffic in October 1898 and for all traffic in March 1899, and that the line will be quite complete in October 1899. The estimated cost for the Kotah Section is R18,99,198.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

7. The water-supply to the new palace of His Highness the Maharao has been completed at a cost of R72,397. The project for supplying the city and suburbs of Kotah with water by pumping from Chambal is awaiting sanction when funds permit.

GENERAL.

The establishment charges amount to R20,618, which give a percentage of 4·97 as compared with 5·88 of previous year.

Mr. R. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer, is the Kotah State Engineer (excluding railways) and also supervises the Public Works of the adjoining State of Jhallawar. His works shew good progress during the year. The report is clear and interesting.

JHALLAWAR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year ended 31st March 1898.

1. The total outlay of the year was R74,884 against R79,983 for the previous year.

2. The main heads of expenditure are as given below:—

	R
Original Works, Military	6,628
Repairs, Military	896
Original Works, Civil	14,290
Repairs, Civil	11,844
Original Works, Communications	13,295
Repairs, Communications	8,147
Original Works, Irrigation	9,673
Repairs, Irrigation	5,347
Establishment	4,764
TOTAL	74,884

3. The establishment charges amount to R4,764, which gives a percentage of 6·79 against 12·9 for the previous year.

4. The chief items of expenditure are as detailed below :—

Name of Work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent to end of previous year.	Amount spent during the year.
Original Works, Military.			
Stable for horses for sawars at Awar, Pachpahar and Gangdhar and line for 10 sowars at each place	5,658	...	4,661
Original Works, Civil.			
Doubling the accommodations for wards in Chaoni Hospital	3,253	3,096	150
Additions and alterations to Srab Sakha Garden House	2,890	1,599	1,629
Original Works, Communications.			
New road from Bhilwara to Panchiakheri	2,018	11,898	8,698
Widening Pucca Roads in Bazaar Chaoni	1,129	1,192	1,192
Metalled Road from Jhalrapatan to Gagron	7,046	1,507	1,507

5. *Irrigation.*—The total expenditure on irrigation works during the year was R9,673. Seven new works estimated to cost R18,074 were commenced during the year. A revised estimate amounting to R17,618 has been sanctioned to complete the work of the reconstruction of Rajpura Tank, which is nearly completed.

6. *Miscellaneous.*—Improvements to roads, buildings, etc., were carried out during the year as funds permitted. Two new projects, one for new palace at Jhalrapatan, amounting to R79,545, and the other for increasing the capacity of Ganori Tank, amounting to R25,000, have been prepared for sanction next year or when funds are available.

General.—The public works of the State are in the charge of Mr. R. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer, who undertakes this work in addition to his duties as State Engineer for Kotah. The Report contains a useful record of work accomplished and in hand, but in some instances it is not easy to reconcile the text with the figures in the statements appended. Thus under irrigation two large works, *viz.*, the Rajpura Tank, revised estimate R17,618, and the Serol Tank, estimate R20,066, are omitted from Statement G. This point will no doubt receive special attention in future reports.

BHURTPORE STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year 1897-98.

The expenditure on public works during the year amounted to R5,52,420, distributed as under :—

Head of expenditure.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military Works	35,730	8,809	44,539
Civil Buildings	65,243	50,127	1,15,370
Irrigation	1,78,766	10,014	1,88,780
Communication	14,620	29,584	44,204
Public Improvements	42,954	12,145	55,099
Suspense	22,121	...	22,121
Tools and Plant	7,750	...	7,750
Establishment	45,247	27,000	72,247
Miscellaneous	...	2,310	2,310
Total	4,12,431	1,39,989	5,52,420

2. The expenditure of the year under review shows a decrease of R1,06,580 as compared with that of the previous year. The principal decrease was under—

	R
Military Works	47,461
Communication	57,796

ORIGINAL WORKS, MILITARY.

3. The chief works undertaken or completed were—

(*a*) An upper story has been added to the Inspecting Officer's quarters, Imperial Service Infantry, at a cost of R4,600.

(*b*) Quarters for the Commandant and Wing Officer have been completed and occupied.

(*c*) A new rifle range with butts and range store has been completed.

(*d*) New accommodation has been provided for regimental followers.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

4. *New hospital.*—The new hospital is approaching completion. Part of the main building has been occupied since January 1898. The construction of the wing for female patients has been deferred for want of funds.

Subsidiary jail.—A part of the immense Gaoshala (cattle shed) at Sewar has been altered and adapted for use as a subsidiary jail.

The Public Works Department—Workshops have been enlarged.

IRRIGATION.

5. Nearly two lakhs of rupees have been expended on irrigation improvements.

The Bareta Bund was completed in time for the floods of 1897 at a cost of R1,28,300. The bund is ¾ mile long, 55 feet high, and 400 feet wide at base. It is designed to impound the water of 70 square miles of rocky country. The rains of 1897 were normal for tank filling and filled the tank 35 feet deep over the Nulla bed, giving a water-spread exceeding 3 square miles. One of the ducts has been completed and brought into use; the other is in hand.

The Oochein Canal and the Sikri Bund systems of irrigation have been extended. These irrigate 8,600 and 33,000 acres respectively.

A new inundation channel 20 feet wide has been taken out of the Banganga River, near Halena, and some existing channels have been widened and improved.

A number of minor embankments have been restored.

Fifty-six thousand and seven hundred acres of land were irrigated during the year by all bunds and channels, thus giving, it is believed, about 40,000 acres in excess of that irrigated before the State came under administration.

COMMUNICATIONS.

6. No new roads were constructed. The metalling of the Sewar-Oochein Road has just been taken in hand.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

7. Sixteen miles of stone posts and barbed wire fence have been erected to form an enclosure for segregating wild cattle in the forest area near Bhurtpore, at a cost of R20,000, and a good number of cattle have been restrained from wandering over the fields, to the great benefit of cultivation.

QUARRIES.

8. The net profit in this concern, after deducting working expenses, is about R20,000. This is satisfactory, as being treble the amount realised

before these quarries were taken over by the Public Works Department. As the sale of stock extends, the profits should increase.

ESTABLISHMENT.

9. The cost of the establishment has been ₹72,247, or ₹16,747 more than that of the previous year. It gives a percentage of 15·04 as compared with 9·19 of the previous year.

The Public Works Department of the State is still under the efficient management of Mr. J. A. Devenish, Executive Engineer.

GENERAL.

10. Owing to the distress prevailing at the commencement of the year and which continued with increasing severity till July 1897, due to high prices of food-grains, relief was afforded to about 15,000 persons daily on ordinary Public Works of a miscellaneous nature, such as irrigation, roads improvements and the improvement of the sanitation of the city of Bhurtpore, such as filling up cess-pools, clearing sites, etc. The rains happily proved favourable, and all signs of distress disappeared in September with the advent of the *kharif* harvest. The report is a record of a year of good and useful work most valuable to the State and creditable to its Engineer and his subordinates. The measures for the extension of irrigation and for controlling the wild cattle are specially interesting features.

BIKANIR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year 1897-98.

The expenditure during the year on public works amounted to ₹3,94,132 as compared with ₹11,81,321 of the previous year. The decrease is chiefly due to less expenditure on the Bikanir-Khari Railway, the expenditure on which was swelled last year by the large outlay of 7¼ lakhs on permanent-way materials. There was no outlay this year on original Military works, and less was expended upon Civil works than during last year. The above amount is exclusive of the expenditure on the Ghaggar Canals Project, the construction of which was carried out by the Engineers of the Punjab Government.

2. The expenditure of ₹3,94,132 is distributed under the following heads:—

	₹
Repairs, Military	1,098
Original Works, Civil	1,60,817
Repairs, Civil	21,835
Original Works and Repairs, Communication	14,028
Repairs, Irrigation	7,547
Original Works, Railway	1,44,000
Contributional Works	12,173
Establishment	33,147
Tools and Plant	487
TOTAL	3,94,132

BIKANIR PROGRESS REPORT.

ORIGINAL WORKS, CIVIL.

3. The chief works are the Maharaja's bungalow and the general offices. A hospital at Bahadran was commenced.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

4. Only a few repairs were done by State Agency.

The feature of the year is the rapid and satisfactory completion of the Ghaggar Canal Scheme mentioned as just commenced in last year's report.

This work has been entirely carried out by the Punjab Government through the agency of their Irrigation Engineers. A full inspection report of this important work, describing its construction, cost and usefulness to the Bikanir State, together with notes upon the working of the canals in 1897, has been separately recorded by the Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India. The dam and both canals were completed and in working order before the rains. The rains of 1897 were normal and gave quite the average expected supply of water down the Ghaggar. Very much more water was available than could be used by the cultivators in Bikanir through the canals, so that most of the water was unavoidably and rather wastefully sent down the bed of the Ghaggar, whence it reached as far as Hanumangurh (25 miles below the border). The system being a new one can only be expected to extend gradually. About 2,743 acres in Bikanir are reported to have been benefited, the water available being sufficient in 1897 for 20,000 acres. When distribution channels are constructed, and rates of assessment are determined, cultivation should rapidly increase. The share of the cost to the Bikanir State is R6,17,130, and the work has been completed within the estimate.

In design, cost and workmanship it is very satisfactory, and it is probably the best, if not the only, feasible solution of a problem which has been pending for upwards of twenty years in regard to the partition of the Ghaggar river water between the Punjab and the Bikanir State. The water may now be considered as laid on to Bikanir, and all that now remains is to develop its use to the best advantage.

RAILWAYS.

The line from Bikanir northwards is in progress. The Government of India have approved of the Darbar's proposal to carry the line *viâ* Khari and Lankaransar to Bhatinda. From Bikanir to Khari, a distance of 41·67 miles, the rails have been laid nearly up to Khari quarry, and this portion of the line should be ready for opening very shortly. An estimate amounting to R2,36,318 for the cost of the Khari-Lankaransar Section (8·9 miles) was sanctioned by the Government of India in December 1897. Work is in progress, and it is anticipated that it will be ready for opening in December 1898. Surveys beyond Lankaransar are in hand.

GENERAL.

Coal has been discovered in Bikanir and has been generally reported on by Mr. T. D. LaTouche, Superintendent of the General Survey of India. In order to locate the coal-field and determine the value of the coal, application has been made to the Government of India for sanction to the employment of a mining expert.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The expenditure for the year on works and repairs (exclusive of the Ghaggar Canals) amounts to R3,60,985. The charges for establishment amount to R33,147, or 9·18 per cent. on the above.

Mr. J. E. Gabbett has been Engineer to the State throughout the year, and has done excellent work.

An Assistant Engineer, Mr. Warren, joined him in May 1897.

Compared with the corresponding report submitted by other States, the report under review is meagre. The funds placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department in Bikanir by the Darbar are liberal, and the important works in progress or completed might with advantage have been described in greater detail, with special reference to the new railway and the canal works, although the latter were not actually constructed by the State Engineer.

It is hoped that an attempt will be made to render the report for the current year more complete and interesting, and thus more valuable for purposes of reference.

REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS, 1897-98.

TONK.

The Public Works allotments in the State Budget for the year is ₹39,000 or ₹6,000 less than that of the previous year. The expenditure was on the roads from Tonk to Deoli (of which 10 out of the 14 miles in Tonk limits have been completed) and on the road connecting Sironj with the Indian Midland Railway. The progress on the latter has been slow, but endeavours are being made to push the work on more rapidly.

RAILWAYS.

The line of railway between Guna and Bara passes for 22·46 miles through the Tonk State. Work was commenced in 1897. Formation minor bridges and level-crossings are almost completed. Work on the Belti river bridge is in progress. It is anticipated that the line will be ready for goods traffic in October 1898 and for all traffic in March 1899, and will be quite completed in October 1899. The estimated cost of the Tonk Section is ₹17,88,069 or ₹79,611 per mile. The line will be on the broad (5′6″) gauge.

BUNDI.

The metalling of the Deoli-Kotah road through Bundi and the earthwork of the Bundi Section of the Deoli-Tonk road were completed during the year. Considerable public improvements are being carried out in Bundi city.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,
Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General
in the P. W. D.,
Rajputana and Central India.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1897-98.

Name of States.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R a. p.	
Jodhpore.	About Jodhpur	.....	.....	42·65	2·50	45·15	7,002 0 0	
	„ Pali	.....	.....	...	0·50	0·50	46 0 0	
	„ Jaswantpura	.....	.....	...	9·00	9·00	.....	
	Sendra-Erinpura Road	.....	.....	...	96·00	96·00	.....	
	TOTAL	.....	.....	42·65	108·00	150·65		
Sirohi.	Kharari Kotwali to Kaisarganj bungalow.	.....	.....	...	½	½	.....	
	Abu Road Railway gate to Kaisarganj and round the bungalow.	.....	.....	About ½	...	½		
	Sirohi-Pindwara	Sirohi	Pindwara	...	16	16	508 11 0	
	Sirohi Surajpal to Kaisarbilas.	.....	.....	Over 1	...	1	42 8 0	
	Part of Rohera Kharari Road.	.....	.....	...	14	14	.....	
	Rohera to Rohera Station and Rohera-Kotra Road.	.....	.....	...	16	16	150 11 0	
	Ajmere-Abu Road	.....	.....	...	48	48	163 0 3	
	Sirohi-Jaswantpura Road	Sirohi	Jaswantpura		27	27	18 0 0	
	TOTAL	.....	.....	1½	121½	123		
Meywar.	Oodeypore-Debari Railway Station.	Oodeypore	Debari Railway Station.	8	...	8	232 0 0	
	Oodeypore-Kherwara	Do.	Kherwara	...	50	50	55 0 0	
	Kherwara-Kotra	Kherwara	Kotra	...	48	48	25 0 0	
	Oodeypore-Eklingjee	Oodeypore	Eklingjee	...	13	13	22 0 0	
	Eklingjee-Nathdwara	Eklingjee	Nathdwara	...	17	17	22 0 0	
	Deoli-Teekur	Deoli	Teekur	6	...	6	96 0 0	
	Debari Gate-Chittore	Debari	Chittore	62	...	62	171 0 0	
	Oodeypore-Jaisawant	Oodeypore	Jaisawant	...	33	33	45 0 0	
	Oodeypore-Kumalgarh	Do.	Kumalgarh	...	54	54	14 0 0	
	TOTAL	.....	.....	76	215	291		
Kotah.	Mandawar Ghât Road, part of Bara and Jalrapatan Road.	.....	.....	4	...	4	Average cost including establishment is R396·63 per mile.	
	Kotah and Tateer Road and on to Bara, 1st and 2nd Section (9 + 2⅔).	.....	.....	11⅔	...	11⅔		
	Kotah-Oomedgunj Road	.....	.....	6	...	6		
	Kotah-Abbera Road	.....	.....	3½	...	3½		
	Kotah Suburb Road	.....	.....	13	...	13		
	City Road	.....	.....	8	...	8		
	Bundi Border to Kotah (river Chambal).	.....	.....	6	...	6		
	Kotah-Durrah Jhalawar Border.	.....	.....	33½	...	33½		
	Borekhera-Oomedgunj Road.	.....	.....	4	...	4		
	Kotah Bora-bas Road	.....	.....	2½	...	2½		
	Kotah-Rangpur Road	.....	.....	2½	...	2½		
	TOTAL	.....	.....	94⅔	...	94⅔		
Tonk.	Tonk-Jeypore Road	Tonk	Jeypore	13	...	13		
	Tonk-Deoli Road	Do.	Deoli	10	6	16	.....	Of the Tonk Section (15 miles) 10 are finished and 5 under construction. On the Bundi Section the whole earthwork (6 miles) has been finished.
	City and environs	.....	.....	5	...	5		
	Deoli-Kotah Border	Deoli	Kotah Border	33	...	33	.....	The 33rd mile is the Bundi Section of this metalled road, which is complete. Seven miles lie in Meywar (Deoli-Kitar).
	TOTAL	.....	.....	61	6	67		
Ulwar.	Environ Roads	.....	.....	17	...	17	8,302 7 0	
	Siliserh Road	Ulwar	Siliserh	10	...	10	.....	
	Nagor Road	Do.	Nagor	9½	11	20½	.....	
	Ramgarh-Ferozpore	Ramgarh	Ferozpore	15½	...	15½	5,889 9 3	
	Akbarpur Road	Ulwar	Akbarpore	6¼	...	6¼	2,690 15 0	
	Burja Road	.....	.....	3	...	3	332 12 0	
	Lachmangurh-Malakhera Road.	.....	.....	...	16	16	.....	
	Khairthal-Tijara Road	.....	.....	...	16¾	16¾		
	TOTAL	.....	.....	61½	43¾	105		

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1897-98—contd.

Name of States.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R a. p.	
Jhallawar.	Durrah Road	.....	.....	19½	...	19½	Average cost of maintenance is R92-0-4 per mile.	
	Jhalrapatan-Bhilwara Panchia-Kheri Road.	.....	.....	17	...	17		
	Jhalrapatan-Raipur or Agar Road.	.....	.....	9½	...	9½		
	Jhalrapatan suburban roads.	.....	.....	12	...	12		
	Jhalrapatan-Chaoni roads	.....	.....	11½	...	11½		
	Jhalrapatan-Asnawar Road.	.....	.....	5	...	5		
	TOTAL	.....	.....	74½	...	74½		
Jeypore.	In the city and environs	.....	.....	52½	...	52½	16,467 0 0	
	Dosa *vid* Lalsote to River Chambal.	.....	.....	15	67½	82½	5,652 0 0	
	Agra road, including Naila Section and a short branch to Mhwa Dispensary.	.....	.....	80$\frac{42}{88}$	...	80$\frac{42}{88}$	12,064 0 0	
	Ajmere road	.....	.....	52	...	52	7,099 0 0	
	Jeypore to Tonk border and a new link road in the bed of Sanganir River.	.....	.....	47$\frac{2}{88}$	...	47$\frac{2}{88}$	20,783 0 0	
	Mandawar to Kerowli border.	.....	.....	43	...	43	6,201 0 0	
	Hindown and Gangapore road.	.....	.....	...	24	24	891 0 0	
	Gangapore and Lalsote	.....	.....	...	26	26		
	Deoli road (Jeypore Section).	.....	.....	...	16	16	56 0 0	
	Rajmahal and Deoli Branch.	.....	.....	8	...	8	152 0 0	
	TOTAL	.....	.....	297$\frac{31}{132}$	133½	431$\frac{65}{132}$		
Bikanir.	Roads about Bikanir	Bikanir Do.	Devi Kund Sheobari and cross roads.	10·45	...	10·45	.....	
		Fort Bikanir	Railway Station	0·50	...	0·50	.....	
		Station roads	.....	0·34	...	0·34	.....	
		Bikanir	Gujnere	13·03	...	13·03	.....	6 miles are under construction.
		City gate	Jail and School	0·62	...	0·62	.....	
		Bikanir	His Highness the Maharaja's bungalow.	1·19	...	1·19	.....	
	TOTAL	.....	.....	26·13	...	26·13		
Bhurtpore.	Bhurtpore-Agra	Bhurtpore	Agra	10½	...	10½	.....	
	Bhurtpore-Muttra	Do.	Muttra	10	...	10	.....	
	Bhurtpore-Dig	Do.	Dig	22	...	22	.....	
	Bhurtpore-Jeypore	Do.	Jeypore	34	...	34	.....	
	Dig-Kama	Dig	Kama	14	...	14	.....	
	Dig-Muttra	Do.	Muttra	5	...	5	.....	
	Dig-Ulwar	Do.	Ulwar	7	...	7	.....	
	Bhurtpore-Sewar	Bhurtpore Agency.	Sewar	4	...	4	.....	
	Bhurtpore-Keoladeo	Bhurtpore	Keoladeo	3	...	3	.....	
	Circular road round the Bhurtpore Agency.	.....	.....	5	...	5	.....	
	Driving and cross roads in the neighbourhood of Bhurtpore.	.....	.....	10	...	10	.....	
	Roads within the Bhurtpore city.	.....	.....	5	...	5	.....	
	Bhurtpore-Futtehpore Sikri.	Bhurtpore	Futtehpore Sikri	...	9	9	.....	
	Bhurtpore-Hindon Kerowli.	Do.	Hindon and Kerowli.	...	48	48	.....	
	TOTAL	.....	.....	129½	57	186½		
Jaisalmere.	Jaisalmere town and environs.	.....	.....	1½	...	1½	204 0 0	
	Jaisalmere-Pokaran Road	Jaisalmere	Pokaran	...	47	47	235 0 0	
	Jaisalmere-Barmer Road	Do.	Barmer	...	42	42	192 0 0	
	Jaisalmere-Balotra Road	Do.	Balotra	...	25	25	200 0 0	
	TOTAL	.....	.....	1½	114	115½		

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Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India in P. W. Dept.

The 16th May 1898.

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the road communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana, Public Works Department, during 1897-98.

Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled, miles.	Unmetalled, miles.	Total length, miles.	Cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
Imperial Roads.						R	
Agra and Ahmedabad Road (Kishengarh Section).	Middle of 13th mile from Ajmere.	30th mile towards Jeypore.	17½	...	17½		
Ajmere, 1st Section	Ajmere	Middle of 13th mile, Kishengarh boundary.	12½	...	12½	78	
Ajmere, 2nd Section	Do.	Mangliawas	16	...	16		
Ajmere, 3rd Section	Mangliawas	Beawar, 34th mile	18	...	18		
Burr Pass Section	Beawar, 34th mile	Marwar Frontier	10¼	...	10¼		
Nasirabad Link Road	Ajmere, 2nd mile	Nasirabad	13¼	...	13¼	223	
Mangliawas Link Road	Nasirabad	Mangliawas	14¾	...	14¾	47	
Deoli Link Road	Ditto	Deoli Cantonment	57	...	57	82	
Ajmere Section, Mhow and Nasirabad Road.	Ditto	Khari river near Barl village.	28½	...	28½	35	
Meywar Link Road	Barl village	Piplia Chowki	...	97	97	14	
Deesa and Erinpura Road	Deesa	Anadra	...	44	44	128	
Deesa Cantonment Road	.....	.....	11	...	11	1,700	
Abu Cart Road	Abu	Abu Road	10	8⅝	18⅝	6,207	
bu Station and through and Ghât Roads.	Abu	Oria	...	5	5	3,486	
		Anadra	...	5½	5½		
	Do.	Station Roads	...	5	5		
		Total	208¾	165½	374 1/12		
District Fund Roads.							
Ajmere-Pushkar Road	Ajmere Municipal boundary.	Pushkar	6	...	6	560	
Ajmere-Srinagar Road	Ditto	Srinagar	4	5	9	74	
Ajmere-Ararka Road	Ajmere	Ararka	...	14	14	...	
Mangliawas-Pisangan Road	Mangliawas	Pisangan	...	12	12	45	
Lohagal-Kair Road	Lohagal	Kair	...	2¾	2¾	...	
Harwara-Tilonia	Harwara	Tilonia	2	...	2	55	
Ramsar-Kanpura Road	Ramsar	Kanpura	...	8	8	...	
Kherwa and Masuda Road	Kherwa	Masuda	...	10	10	57	
Nasirabad-Srinagar Road	Nasirabad Cantonment boundary.	Srinagar	4½	3½	8	120	
Nasirabad-Ramsar Road	Nasirabad	Ramsar	...	10	10	46	
Ramsar-Barol Road	Ramsar	Deolia	...	6	6	...	
Bandanwara-Masuda Road	Bandanwara	Masuda	...	12½	12½	...	
Bandanwara-Kekri Road	Ditto	Kekri	2½	31½	34	27	
Kekri-Junia Road	Kekri	Junia	...	8½	8½	9	
Beawar-Pisangan Road	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Pisangan	...	21	21		
Beawar-Taragarh Road	Ditto	Taragarh	12	7	19		
Taragarh to Todgarh *vid* Jassakhera, Bhim and Barar.	Taragarh, 21st mile	Todgarh, 47½ miles	6	21½	27½		
Todgarh-Jassakhera Road *vid* Bara Khan.	Jassakhera	Todgarh	...	16	16		
Beawar-Dilwara Road	Beawar Municipal Boundary.	Dilwara	...	3	3		
Beawar-Naya Nagar Road	Beawar	Naya Nagar	...	4	4		
Beawar-Masuda Road	Beawar Municipal Boundary.	Masuda	...	10½	10½	11	
Beawar-Sheopura Ghata Road	Ditto	Sheopura Ghata	...	10	10		
Beawar-Chitar Road	Ditto	Chitar	...	9	9		
Beawar-Roopnagar Road	Beawar	Roopnagar	...	5	5		
Beawar-Balad Road	Ditto	Balad	...	2	2		
Suraghata Road	From 6th mile on Beawar-Todgarh Road.	9½ miles towards Pattan village.	4¾	4¾	9½		
Beawar-Kotra Road	34½ mile on Burr Pass Section.	Kotra	...	9	9		
Todgarh-Dewair Road	Todgarh	Dewair	...	23½	23½		
Dewair Pass Road	Dewair to 5th milestone.	Marwar boundary	...	5½	5½		
		Total	41¾	275½	317¼		
Municipal Roads.							
Ajmere Municipal Suburban Roads	Ajmere City Wall	Ajmere Municipal boundary.	13⅔	13	26⅔	107	
Foy Sagar Road	Pushkar Road, 1st mile	Foy Sagar	...	4	4	50	
		Total	13⅔	17	30⅔		

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India, Public Works Department.

(13)

REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN RAJPUTANA IN 1897-98.

Inspections, Vital Statistics, Sanitation, Vaccination, Dispensaries, and Jails.

CHARGE.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, M.D., officiated as Administrative Medical Officer till the 6th of December, when Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., returned from leave and resumed the administrative medical charge in Rajputana.

INSPECTIONS.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Adams inspected Bhurtpore, Bikanir, Ajmere and the plague-infected area. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley inspected at Ulwar, Karauli, Deoli, Bundi, Kotah, Jhallawar, Tonk, Shahpura, Oodeypore and Ajmere.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration of vital statistics has been attempted in 17 States as in the previous year, and some of the tables are an improvement on those of previous years; there are, however, many of them far from accurate, and the agencies employed in collecting these statistics must be greatly improved before they become of much value. The registration of births is particularly defective, and this is greatly due to the difficulties of obtaining accurate data from the people, on account of their ignorance and prejudice.

SANITATION.

Sanitation is making considerable progress in most of the States of Rajputana, and the plague scare has roused many of the local authorities from a state of apathy and indifference; consequently many sanitary reforms have been carried out during the year under report which have hitherto been allowed to lag.

A new water-supply has been given to Kotah city, which will undoubtedly have a good effect on the health of the inhabitants. The sanitary steam tramway for Jodhpore city has been completed; it is now working satisfactorily, and it has already greatly improved the sanitary condition of that capital. A new system of urinals and latrines has been started in Jeypore city, and the extension of the sanitary tramway there is under consideration. A Superintendent has been placed in charge of the sanitation of Bikanir, and this has been followed by satisfactory results. The sanitation of Bhurtpore city has been much improved, and a better water-supply is under consideration.

Village sanitation is receiving some attention in most of the important States, and Ulwar is well in advance in this branch. The drainage and sanitation of Abu Road has been much improved from a grant given by the Sirohi Darbar.

Most of the Residency and Agency Surgeons make extensive tours during the cold season, they advise the village authorities in such sanitary measures as they think can be carried out, and this is the most likely way of getting the people to advance, if tact and judgment be displayed. Medical subordinates are now employed at the head of the Sanitary Department both in Jodhpore and Jeypore, and the vaccinators are instructed in elementary sanitation in the former State, so that they may be able to advise the people, among whom their ordinary work lies, in the protection of the water-supply, and other matters connected with public health.

VACCINATION.

The primary successful vaccinations performed have risen from 269,300 in 1896-97 to 292,630 in the year under report. The increase is very

satisfactory in a year following one of great scarcity, when the birth-rate has been below normal.

Vaccination returns have been received from all the States in Rajputana except Bundi, which is very much behind in this Department.

There have been 235 vaccinators employed against 234 in the previous year, Bhurtpore alone having increased the vaccination staff.

The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator rose from 1,171 to 1,271, and the work varied in different States from an average of 2,505 operations in Bhurtpore to 157 in Kishengarh.

There were 87,967 successful primary vaccinations performed in Jodhpore State, 58,381 in Jeypore, 36,927 in Bhurtpore, 24,162 in Ulwar, 22,744 in Oodeypore, 22,663 in Bikanir, 10,286 in Kotah, 6,626 in Jhallawar, 5,262 in Tonk, 4,889 in Dholepore, 3,235 in Sirohi, 2,798 in Karauli, 1,721 in Jaisalmir, 921 in Kishengarh, 888 in Shahpura, 760 in Kushalgarh, 389 in Partabgarh, 278 in Dungarpore, and 175 in Banswara.

Re-vaccination has not been much practised, as the people, hitherto accustomed to inoculation which required only one operation, do not yet understand the necessity for two. Only 1,471 re-vaccinations were successfully performed during the year, and 1,049 of these were done in Bikanir State.

The Sirohi State has now been divided into five vaccination circles and two additional vaccinators appointed; a second Hospital Assistant is about to be appointed, who will superintend vaccination in the State, and it is hoped marked progress will be made during the current year.

The Bhurtpore Vaccination Department has been thoroughly reorganised by Surgeon-Captain Drake-Brockman, and Surgeon-Major Durrell Pank is giving special attention to district vaccination in Jeypore and Kishengarh.

The Residency Surgeon, Jodhpore, inspected 551 towns and villages and saw 12,543 children who had been successfully vaccinated; the Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, inspected 408 towns and villages and saw 8,045 children who had been successfully vaccinated; the Residency Surgeon, Oodeypore, inspected 151 towns and villages and saw 3,861 children who had been successfully vaccinated; the Agency Surgeon, Ulwar, inspected 664 towns and villages and saw 7,420 children who had been successfully vaccinated; the Agency Surgeon, Kotah and Jhallawar, inspected 118 towns and villages and saw 847 children who had been successfully vaccinated; the Agency Surgeon, Bikanir, inspected 15 towns and villages and saw 2,003 children who had been successfully vaccinated; and the Medical Officer on special duty, Bhurtpore, inspected 212 towns and villages and saw 8,319 children who had been successfully vaccinated.

The expenditure on vaccination rose from R30,169 in the previous year to R32,338-12-6 in 1897-98. The average cost of each successful vaccination performed was 21 pies as in the previous year; the average cost of each successful vaccination in the different States varied from 8 pies in Bhurtpore to 140 pies in Banswara. The cost of vaccination is generally enhanced by useful supervision, but in the case of Banswara the inordinate cost of each successful operation was due to want of proper supervision.

In the note for 1896-97 the attention of Residency and Agency Surgeons was specially directed to the inspection of vaccination, and this has been followed by good results.

The great benefit which is conferred on the juvenile population by the mitigation of small-pox epidemics cannot be too deeply impressed on the officers and subordinates to whom this most useful duty is entrusted, and great progress need not be expected unless the Residency and Agency Surgeons go about their districts.

DISPENSARIES.

There are now 136 hospitals and dispensaries supported by Darbars in Rajputana against 131 in the previous year. The new institutions opened have been the following, *viz.*, 4 in Jodhpore State and one in Jhallawar.

The Crosthwaite Hospital at Sirohi has been completed, and it was opened by the Agent to the Governor-General on the 7th of December. This hospital, which is constructed on modern scientific principle, and well equipped, is intended by His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi, K.C.S.I., to take the place of the old Sirohi Dispensary, which was not up to the requirements of the times. The Sheogunge Dispensary has been rebuilt by the Sirohi Darbar, and it will shortly be opened for both in and out-door patients.

The Hewson Hospital, Jodhpore city, has had a new wing for eye diseases capable of containing 25 beds added to it, and also a new and well lighted building for performing operations, with one room for eye and the other for ordinary surgery. This extra accommodation was much needed, and it has already enabled the hospital staff to greatly increase the surgical work.

The new hospital at Dholepore has been completed; it is a well planned and well constructed building, and it will supply a long-felt want to the public there.

The Churu Hospital, which is being built by the family of the late Seth Bhagwan Dass, is approaching completion, and the services of an Assistant Surgeon have been asked for to take charge of the institution.

A new dispensary will shortly be opened at Samode in Jeypore, a wing of the new Bhurtpore Hospital has been completed, and it is hoped the rest of the building will be finished during the present year.

NUMBER TREATED.

In the 136 hospitals and dispensaries supported by Darbars in Rajputana 15,025 in-door and 948,088 out-door patients were treated, against 13,890 in-door and 889,308 out-door in the previous year. The increase has not been wholly due to new institutions, and it may in part be fairly attributed to the greater popularity of the European methods of treatment.

DISEASES.

Malarial Fevers and Spleen Diseases.

As usual, malarial fevers and spleen diseases were the most common ailments seen at the dispensaries; these affections gave rise to 19 per cent. of the total treated against 15 per cent. in the previous year, but the death-rate was much lower than in 1896, *viz.*, 3 against 9 per cent. of the total mortality.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

Diarrhœa and dysentery gave rise to 5 per cent. of the total treated against 4 in the previous year, and the deaths from these causes rose from 20 to 30 per cent. of the total mortality.

LUNGS AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Of the total treated 6 per cent. suffered from these affections against 7 per cent. in the previous year, but the death-rate was only the same, *viz.*, 24 per cent.

CHOLERA.

During the year 2,816 cases of cholera were reported from Native States, 1,496 of which had proved fatal against 6,787 cases and 3,798 deaths in 1896. The disease broke out in Bhurtpore, Ulwar, and Jhallawar States, about the middle of June, and extended to Jeypore, Dholepore, Marwar, Bikanir, and Karauli; it was most prevalent during the month of August; there was a considerable decline in the number of cases in September; it nearly disappeared in October, and only one State had cases in November, *viz.*, Bikanir, where four cases and three deaths occurred in that month. The outbreak could not be traced to any external source; the type of the disease was not virulent, and it was in many instances supposed to have originated from the use of bad grain and unwholesome seeds, on which many of the poorer classes had to subsist during the early part of the year where food-stuffs were still at famine prices.

Jeypore, Bikanir and Bhurtpore suffered most severely, and the disease was believed to have been carried from Bikanir into Jeypore by famine coolies who left the former State in search of employment.

Five cases of cholera occurred in Ulwar and 5 in Dholepore jail, three of which were fatal in the former and two in the latter, against 24 cases in the jails of Rajputana in the previous year. Cholera was epidemic in both States when these cases occurred.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The Rajputana border has been extensively exposed throughout the Bombay epidemic to plague infection on account of its position. Moreover, the enterprising character of the Marwari takes him all over India to engage in trade, and although these traders spend most of their lives abroad, they keep up houses and family connections in their original towns and villages in Rajputana. Consequently when plague broke out in Bombay and the Deccan, their return in thousands was only what we anticipated, and extensive observation camps had to be arranged all along the lines of rail and road, as well as outside the cities, towns and villages throughout the province, to ensure their thorough disinfection, and prevent their carrying the germs of disease into their homes either in their persons or clothes.

Occasional deaths from plague occurred among the refugees; there were 30 cases and 22 deaths among Bombay passengers taken from the tran and segregated along the lines of railway.

In the middle of November a wealthy Seth found his way into the village of Teori in Sirohi State and died there of plague; his funeral was well attended, and it was very soon followed by an outbreak of indigenous plague in this and three other villages adjacent. The villages were early vacated and disinfected and the outbreak seemed to stop after this, but the weather was extremely cold at the time, and the people could not be kept out of their houses, so other cases soon occurred after re-occupation, and at the same time Poona refugees were attacked in the town of Kalindri, which had a population of over 4,000 inhabitants and was only 2 miles distant from one of the villages early infected.

Plague was at first confined to Poona refugees and their families and connections, but it afterwards spread to others in the towns, and even to some of those residing at their wells some distance away.

As soon as the recrudescence took place, the towns were all promptly vacated and the people kept out in camps. The encampments were widely scattered over the fields. The huts were burnt and the sites changed when cases occurred in them; those exposed to infection were freely disinfected and the sick and their attendants were carefully segregated; nevertheless cases continued to occur till the hot weather had well set in.

Between November 1897 and the end of March 1898 there were 166 indigenous cases and 143 deaths in the five villages of Sirohi State mentioned.

The disease was of the pneumonic type and very rapidly fatal at first, but afterwards glandular swellings were common and some recoveries took place.

Little was attempted in the way of treatment, as the people were imbued with a strong belief that the authorities wished to poison all those attacked to prevent the spread of the epidemic, and some of them even considered the doctor's touch fatal.

The Sirohi Darbar and State officials did their utmost to relieve the sufferers and prevent the spread of the epidemic. Cordons were placed around the infected villages, and roads were guarded against runaways from the camps finding their way into healthy villages, and these precautions did much to save Rajputana from a general outbreak.

Surgeon-Captain Grant was placed in charge of the infected area after the recrudescence; he encamped at Kalindri, and even when much out of health, on one occasion he never flinched from his post nor neglected his arduous daily round; he displayed much tact and patience throughout many disturbances and threatened risings, and he was unremitting in his efforts to relieve the sufferers and prevent the spread of the disease.

SMALL-POX.

There were 817 deaths from small-pox reported from 14 States ag 4,021 cases from 17 States in the previous year. Vaccination is now doing much to mitigate this dire disease throughout Rajputana.

LEPROSY.

There were 625 cases of leprosy treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries of Native States during the year, against 791 in 1896 and 788 in 1895. This is a considerable decrease notwithstanding the increase in dispensaries and attendance, and there is no evidence in the records of these States to show that the disease is becoming more prevalent as was at one time feared.

SNAKE POISONING.

Strychnia has not been found in Rajputana to possess the antidotal properties against snake poisoning which Dr. Mueller assigns to it. Calmette's antivenine has been supplied to some of the hospitals in these States, but there has not yet been sufficient opportunity for testing its value in virulent snake poisoning.

OPERATIONS.

The classification of surgical operations into major and minor has been abolished by the Government of India, and all operations are now returned under one heading.

During the year under report there were 58,029 operations performed in the hospitals and dispensaries in the States of Rajputana, with a mortality of only '07 per cent. Of these operations 1,316 were extractions of the lens for cataract against 1,129 in 1896. There were 75 against 65 lithotomies and 44 against 54 litholapaxis performed, and 7 deaths occurred from these operations against 9 in 1896. Obstetric operations rose from 26 to 41; there was only one death among these operations, and most of them were performed in women's hospitals.

Of the total operations performed 12,171 were done in Jeypore, Kishengarh and Sambhar; 9,392 in Jodhpore, Jaisalmir and Sirohi; 7,520 in Oodeypore, Pertabgarh, Banswara and Dungarpore; 6,686 in Ulwar; 6,328 in Bhurtpore; 5,462 in Bikanir; 3,143 in Kotah; and 2,411 in Jhallawar.

Surgeon-Major Pank's eye-surgery in the Mayo Hospital, Jeypore, far exceeded that of any other medical officer in Rajputana, and Miss Adams headed the list in Women's Hospitals in this branch in the Jaswant Hospital, Jodhpore. The largest number of lithotomies and litholapaxis was done in Jodhpore, and Assistant Surgeon Daljang Singh Khanka of the Mayo Hospital, Jeypore, stood first in eye and other surgery among medical subordinates.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries in the States of Rajputana rose from R2,99,326 in 1896 to R3,12,828 in 1897. Of this sum R64,345 were expended on new buildings and repairs, R60,027 on Europe medicines, R7,191 on bazaar medicines and R26,686 on diets of in-patients. The expenditure on buildings and repairs was less than in the previous year, but there was an increase under all other headings, principally on account of new dispensaries which were opened and fitted out during the year.

Of the total cost of hospitals and dispensaries in these States R59,291 were expended in Jeypore, R55,576 in Jodhpore, R38,918 in Bikanir, R26,018 in Oodeypore, R23,545 in Ulwar, R22,999 in Sirohi, R21,473 in Kotah, R17,966 in Bhurtpore, R15,176 in Jhallawur, R6,563 in Tonk, R5,169 in Dholepore, R4,570 in Karauli, R2,483 in Jaisalmir, R2,469 in Bundi, R1,505 in Banswara, R1,482 in Kishengarh, R1,290 in Pertabgarh, R1,189 in Dungarpore, R1,168 in Shahpura, and R539 in Kushalgarh.

The unusual increase in expenditure in Jodhpore has been due to the construction of the new wing of the Hewson Hospital in Jodhpore city, and in

Sirohi to the building of the Crosthwaite Hospital and the Sheogunge Dispensary. The ordinary expenditure in Bundi on one dispensary at the capital, *viz.*, R2,469, is very great, and there is not even a third grade qualified Hospital Assistant in charge. A well qualified Hospital Assistant is much needed in this important State who could perform surgical operations and send in regular returns on the health of the prisoners in jail, and on the work done in the dispensary. The ordinary annual expenditure on the Bundi Dispensary is sufficient to meet the proposed new appointment, and with proper management there would be a surplus for the superintendence of vaccination, which is greatly neglected.

SALE OF QUININE AT POST OFFICES.

During the year 1897 quinine was sold at 133 against 132 post offices in 1896. The total sales effected amounted to 460 packets of 102 powders each, equal to 46,920 doses of 5 grains each against 36,618 doses of 5 grains each in the previous year.

The largest quantity disposed of was in Meywar, where 163 packets equal 16,626 doses of 5 grains were sold ; in Jodhpore 124 packets equal to 12,648 doses of 5 grains were sold.

The largest sales were effected in towns near the railway, and the drug not yet much appreciated by the ordinary villager remote from a dispensary in where it can be got free of charge; it has, however, been decided to continue the sale of quinine for a further period, as it is not attended by any expense beyond the original permanent advance of two packets to each post office, which has already been paid for by the various Darbars concerned in the sales.

JAILS.

Returns have been received from 20 jails in Rajputana States as in previous year.

The daily average number of prisoners in these jails rose from 4,792·23 in 4,919·73 in 1897, and the total number treated in hospital rose from 5,888; however, the ailments met with were slighter than in the year and the daily average sick fell from 225·55 to 124·94, and the from 135 to 116; the death rate was 23·58 against 28·17 per mille

Seven jails had a higher mortality than in the previous year, *viz.*, Kishengarh, Ulwar, Dholepore, Karauli, Tonk, Pertabgarh and Banswara.

Malarial fevers and spleen diseases gave rise to 27 per cent. of the total sickness against 21 per cent. in the previous year, lung and respiratory diseases to 9 against 10 per cent., and dysentery and diarrhœa to 14 per cent. as in 1896.

Malarial fevers and spleen diseases caused 6 against 9 per cent. of the total deaths, dysentery and diarrhœa 38 against 33 per cent., injuries 4 per cent. against nothing, and lung and respiratory diseases 26 per cent. as in the previous year.

There were 10 cases of cholera, *viz.*, 5 in Dholepore and 5 in Ulwar and 5 of these proved fatal, *viz.*, 2 in the former and 3 in the latter State, making 4 per cent. of the total deaths from this disease against 8 per cent. in the previous year.

No deaths were reported from the Sirohi, Jaisalmir, Bundi or Dungarpore Jails; the death-rate per mille of population in the Bikanir Jail was 5·77, in Jeypore 8·34, in Jodhpore 10·82, in Kishengarh 14·35, in Shahpura 24·81, in Ulwar 26·03, in Tonk 28·87, in Karauli 30·89, in Bhurtpore 33·05, in Jhallawar 33·72, in Kotah 35·68, in Oodeypore 37·32, in Pertabgarh 88·17, in Dholepore 127·20 and in Banswara 174·41.

The death-rate in Banswara Jail was again by far the highest recorded in Rajputana States; the jail of this State is badly situated and badly planned. The death rate in Dholepore and Pertabgarh Jails has been very high, and the jails of these States are old and badly constructed. There has been overcrowding in both Oodeypore and Jhallawar Jails, and the death-rate has been excessive. In both Kotah and Bhurtpore the death-rate has been high, although the

jails of these States are in good order; the excessive mortality in these jails can only be attributed to climate.

A new jail will shortly be built at Kishengarh, where it is much needed.

Steady progress is being made in jail management in Rajputana States, and most of the jails are in good order. The water-supply, the food and the vegetable gardens of jails are all receiving more attention than hitherto. A few of the old jails are, however, very defective in drainage and construction, and in some States there is still much overcrowding of prisoners, and these defects require early remedy.

FEMALE HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

ULWAR.

Miss Dissent, M.D., has been in charge of the Lady Dufferin Hospital throughout the year and has done excellent work in it; the two female Hospital Assistants attached to it have worked well under her, and the institution is yearly becoming more popular and better attended. During the under report 11,787 in- and out-door patients were treated and 2,504 operati performed against 11,012 in- and out-door patients and 1,499 operations in t previous year. Of the patients treated 1,632 were pardanashins against 1,5 of the same class in the previous year. Six new wards, an operating room, a servants' quarters, have been added to this hospital; the new wing has b named the Lady Elgin Wing.

Miss Dissent has resigned her appointment at Ulwar, and Miss Laude succeeded her there.

JODHPORE.

Miss Adams, M.D., has been in charge of the Jaswant Hospital at pore throughout the year; there were 6,283 in- and out-door patients tre 627 operations performed in this hospital. Miss Adams visited many nashin ladies at the palace and at their own houses in addition to those in the hospital. A Calcutta qualified female Hospital Assistant was a early in the year to assist Miss Adams, but she would not remain at J although a good salary and well furnished quarters were provided for qualified nurse has recently been appointed to reside in the hospital gives valuable assistance.

OODEYPORE.

Miss Perry held charge of the Walter Hospital at Oodeypore till the end of November 1897, when she was relieved by Miss Graham, who is now Superintendent of the institution. A female Hospital Assistant has recently joined for duty under Miss Graham, so it is hoped more work will now be done. There has been a considerable decrease in attendance, *viz.*, 3,398 in- and out-door patients having been treated against 3,506 in the previous year, and only 57 operations have been performed in twelve months.

TONK.

Miss Bose, M.B., superintended the Walter Hospital at Tonk for a short time during the early part of the year, and then proceeded on leave, at the expiration of which she obtained a transfer. The Tonk Female Hospital Assistant was allowed to carry on the duties till the 27th of October, when Miss DeSouza took over charge. During the year 3,692 in- and out-door patients were treated and 223 operations performed.

BHURTPORE.

The female dispensary in Bhurtpore city has been in charge of Bibi Rup Kuar, and she has done excellent work in it; during the year 10,079 in- and out-door patients were treated and 196 operations performed in this dispensary.

KOTAH.

Miss Bessie Karimullah has been in charge of the Victoria Hospital at Kotah throughout the year and has done much good work in it; there were

8,173 in and out-door patients treated and 718 operations performed in 1897. It is one of the finest hospitals in Rajputana, and it is to be regretted that it is not in charge of a highly qualified Superintendent.

BIKANIR.

The female wing of the Bhagwan Dass Hospital in Bikanir city has been in charge of Female Hospital Assistant Bibi Asharfi throughout the year. Pardanashins and other women who do not wish to go into the male wing of the hospital are treated in this detached building, which is very private and well adapted for female patients. Separate returns for the female branch of the above hospital have not been furnished.

Jeypore.—A Female Hospital Assistant has been employed in the women's ward of the Mayo Hospital, Jeypore, throughout the year, and a second Female Hospital Assistant of that State has been on plague inspection duty at Bandikui. Separate records for the female department of the hospital have not been furnished.

Mrs. Ives, a qualified nurse, is still employed in the Sirohi Palace, but she has no opportunity of working amongst the townspeople.

Karauli.—The Karauli Dispensary for women is still closed, as no qualified practitioner can be obtained to take charge of it on the salary offered.

There are at present three vacancies for Female Hospital Assistants in Rajputana, but there is little chance of being able to fill them till some of the practitioners on plague duty throughout the country are relieved.

The Jodhpore, Jeypore and Bikanir Darbars are educating a female pupil each at the Agra Medical School at present. There were two other girls entered on scholarships founded in the Agra Medical School by the late Maharaja Jaswant Singhji, G.C.S.I., but one of these attempted suicide and had to be dismissed, and the other was withdrawn by her brother.

There is, in the first place, great difficulty in finding girls in Rajputana with sufficient education to enter the Agra Medical School, and secondly it is nearly impossible to get those who enter to attend the course and qualify; consequently we must rely on other provinces for most of our female practitioners for some years to come.

Two girls from Ulwar qualified as maternity nurses during the year, and dhais have been instructed by some of the lady doctors to enable them to work scientifically among the people.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The four regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry in Jodhpore, Ulwar and Bhurtpore, the Bikanir Camel Corps, the Jeypore Transport Corps, and the two regiments of Imperial Service Infantry, have all got good well equipped hospitals, which have been regularly inspected by the Administrative Medical Officer; the recruits of this force have also been inspected from time to time and found to be of good physique.

A. ADAMS, M.D., *Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1898-99.

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REPORT

ON

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1898-99.

No. 4077, dated Abu, the 5th September 1899.

From—A. H. T. MARTINDALE, Esq., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 2004-G., dated the 28th May 1899, I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Political Administration of Rajputana for the year 1898-99.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

PERSONNEL.

The office of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana was held by me throughout the year under report, except for the period from the 27th August to the 21st October, when I was on privilege leave. During my absence, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Officiating Resident, Western Rajputana States, was appointed to officiate as Governor-General's Agent in addition to his own duties.

The names of the officers who held charge of the Subordinate Agencies during the year under review, and the changes that occurred, are noted below :—

Mewar Residency.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Ravenshaw held charge throughout the year.

Western Rajputana States Residency.—Major T. C. Pears held charge from the 1st to the 24th April 1898, on which date he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G. Colonel Yate went on leave on the 12th December 1898, and from that date until the end of the year (31st March 1899) Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., held the appointment.

Jaipur Residency.—Mr. G. R. Irwin, I.C.S., held charge from the beginning of the year until the 1st June, when he took privilege leave for 40 days. On the expiry of his leave he was appointed to officiate for Mr. C. S. Bayley, I.C.S., as General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, returning to Jaipur on the 2nd November 1898. During his absence, Major R. H. Jennings,

R.E., held charge of the Residency, except for the first 15 days when Major P. D. Pank, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, carried on the current duties of the Resident.

Bikaner Residency.—Colonel H. A. Vincent held charge throughout the year, except for the period from the 19th May to the 14th August, when he was absent on privilege leave. His duties were carried on during that time by Mr. B. Egerton, Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.

Eastern States Agency.—Major C. Herbert held charge throughout the year.

Haraoti Agency.—Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, I.C.S., held charge from the 1st to the 20th April 1898, when he was succeeded by Captain J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., who in his turn was relieved by Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., on the 9th September 1898.

Alwar Agency.—Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., held charge, except for the period from the 7th July to the 5th November 1898, when he was officiating as Resident at Jaipur. Captain L. Impey officiated as Political Agent at Alwar while Major Jennings held charge of the Jaipur Residency.

Kotah.—Captain W. C. R. Stratton held charge till the 16th March 1899, when he proceeded on privilege leave, making over charge to Major W. Stewart.

Jhalawar Agency.—Captain C. A. Kemball held charge, except for the period from the 1st September to the 25th October 1898, when he was on privilege leave. During Captain Kemball's absence, Captain Stratton held charge of the Jhalawar Agency in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Kotah.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

I remained at Abu from the 1st April to the 12th July 1898. On the latter date I travelled to Udaipur, returning to head-quarters on the 19th idem. I was absent on privilege leave from the 27th August to the 21st October, from which date I remained at head-quarters until the 21st November, when I made a short tour through Sirohi, principally with the object of satisfying myself as to the nature and adequacy of the precautionary measures against plague that were being taken at the Capital of the State and at Erinpura Cantonment. I returned to Abu in the beginning of December 1898.

The regular annual cold weather tour commenced on the 13th December 1898. Leaving Abu on that date, I reached Bikaner on the 14th. On the 16th, under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the ceremony of investing His Highness Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner with governing powers was performed. From Bikaner I visited in turn Jodhpur, Ajmer, and Kishangarh, whence I travelled by dâk to Karauli, and at a Darbar held in the Palace on the 25th December 1898, I delivered to His Highness Maharaja Bhanwar Pal Deo the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. I next visited Dholpur and then Bharatpur, where I left my camp standing while I went on duty to Calcutta. On my return I visited Alwar and Jaipur, whence I marched to Tonk, following part of the new railway to Madhopur near the Chambal. From Tonk the route lay *viâ* Bundi and Kotah to Jhalawar, where Kunwar Bhawani Singh was, under orders from Government, installed as Chief of the newly constituted State of Jhalawar on the 6th February 1899. From Jhalrapatan, his Capital, the march was continued to Partabgarh and through the heart of the Bhil country by way of Banswara, Dungarpur, and Kherwara to Udaipur

At Udaipur I broke up my camp on the 12th March 1899, and travelled by the new railway to Chitorgarh and thence to Ajmer. There, amongst other duties, I presided over the annual meeting of the Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha. From Ajmer I returned to head-quarters on the 19th March 1899, having been on tour for three months and seven days. The tour included almost all the Capitals of the States of Rajputana, and I thus had the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of those Chiefs and important Thakurs and officers in the Province whom I had not previously met.

Apart from the installations of the Chiefs of Bikaner and Jhalawar, the ceremonial at Karauli, and the Walterkrit Sabha at Ajmer, the most important matters engaging attention were the various projected railway extensions, the proposals for introducing the British currency into those States whose coinage is most depreciated, the constitution of the new State of Jhalawar, the settlement operations in Bharatpur and Alwar, and the scarcity relief measures in Ajmer-Merwara. The reform of their currency is now the burning question in most of the States of Rajputana.

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS.

The chief event of the year was the completion of the arrangements for the transfer to Kotah of certain tracts that had formed part of Jhalawar and the constitution of the remainder into the new State of Jhalawar. The actual transfer of territory took place on the 1st January 1899. The area thus restored measures about 2,500 square miles, with an estimated revenue of eight lakhs of rupees. As already noted, Kunwar Bhawani Singh was, under orders from Government, installed in February 1899 as the Chief of the new State, and was at the same time invested with ruling powers under the style and title of Raj Rana of Jhalawar, with a salute of eleven guns. The appointment of Political Agent of Jhalawar, which hitherto formed a separate charge, has now been abolished, and the new State will henceforth be under the Political charge of the Political Agent, Kotah.

As separately reported, His Highness Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner was, under orders from Government, invested with ruling powers in December 1898. In the same month the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire were delivered to His Highness the Maharaja of Karauli in full Darbar at his Capital.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh of Dholpur and Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pratap Singh of Jodhpur were appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in recognition of their services during the operations that were undertaken against the tribes on the North-West Frontier of India during the year 1897.

The only son and heir-apparent of the Maharao Raja of Bundi died on the 5th March 1899.

The mother of the young Maharawal of Dungarpur died on the 11th August 1898.

The Province was fortunately free from indigenous plague throughout the year, excepting the five cases which occurred in Sirohi in April 1898, and which were a legacy from the previous year.

The short rainfall was responsible for failure of crops in parts of the Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer States and the District of Merwara. But the harvests in other parts of the Province were good, and the rapidly extending railways kept grain prices conspicuously low.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

The statement beneath shows the rainfall during the year 1898-99 :—

Statement showing the rainfall in Native States during the year 1898-99.

No.	STATION.	April 1898.	May 1898.	June 1898.	July 1898.	August 1898.	September 1898.	October 1898.	November 1898.	December 1898.	January 1899.	February 1899.	March 1899.	TOTAL.
1	Abu .	...	0·96	3·53	19·74	1·59	7·4	...	...	1·55	...	...	...	34·41
2	Sirohi, or Erinpura.	0·15	0·40	6·79	0·87	3·11	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	12·37
3	Jodhpur .	...	0·70	..	6·11	...	2·58	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	9·93
4	Kherwara .	...	...	2·40	7·20	2·30	6·19	..	...	0·44	...	...	...	18·53
5	Partabgarh	0·01	...	3·24	16·59	7·97	3 15	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	31·82
6	Mewar, or Udaipur.	...	0·35	1·58	5·54	2·30	7·2	...	...	0 67	...	...	...	17·46
7	Jhalawar .	...	0·27	3·19	8·39	4 61	7·99	...	...	1·49	...	...	...	25·94
8	Kotah .	...	0·80	3·18	5 68	7·53	3·90	...	0·01	0·82	...	...	...	21·92
9	Deoli .	...	0·90	2·05	5·62	1·13	4·59	...	...	0·82	...	...	...	15 11
10	Shahpura .	...	0·34	5 86	6·57	0·48	4·43	...	...	0·98	...	...	...	18·66
11	Ajmer .	...	0·40	0·70	6·72	1·59	2·86	0·5	...	0·37	...	...	...	12·69
12	Jaipur .	...	1·31	2·62	11·43	0·87	3·02	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	19·73
13	Karauli .	...	2·78	5·28	7·73	5·99	0·99	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	23·31
14	Dholpur .	...	0·39½	0·98	11·41½	7·16	1·99½	...	...	0·15½	...	0·13	...	22·23
15	Bharatpur .	...	1·20	4·57	7·87	8·45	2·6	...	...	0·5	...	...	...	24·20
16	Alwar .	0·23	0·84	1·71	8·06	4·70	0·52	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	16·41
17	Bikaner .	...	1·62	0·79	2·25	0·50	1·54	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	7·14
18	Tonk .	...	0·35	0·80½	7·76	2 52	1·24	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	13·14½
19	Bundi .	...	1·07½	1·96	5·38½	3·60	3·75	...	0·02	0·56	...	...	...	16·35

The average fall for the whole province was 19·2 inches as compared with 25·94 inches in the preceding year. The rainfall was deficient in parts of Rajputana and in consequence the crops suffered in some places, but distress was not severe, and the people in the worst tracts protected themselves and their cattle as usual by temporary emigration.

In Mewar the rainfall during the year only measured 13·79 inches as compared with 24·6 inches in the previous year, and an average yearly fall of 25 inches. However, though deficient, the rainfall was timely, and, if fodder be excepted, the kharif crop may be said to have scarcely suffered. It was, indeed, in some parts slightly above the average. But the rabi crop, which no winter rains came to compensate for the partial failure of the monsoon, gave less than the normal outturn.

In Banswara, Partabgarh, Dungarpur and Kushalgarh the rainfall registered was 34·47, 31·32, 17·78 and 45·19 inches respectively, against 36·20, 28·42, 24·89 and 26·98 during the preceding year. Both the kharif and rabi crops were good in Banswara, Partabgarh and Kushalgarh. In Dungarpur the rabi crop was below the average.

In Marwar the monsoon rains failed seriously and scanty crops caused a certain amount of distress in parts of the State. Test relief works were opened, but up to the end of the year the number of persons employed had at no time exceeded 1,000. Notwithstanding the unfavourable season, the abundant harvests realized in other parts of India and the facilities for import afforded by the railway extensions prevented any marked rise in the price of food-grains, which remained at a normal level throughout the year. The want of pasture and fodder occasioned most hardship, and some 4,000 people emigrated with their cattle to Sind, Malwa, and Guzerat.

In Jaisalmer, too, the rainfall was very deficient, but owing to last year's plentiful harvest and the large imports of grain received from Sind there was no appreciable rise in the price of food-grains. As in Marwar, the cattle were the principal sufferers from the drought, and large numbers have been sent away from the State in search of grass and water.

In Sirohi the kharif crop was a comparative failure, but the rabi crop promised a fairly successful outturn.

In the State of Jaipur the rainfall was some five inches below the average, but fortunately the rain came seasonably and the kharif harvest was not unsuccessful. The rabi harvest, however, in most parts of the State was expected to be much below the average. Final reports are awaited.

In Kishangarh the rainfall registered was only 8·32 inches compared with 19·04 inches in the preceding year. Both the kharif and the rabi crops suffered from want of rain. Fodder is very scarce, and the State reserves have been opened for grazing.

In the States of Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli the kharif crop was good, but the rabi crop suffered from the absence of winter rains.

In Bundi the rainfall registered was 17·51 inches against 20·45 inches in 1897-98. The kharif crop suffered from the insufficiency and unseasonableness of the rainfall, but the showers that fell in the winter had raised hopes of a favourable rabi harvest.

The rainfall in those districts of Tonk which are situated in Rajputana was deficient, and the area under cultivation was consequently somewhat restricted, but, owing to the facility with which grain can now be imported, no serious distress was felt. In the Parganas situated in Central India, the rainfall was plentiful.

In Shahpura both the rabi and kharif crops suffered severely from the early cessation of the rains.

The rainfall in Alwar was 16·41 inches against 32·63 inches in the previous year. A considerable addition was made during the year to the area under cultivation, but the failure of the monsoon resulted in a disappointing kharif harvest. The wheat and barley crops were fairly good, but gram suffered from the want of winter showers.

In Kotah the rainfall was again below the average, and in consequence the crops, especially rice and opium, suffered some damage. The kharif crop was, however, estimated to have given an outturn of from 8 to 12 annas in the rupee, and the rabi was expected to yield a 12-anna harvest. The State was able to export large quantities of grain to those parts of Rajputana which had suffered more severely from the drought, and a considerable amount of grain was carried by the new Guna-Baran Railway which was only opened to traffic on the 15th May 1899.

In Jhalawar the kharif was good, and the outturn from the rabi crop was fairly up to the average.

The rainfall in Bikaner was very deficient, being 6·11 inches against 15·24 inches in the preceding year and an average of 11 inches for the previous three years. The outturn of the kharif crop was considerably below the average, and the rabi harvest was expected to be a poor one. Scarcity of fodder and grass prevails in almost all parts of the State at the present moment, June 3rd. The Panjab Ghaggar Irrigation scheme is still in its infancy. But hopes are entertained that the border tracts of Northern Bikaner may eventually benefit largely when the irrigation channels are extended.

NATIVE STATES.

Mewar.—His Highness the Maharana continued his system of personal administration of the State throughout the year. With the object more particularly of assisting His Highness in the conduct of business relations with Government, the services of Kumar Shri Harbhamji of the Berar Commission (late Dewan of Bharatpur) have been lent to the Darbar. The administration of criminal and civil justice in the State is still defective, but it is satisfactory to note that the number of dakaitis committed during the year under review

is less than one half of the total reached in 1897. There is, however, still much room for improvement in the administration of the State Police. Estimates for enlarging the existing jail building have been framed, and the work will, it is hoped, be put in hand during the current year 1899-1900. The extension of the Chitor-Udaipur Railway from Debari to the Capital, alluded to in the last year's report, has made good progress during the year under review, and should be completed by the end of June 1899.

His Highness the Maharana was dangerously ill in the month of November 1898, but, thanks to the assiduous care of his medical advisers and his own excellent constitution and rigorously abstemious life, he has since completely regained health and strength.

Dungarpur.—The State of Dungarpur, which had previously formed a portion of the charge of the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, was added during the year to the charge of the Assistant Resident, Mewar, formerly designated Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgarh. During the minority of the Chief the administration of the State is being conducted by the Kamdar and a Council of four members, under the supervision of the Assistant Resident. Every effort is being made to utilize to the best advantage the years which will elapse before the young Chief attains his majority in the year 1904.

Banswara.—Mehta Lal Singh continued to direct the administration of the State under the designation of Kamdar. The Chief is a very old man. He has occupied the *gaddi* for 55 years.

Partabgarh.—Mr. Framjee Bhikaji resigned the post of Kamdar during the year and was succeeded by Thakur Raghubar Singh, formerly a member of the State Council in Bikaner. Proposals to substitute British currency for the Salim Sahi rupee in this State among others are under consideration. A sum of R37,934-15-3 was paid towards the liquidation of the State debt, which at the end of the year under review had been reduced to R1,84,725-11-6.

Marwar.—Maharaj Kishor Singh, uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Marwar, died in August 1898. His son, Maharaj Arjun Singh, has been appointed in his place.

The normal income of the State for the year amounted to R51,49,610, and the normal expenditure to R49,61,770. A sum of R25,50,000 was borrowed by the Darbar from the Mysore State on favourable terms to meet the expenditure on the construction of the Jodhpur Section of the Balotra-Shadipalli Railway, on which the outlay during the year amounted to R22,57,057. The total expenditure on Railway construction during the year amounted to R33,49,482. Sanction to open the first 60 miles (Balotra to Barmer) of the Balotra-Shadipalli line is expected shortly, and the whole Marwar section of the line will, it is hoped, be open for traffic in April 1900. This scheme is of the first importance, forming as it does a link of the great project, now approaching completion, of carrying the Guna-Baran Railway to Marwar Junction on the Rajputana-Malwa system, and thus placing Central India and the fertile tracts of Eastern Rajputana in direct communication with the sea at Karachi. Surveys have been made of the country lying between the present terminus at Baran and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and a favourable line has been mapped out. The reports of the survey parties are now being prepared. The net profits on the open Jodhpur Railway amounted to 10·37 per cent. on the capital cost against 10·50 per cent. in the previous year.

Sirohi.—His Highness the Maharao continues to manage the affairs of his State with the assistance of a Dewan. Mr. Milapchand was re-appointed Dewan for the third time. The outbreak of plague referred to in last year's report practically ceased before the commencement of the year under review.

A few cases indeed occurred in April, but the disease was stamped out by the end of the month.

Jaisalmer.—During the minority of the Chief the administration of this State continues to be conducted by the excellent Dewan, Rao Bahadur Jag Jiwan, and a Council, under the supervision of the Resident of the Western Rajputana States. A further reduction was made during the year in the debt due to the Jabalpur Seths, which now stands at the comparatively small sum of ₹82,336.

Jaipur.—The administration of this State is unchanged. The financial condition is satisfactory, except in regard to the currency. There is little doubt that, were the accumulated local rupees placed on the market, the exchange would be very unfavourable to the Darbar, whose attention, as in other States, is seriously directed to this most important subject. The receipts and expenditure for the past five years are reported as follows :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	₹	₹
1893-94	64,18,406	52,77,186
1894-95	65,27,577	52,02,517
1895-96	66,56,536	56,1,5092
1896-97	66,98,124	61,90,030
1897-98	68,18,254	56,14,780 +157 gold-mohurs.

Thirty-nine miles of earthwork on the new railway from Jaipur to Sewai-Madhopur have been completed; the expenditure during the year amounted to ₹1,24,000. Satisfactory progress was made with the reservoir at Ramgarh, now in course of construction: a sum of ₹1,04,697 was spent on the work during the year under review. Progress is maintained with the extension of irrigation works which have been promoted with such discretion and liberality in the past and which have added so largely to the income of the State.

The administration of the Police was markedly successful during the year. Crime has decreased, and in a number of important cases the offenders have been brought to justice. The efforts of the Darbar were specially directed against the bands of Minas, who, sparing their own country, committed depredations across the border.

Kishangarh.—The administration is carried on satisfactorily by His Highness the Maharaja with the assistance of Dewan Rao Bahadur Syam Sundar Lall. The financial position is good, and efforts are being made to improve the resources of the State, especially by the extension of irrigation. A new jail was completed and opened during the year under review. Amicable relation were restored between the Chief and his most important feudatory and relative the Thakur of Fattehgarh, near Sarwar on the borders of the Ajmere District.

Lawa.—This little estate suffered heavily from the failure of the crops, and the Thakur has been compelled to contract a loan. His management throughout the year has been satisfactory.

Bharatpur.—Kumar Sri Harbhamji Rawaji, Dewan of Bharatpur, was transferred to Udaipur in October 1898, since when the administration of the State has been carried on by a Council under the guidance of the Political Agent. The forces of the State have been considerably reduced during the year under review. The two regiments of State Cavalry were amalgamated into one, the four regiments of Infantry were reduced to two, and other retrenchments were effected. A scheme providing for the substitution of a Mule Transport Corps for the Imperial Service Lancers has lately been sanctioned by the Government of India. The new Victoria Hospital for the

City, which has been under construction for the past three years, was practically completed and thrown open for the use of the public during the year under review. The measures taken for the control of wild cattle continue to meet with considerable success. His Highess the Maharaja takes very close personal interest in this important branch of the administration. The appointment of an Agency Surgeon for the Eastern Rajputana States Agency has been sanctioned by the Government of India with effect from 1st April 1899. The survey and settlement of the four Northern Tahsils of the State, namely, Dig, Kama, Pahari, and Gopalgarh, were completed during the year under the very able supervision of Mr. O'Dwyer, whose report on the progress of the operations has been submitted separately to the Government of India.*

Dholpur.—There is nothing of special moment to record of Dholpur. The State finances received special attention, and arrangements are being concerted for placing the Public Works Department operations on a larger and more systematic basis.

Bundi.—The only son of His Highness the Maharao Raja died on the 5th March 1899. No change occurred in the form of the administration, which is conducted mainly by the Prime Minister Bohra Meghban. Two dakaitis, in which property valued at ₹5,600 was stolen, were reported during the year and the offenders were arrested. More attention might with advantage be devoted to the Public Works of the State, which is very backward in this respect. The projected railway from Baran westwards will probably pass close to the Capital, and should do much to develope the resources of this most interesting old world State.

Tonk.—The administration of this State was conducted as before by His Highness the Nawab with the assistance of his Prime Minister Sahibzada Muhammad Obeidullah Khan, C.S.I. The revision of the land revenue settlement of the whole country was practically completed during the year under review. A separate report on this subject has been submitted to Government. The line of railway from Guna to Baran passing through the Chabra Pargana of Tonk is now almost complete.

The financial position of the State is not satisfactory: endeavours are being made to increase the revenue and curtail the expenditure. The policy of the Darbar is short-sighted and selfish, but it is hoped that the advent of the railway and the appointment of a trained Revenue Officer may have beneficial results. The State debt on the 1st September 1898 stood at ₹4,04,635 in addition to the loan of ₹17,00,000 borrowed from the Gwalior Darbar for the construction of the Tonk Section of the Guna-Baran Railway. The members of the ruling family are not on good terms.

Shahpura.—The administration of the Chiefship is satisfactory. The revenue suffered from the deficient rainfall of the year, but the general financial position is sound.

Alwar.—The administration is carried on by a Council under the guidance of the Political Agent. The order of a Companion of the Indian Empire was conferred upon Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh, senior member of the Council, for services rendered to the State. A full report, compiled by

* NOTE.—The following extract is taken from letter No. 481, dated 16th June 1899, from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, testifying to the assistance given by the Bharatpur State officials in the suppression of border crime:—

"In the Police Administration Report of the Muttra District for the year 1898 it has been reported that for the last two years the officials of the Bharatpur State have given the Muttra Police every assistance in their power, and the tact and energy of Munshi Bhairon Parshad, Superintendent of Police, Bharatpur, are specially acknowledged. These acknowledgments are endorsed by the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in forwarding the report. I am to ask that the thanks of this Government may be conveyed to the administration of the Bharatpur State for the valuable assistance which it has rendered to the Muttra Police."

Mr. O'Dwyer, Settlement Commissioner of Alwar and Bharatpur, on the Land Revenue Assessment in Alwar, has already been submitted to Government. The survey and settlement of the four Eastern Tahsils of the State, namely, Kishangarh, Ramgarh, Govindgarh, and Lachmangarh, were completed during the year, and the Settlement Commissioner's proposals for re-assessment have been approved by Government. In five of the remaining eight tahsils the work is well advanced; the Settlement Officer hopes to submit proposals for their re-assessment shortly. The State is financially prosperous; a large portion of the surplus revenue is invested in Government securities. The Imperial Service Troops are in a high state of efficiency and won encomiums from their inspecting officers during the year under review. A sum of over four lakhs was expended on public works during the year, but no new or important projects were undertaken.

Nimrana.—Raja Janak Singh continues to manage his estate under the advice of the Political Agent. In May 1898, the Rani, who belonged to the ruling family of Alwar, died, and in February 1899 the Raja was betrothed to the daughter of the Raja of Sheopur Baroda in Gwalior, Central India. The settlement operations in this estate were completed during the year, and the annual tribute to be paid to the Alwar Darbar was revised and fixed at R4,300 per annum for the next thirty years.

Kotah.—There has been no change in the *personnel* of the administration, which is well conducted by His Highness the Maharao with the assistance of Dewan Rao Bahadur Chobe Raghu Nath Das. Credit is due to them for the manner in which the transfer of Jhalawar territory already referred to was accomplished. The financial position of the State is good, but, owing to the abnormal expenditure on the Guna-Baran Railway, the charges have lately exceeded the income. Out of a total extraordinary expenditure of R4,08,464, a sum of no less than R3,73,464 was paid towards the construction of this railway, the total outlay upon which up to the end of March 1899 amounts to the large sum of R14,10,464. The line was opened for goods traffic from 1st March 1899, and will, it is hoped, admit passengers shortly. There have already been large exports of grain from Baran by the construction trains on this line, which will assuredly do much to develope a rich and well-watered tract of grain country, hitherto ill-provided with communications.

Jhalawar.—The year was marked by the restoration to Kotah of a portion of the Jhalawar territory, and the installation of Raj Rana Bhowani Singh as the Chief of the newly-formed State of Jhalawar. The transfer was carried into effect from 1st January 1899, and the arrangements were completed by the installation of the new Chief on the 6th February 1899, on which date the Political Agent relinquished the management of the State. The financial position is good.

Bikaner.—The chief event of the year was the investiture of His Highness the Maharaja with governing powers in December 1898. The administration of the State is now carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the aid of a Council. His Highness exhibits a keen interest in the management of affairs. The financial condition of the State is good. The normal revenue of the year amounted to R21,44,410-3-11, and the normal expenditure to R18,59,418-13-8. The abnormal charges, which amounted to R8,76,982-15-2, include the sum of R4,96,240-5-8 paid for Railway construction and R2,74,867-0-9 for the Ghaggar Canals.

The Bikaner-Dulmera Section of the Bikanir-Bhatinda Railway, which will connect the Capital with Panjab trading centres, was opened for traffic during the year; the remaining portion of the line in Bikaner territory will probably

be ready for traffic by the end of March 1900. The construction of the Gigasar-Palana line is in progress; it will connect the Palana Colliery with the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

The net profits on the open railway amounted to R89,649-3-1 against R69,374-0-9 in the previous year. Twenty-four thousand four hundred and seventy-five bighas of land were irrigated during the year from the Ghaggar Canals. The work on the Palana Colliery is in progress. The coal output has now reached 500 tons per month. The coal is being tried on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway and in some workshops and mills in Rajputana, and is likely to be eventually a source of profit to the State, though so far it does not give good results for locomotive engines.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Jaipur Transport Corps returned from the Tirah Campaign in April 1898. The Superintendent of the corps, Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, Sardar Bahadur, received the order of a Companion of the Indian Empire for his excellent work on the North-West Frontier. The strength of the corps on 31st March 1899 was as follows:—

Men (including veterinary and other establishment)	932
Ponies	1,105
Carts	491
Ambulance Tongas	9

Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., was appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in recognition of his services across the border. The medals received from the Government of India for services rendered during the Tirah and Malakand Campaign were presented by His Highness the Maharaja (who was accompanied by the Resident) to Colonel Sir Pratap Singh and the other officers, men and followers of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Cavalry at a full dress parade.

The Imperial Service Troops, Cavalry and Infantry at Bharatpur and Alwar were reviewed by the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops. The Alwar Lancers took part in the Cavalry manœuvres at Delhi and were highly commended for their efficiency by the Inspector-General of Cavalry as well as by all who had an opportunity of testing their capabilities.

The Bikaner Camel Corps was also inspected by the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops; the corps stood first in the Imperial Service Musketry, and was commended for its efficiency.

Arrangements were started for replacing the Bharatpur Imperial Service Lancers Regiment by a more useful and economical Mule Transport Corps, on the model of that maintained by the Jaipur State.

MINTS.

The statement below shows the quantity of silver accepted at the various mints during the year under report:—

States.	Quantity of silver in tolas.	States.	Quantity of silver in tolas.
Bharatpur	*Nil.*	Karauli	7,916
Bundi	31,072	Kotah	14,548
Jaisalmer	*Nil.*	Marwar	13,937
Jaipur	97,085	Udaipur	2,04,137
Jhalawar	*Nil.*	Partabgarh	*Nil.*
Kishangarh	405	Tonk	*Nil.*

Every effort was made to induce the several States to curtail their minting operations, having regard to the serious depreciation of their local currency, to which allusion is made elsewhere in this Report. The more enlightened Darbars are carefully considering practical measures for introducing the Government coinage in substitution for their own, but the operation is costly and attended by various difficulties.

COURT OF VAKILS.

The following is a statement of the cases adjudicated upon by the Lower Courts of Vakils in Rajputana during the year:—

Offences.	Number of cases in—				Total.
	Mewar Court.	Jaipur Court.	Marwar Court.	Haraoti Court.	
Against the person—					
Murder	...	...	1	2	3
Total	...	...	1	2	3
Against property—					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	1	...	1	3	4
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances	2	...		...	3
Dakaiti with aggravated circumstances	5	...	2	2	11
Dakaiti without aggravated circumstances	2	...			
Cattle lifting	3	...	26	9	38
Burglary	...	...	1	1	2
Theft	3	...	7	3	13
Miscellaneous	4	...	9	11	24
Total	20	14	46	29	95 +14 = 109

The total number of cases tried was 112 against 103 in the previous year. The figures for the Mewar, Jaipur, and Jodhpur Courts show an increase of ten, one and seven, respectively, compared with the previous year, but in the Haraoti Court the number of cases decreased by nine.

The following statement indicates the number of appeals instituted and disposed of by the Upper or Appellate Court during the year:—

Names of Courts against whose decisions appeals were received.	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases in which the Lower Courts' decisions were			Remaining at the close of the year.
				Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	
Mewar	...	6	6	2	2	1	1
Jaipur	...	4	4	2	2	...	...
Marwar	...	6	6	5	1	...	...
Haraoti	...	10	10	6	4	...	...
Total	...	26	26	15	9	1	1

There were no appeals pending at the beginning of the year. The number of appeals instituted during the year was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 26. Of these the Lower Courts' decisions were confirmed in fifteen instances, revised in nine, and reversed in one. One case remained pending at the close of the year.

BORDER COURTS.

The Border Courts disposed of 233 cases as detailed below:—

Cases settled between Mewar and Dungarpur	28
Cases settled between the States in Rewa Kantha and the States under the Assistant Resident, Mewar	182
Cases settled between the Banswara and Kushalgarh States . .	23

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

Lieutenant J. C. D. Pinney, of the Central India Horse, continued the settlement of internal boundary disputes in Mewar. He disposed of 53 cases, representing the demarcation of 72 miles of boundary; 41 of these cases were adjusted by mutual agreement and arbitration. The total number of cases still requiring settlement is reported to be no less than 540.

Mr. A. F. deLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., who was specially deputed to settle boundary disputes between the States of Mewar and Indore, disposed of seven out of the nine cases for decision.

Mr. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue at Sambhar, settled one boundary dispute between the the States of Marwar and Kishangarh.

Colonel P. W. Percy-Smith, Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Penrose, Malwa Bhil Corps, met in camp during the winter to point out the line of boundary between Sirohi and Jura (in Mewar) which was determined by them in 1894-95. Permanent pillars have been erected on the line of border, but the Rao of Jura, whose Bhil subjects are uncivilized and uncompromising, has again submitted an appeal against the decision of the Boundary Settlement Officers. The decision involves the transfer of land of no particular value or importance, but border feeling runs high.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Principal on the Mayo College shows steady progress. A copy of it, and also of the examination report issued by Mr. Thompson, Principal of the Agra College, will be found among the appendices to this report. The number of boys in the College was 63 as in the previous year, 14 out of the 18 States being represented. Continued improvement is observed in the Jaipur State in matters of education. Application has been made for the affiliation of the Maharaja's College at Jaipur to the Allahabad University.

In Mewar there were 37 educational institutions, and the number of pupils was 3,285 against 3,040 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to R22,016-9-3. Four students from the Maharana's High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and two passed the Middle Class Examination. There has been no improvement in the matter of education in Banswara, Partabgarh, Dungarpur and Kushalgarh; but the Dungarpur administration has passed into the hands of Government during a long minority, and the opportunity thus afforded will not be neglected.

The Jaswant College at Jodhpur was fairly successful. Out of five students sent up for the B. A. Examination of the Allahabad University, three passed; five out of six passed in the Intermediate Examination, five out of six in the Entrance Examination, and three out of eight passed in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination. A Gymnastic Instructor was appointed at the High School in Jodhpur. An Anglo-Vernacular School was opened at Balotra on the new railway.

The Nobles' School opened last year at Bundi was attended by 33 boys, and the High School by 156 students.

There was no change in the Educational Department at Tonk. Considerable attention is being paid to education in the Shahpura Chiefship. A boarding-house has lately been built at the Capital in order to provide accommodation for the children of Jagirdars, and scholarships have been established to encourage education.

There are 94 schools for boys and 14 for girls in the Alwar State. The charges for education amounted to R43,748 against R44,864 in the previous year. Eight out of twelve candidates passed the Entrance Examination, while 16 out of 22 boys passed the Middle Class Examination. One boy satisfied the test for Munshis prescribed by the Panjab University.

The number of schools in the Bharatpur and Dholpur States remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 89 and 6, respectively, the latter figure being discreditably low.

The average attendance at the Karauli Maharaja's School at his Capital was 219 against 198 in 1897-98.

The number of educational institutions in Kotah was increased by 12, chiefly in consequence of the restoration of the Jhalawar Parganas to Kotah, and the number of pupils rose from 1,490 to 1,967. Of the eight candidates from the Kotah High School, three passed the Entrance Examination, and of the 13 boys sent up for the Middle Class Examination ten were successful. From the Nobles' School one boy sent up for the Entrance Examination was successful, and four out of eight passed the Middle Class Examination. Two Gymnastic Instructors have been entertained for the boys of the Nobles' School. His Highness the Maharao takes a keen interest in this branch of the State Administration. He intends to move the High School to a much superior site, where the boys will have a large play-ground. He is building a handsome and spacious house for the Nobles' School in the beautiful gardens under the large tank.

Owing to the transfer of extensive tracts of territory from Jhalawar to Kotah, the number of boys attending the schools in the former State fell from 964 in 1897-98 to 413. The number of pupils in the Chaoni Girls' School was 19.

From the Darbar High School at Bikaner five boys were sent up for the Middle Class Examination of the Allahabad University, and all were successful. Three boys from the Nobles' School appeared for the Middle and Lower Middle Examinations, and all passed. The number of pupils attending the District schools rose from 1,040 in the previous year to 1,374. A school for girls, called the Lady Elgin's Girls' School, was opened during the year; 130 pupils were on its rolls at the end of the year. Many of the boys are now proficient in gymnastic exercises and in swimming.

The annual tournament at Ajmer continues to attract increasing interest. It was held this year in the month of January. No less than twenty schools sent athletes, seven States being represented. The Government College, Ajmer, won the Football and Tug-of-war cups, and the Alwar School the

Cricket cup. The remaining prizes were fairly distributed, the lion's share, however, falling to the boys of the Maharaja's College, Jaipur.

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES AND JAILS.

Vital Statistics.—Systematic registration of births and deaths has been attempted in 18 States, Bundi being added to those of the previous year. The returns show some improvement on their predecessors, but they are still very defective. Endeavours are being made to obtain more accurate figures.

Sanitation.—Sanitation is making steady progress in many of the principal States, particularly in large Capitals. New schemes of water-supply have been started in Jodhpur, Kotah, and elsewhere, and an improved system of conservancy is being introduced in most of the principal cities. Village sanitation received spasmodic attention in some of the advanced States under the advice of the Medical Officers.

Vaccination.—The advance of vaccination is steady. The number of primary vaccinations performed rose from 296,933 in 1897-98 to 334,374 in 1898-99. Of these 99·27 per cent. were claimed as successful against 98·55 in the previous year. The expenditure on vaccination amounted to R31,715-1-9 against R32,338-12-6 in 1897-98. The cost of each operation fell from 21 to 18 pies.

Dispensaries.—There are now 139 hospitals and dispensaries in Rajputana against 136 in the previous year: 14,374 in-door and 922,915 out-door patients were treated against 15,025 and 948,088, respectively, in 1897-98. The decrease in the number of out-door patients is attributed to the comparative healthiness of the season. The new hospital at Churu in Bikaner was opened in October 1898, and an Assistant Surgeon has been placed in charge of it. The main block of the General Hospital at Bharatpur has been completed. A new dispensary has been opened at Shergarh by the Jodhpur Darbar. Many of the out-dispensaries have been rebuilt and improved during the year.

The only six cases of cholera which were reported during the year occurred in Bharatpur. All proved fatal.

No case of bubonic plague was imported into Rajputana during the 1st half of the year, but during the latter months 15 cases of plague, real or suspected, were discovered, of which 14 proved fatal. All possible precautions were adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. It is believed that, except those already referred to in Sirohi, not a single indigenous case occurred.

Five hundred and ninety deaths from small-pox were reported against 817 in the previous year. The steady progress made in vaccination has had the effect of mitigating this disease.

The number of surgical operations performed rose from 58,541 in 1897 to 61,470 in 1898 with a mortality of only ·07 as in the previous year. The expenditure on medical institutions fell from R3,12,828 in 1897 to R2,84,128 in 1898. The decrease was due to reduced outlay on new buildings and repairs.

Female hospitals continue to make progress, but this novel departure cannot be expected to popularize itself rapidly in a province like Rajputana.

Jails.—Returns were received from 20 jails in Native States. The daily average number of prisoners fell from 4,919 in 1897 to 4,679 in 1898. The daily average of sick persons fell from 124 in 1897 to 112 in 1898, and the average death-rate from 23 to 19 per mille.

The jails in Rajputana are rapidly improving year by year under steady pressure and the inevitable advance of civilization. Some of them are admirable both in design and management. A new jail has been built and opened

on an excellent site at Kishangarh. Despite improvement, there is still overcrowding of prisoners in some jails, while others need much reform in regard to drainage and construction before they can be accepted as satisfying modern demands.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on Public Works in Rajputana, Imperial and contributional but excluding outlay on irrigation works in the districts of Ajmere-Merwara, which are reviewed in a separate report, amounted to R3,93,462.

The total outlay on Public Works in the Native States amounted to R76,64,603, exclusive of the expenditure on railway construction in the States of Mewar, Jaipur, Kotah, Tonk, and Bikaner.

Of the above amount, R45,19,083 was expended by the Marwar Darbar chiefly on the Marwar Section of the Shadipalli-Balotra metre-gauge line which now approaches completion. It is hoped that the line will be opened for traffic in April 1900, and that the whole line will be completed in the following August. The section of 60 miles from Balotra to Balmer has already been opened for traffic.

The broad-gauge line from Guna to Baran passing through Kotah and Tonk territories was opened for traffic from the 15th May 1899. The proposed extension of this line from Baran to Kotah has been deferred pending investigation of the scheme for the through communication to connect with the Jodhpur Railway system and Karachi Seaport.

The Bikaner to Khari section (41·67 miles) of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway (metre-gauge) is now open for traffic. The line from Bikaner northwards *vid* Khari to Lunkaransar and Suratgarh is in progress. When completed, it will place the desert areas of Bikaner and Jodhpur in close connection with the rich districts of the Panjab, and this link, added to the projected railway from the fertile tracts of Kotah and Eastern Rajputana extending from the present terminus at Baran to Marwar Junction on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway will relieve the local administration of much anxiety in regard to the comparatively waterless countries on the west of the province where the rainfall is always scanty. The Gigasar-Palana metre-gauge branch line, which will connect the new Palana Colliery in Bikaner with the main line, is in progress.

The extension of the Chitor-Udaipur Railway line from Debari to Udaipur (metre gauge) is now complete, and will probably be open for traffic in July 1899. The new terminus is within two miles of the Capital of the State.

The work on the metre-gauge line between Sanganer on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and Siwai-Madhopur in the Jaipur State is in progress. The earthwork and masonry bridges on the first 40 miles of this line are completed. Work on the second section is in hand. Among the new lines under consideration the most important are a line from Nagda to Baran and thence through Bharatpur to Muttra, a line to connect Rewari with Phalera Junction, and a short line to link Tonk, the Capital of the State of that name, either with the Jaipur-Chambal Railway on the north or preferably with the contemplated line from Baran to Marwar Junction on the south.

A considerable advance has been made in irrigation works, especially in Jaipur on the Ramgarh project and in Bharatpur on the Bareta Bund system, the Oochein Canals and the Sikri Canals.

Altogether, the year has been one of unusual activity and progress in all branches of the Public Works Department, which has been ably and successfully administered by the Superintending Engineer, Mr. D. Joscelyne, C.E.

His approaching transfer to the charge of the Public Works in Bengal will be a serious loss to the province of Rajputana, where his energy and experience have been very valuable.

POSTAL.

The following experimental post offices proved self-supporting and were made permanent during the year :—

At Siana—Sirohi
„ Mori Railway Station } Marwar.
„ Guchhipura }
„ Bharatpur Agency.

The total mileage of mail lines of all kinds was 5,189¼ against 5,135¼ in the previous year. The tonga service established between Nassirabad and Deoli has proved valuable. It has not only been the means of accelerating the despatch of letter and parcel mails, but it affords rapid means of conveyance to travellers. The experiment of transmitting the Imperial mails between Jodhpur, Phalodi and Sankra by an escort of camel sowars proved satisfactory and was confirmed. The adoption of similar measures in the Bikaner State is under consideration. With the consent of the Kotah Darbar more Imperial post offices were opened in the State, and the adoption of complete unification of posts in the State is now contemplated. Thirteen million eight hundred and eighteen thousand two hundred and twenty-one letters and 161,251 parcels were delivered during the year, showing an increase of 529,495 letters and 3,233 parcels over the returns of the previous year. The amount of money orders issued and that of money orders paid was R76,98,008 and R70,46,600, respectively, showing an increase of R86,234 and R7,38,834 over the figures of 1897-98. The sale of quinine at the post offices was continued. The telegraph was extended to four post offices in Rajputana, *viz.*, at Dig and Kumher in Bharatpur, and Jhunjhnu and Mandawa in Jaipur. The general advance and success of the operations of the year were mainly due, as in 1897-98, to the exertions of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Mr. G. Barton Groves, who has spared no effort to ensure good results.

A. H. T. MARTINDALE,
Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

PART II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS RECEIVED FROM POLITICAL OFFICERS.

CONTENTS.

(1) Mewar Residency Administration Report and enclosures.
(2) Western Rajputana States Administration Report and enclosures.
(3) Jaipur Residency Administration Report.
(4) Eastern Rajputana States Administration Report and enclosures.
(5) Haraoti and Tonk Administration Report.
(6) Alwar Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(7) Kotah Agency Administration Report and enclosure.
(8) Jhalawar Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(9) Bikaner Agency Administration Report and enclosures.

(1)
MEWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 129-G., dated Udaipur, the 15th April 1899.

From—Lieut.-Col. C. W. Ravenshaw, Officiating Resident, Mewar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Mewar Residency for the year 1898-99, together with the reports of the Officers in local political charge of the Banswara, Partabgarh, and Dungarpur States and the Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

2. I held charge of the Residency throughout the year.

3. His Highness the Maharana, except for occasional shooting trips to Kumalgarh, Chitorgarh, and Naharmugra, has not been away from his Capital. In November last, while absent on one of these shooting trips, he caught fever and remained confined to his bed for three weeks. His condition between 18th and 26th November was very serious and caused grave anxiety. Lieutenant-Colonel Pank, Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, was, at the Maharana's special request, summoned to attend him during the critical period of his illness. Major Shore, Residency Surgeon, and Dr. Shepherd, M.D., were also in attendance. It is due to their skilful treatment and continuous attention that His Highness is now completely restored to health.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

4. There were no events of any importance during the year excepting the serious illness of His Highness the Maharana in November 1898.

5. Mr. Martindale, the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited Udaipur in July 1898, and again in March 1899, in the course of his cold weather tour.

SEASON AND CROPS.

6. The south-west monsoon rainfall during the year was very deficient in parts of Mewar, measuring only 13·79 at Udaipur compared with the average of 25 inches. It, however, fell seasonably, and, excepting as regards fodder, the kharif crops were not affected prejudicially, the outturn from which in some parts was slightly in excess of the average. About ½ an inch of rain fell in the beginning of December; this, with the short south-west monsoon rainfall, was not sufficient for the rabi crops, which are expected to be considerably below the average.

7. The prices of food-grains in Udaipur City at the time of writing this report are as follows:—

	Srs.	Chtks.
Wheat	14	7
Barley	21	7
Rice	8	9
Jawar	26	14
Gram	15	10
Mukki	27	5

PUBLIC HEALTH.

8. The Residency Surgeon reports that 1,745 deaths were recorded in the Udaipur City during the year, giving a death-rate of 38·02 per thousand. Of the total number of deaths, 1,333 deaths were alone due to fevers, 4 to dysentry, 6 to snake-bite, 83 to small-pox, 35 to diarrhœa, and 284 to other causes. The number of births was 1,281, being a ratio of 27·91 per thousand. It is probable, as the Residency Surgeon remarks, that the figures for births being unreliable the numbers are larger than stated.

9. The sanitation of the city certainly leaves much to be desired, but it is the best that can be provided under present arrangements.

10. The drinking water of the city is obtained from the Pichola Lake and from *Baolies* in its vicinity. The quality of the water is bad, as is evidenced from the numerous cases of guinea-worm which occur. It is much to be regretted that the Darbar has taken no further steps in the matter of providing good drinking water-supply from the Bari Lake. Owing to the scanty rainfall there has been no overflow from the Pichola Lake to carry off the surface water and refuse; this, it is feared, as has been the case in previous years, will be a fruitful source of much sickness.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

11. One new dispensary was opened on the 1st July 1898 at the Debari Railway station for the use of the Railway employés and for the coolies engaged on the extension of the line to Udaipur, while no existing dispensaries were closed during the year.

12. The Lansdowne Hospital and the dispensaries at Nathdwara, Saran, Rashmi, Kapasan, Chota Sadri, Chitor, Bhilwara, Jehazpur, Mandalgarh, Debari, Sarara, Banswara, Partabgarh, and Dungarpur, were inspected during the year, and excepting that at some of the dispensaries the amount of work done is not as much as it might have been, they show a satisfactory result. In the Walter Hospital 2,860 women and children were treated during the year against 3,398 in 1897, shewing a decrease of 538. The decrease in number may, as in the case of the Lansdowne Hospital, be due to a more healthy year. The services of a female hospital assistant were entertained in May, which has provided a much required help to the Lady Doctor.

13. The site for a small Lunatic Asylum, promised by His Highness the Maharana on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee, has now been selected, and the building, it is hoped, will soon be commenced.

14. The precautionary measures taken for the exclusion of the Bubonic Plague have been so far successful that there has been not a single case during the year.

JAIL.

15. The Jail buildings are in good order. The daily average strength of prisoners was 459·21, being 101·21 in excess of the number for which there is accommodation. The proposed extension of the Jail building has not yet been commenced, but estimates have been framed, and it is expected that the work will be carried out during the current year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

16. The usual statement submitted by the Darbar of expenditure incurred on public works in the State is attached. A more detailed statement was asked for; and as expenditure on the different works is not given, I am unable to offer any remarks beyond that, as irrigation works in Mewar are most important and capable of yielding good return, a decrease of expenditure under this head of R24,074 seems bad economy, and that a larger share of R31,599 shewn as expended on roads might with advantage have been given to roads carrying greater traffic, such as the Udaipur-Debari Road. The expenditure on buildings shews an increase of R45,759. The total expenditure of R4,44,639, which is exclusive of expenditure on the Railway, has been distributed under the supervision of Mr. Williams, the State Engineer.

ADMINISTRATION.

17. The administration has been carried on in the same way as reported last year.

At the request of His Highness the Maharana, the Government of India have sanctioned the loan of the services of Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, a Deputy Commissioner in the Berar Commission and late Diwan of Bharatpur, to the Udaipur State for one year on probation to conduct the business relations of the Darbar with the Mewar Residency and the Rajputana Agency under His Highness's immediate orders. The Kumar assumed charge of his duties on the 19th of October.

18. The returns of the Civil, Criminal and Mahandraj Sabha Appellate Courts are attached. In the Civil Court the presiding official has constantly been changed, but the Fouzdari Court has been presided over by Pundit Kashinath Vithal continuously during the year. A comparative abstract of the work done in 1897 and 1898 is as follows:—

Year.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at end of year.
Civil Court.					
1897 . .	1,203	906	2,109	729	1,380
1898 . .	1,380	963	2,343	725	1,618
Criminal Court.					
1897 . .	1,568	1,949	3,517	1,696	1,821
1898 . . .	1,821	1,369	3,190	1,381	1,809
Appellate Court.					
1897 . .	1,749	2,029	3,778	1,696	2,082
1898 . .	2,082	4,277	6,359	3,437	2,922

19. These figures speak for themselves, and whatever may be the capabilities and diligence of the officials constituting these Courts, the increased number of pending cases at the end of the year in the Civil and Appellate Courts and an approximately similar number of cases pending in the Criminal Court at the commencement and end of the year, seem to point to the necessity of strengthening the establishment of these Courts.

20. Twenty cases of dakaiti were reported during the year including three unreported cases of 1897 as compared with 41 in 1897. The marked decrease in the number of cases reported during the year is probably due to more care in discriminating between robbery and dakaiti. Arrests were made by the local police only in 2 cases out of the 20 reported, while they were not successful in recovering any portion of the stolen property. Mansingh has been in charge of the Raj Girai Department.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

21. There were 408 Moghias on the register at the close of the year. Of these, 303 are cultivators in possession of land measuring 4,626 bighas and 10 biswas, 81 are living with relations and have no land of their own, 9 are labourers, 13 are Chowkidars, and 2 are prisoners.

22. During the year 8 Moghias absconded, 6 returned, 15 died and 37 were newly registered. I did not inspect any Moghias during the year, as I did not pass through any Moghia settlements during my tour.

23. No Moghias were implicated in any dakaitis during the year and only a few were arrested in some petty theft cases.

RAILWAY.

24. The extension of the Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway from Debari to Udaipur has made satisfactory progress under Mr. Lillie's supervision. The nature of the rock met with in tunnelling near the Debari gate has delayed progress. It is, however, expected that the line will be completed by the end of June.

25. In connection with the Baran, Ajmer and Marwar Railway Survey, sanctioned by the Government of India in October 1898, two Survey parties have been engaged in surveying the portion of the proposed line between Deogarh and Kotah *viâ* Mandal, and information has been collected for traffic statistics.

SALT.

26. The sites of the old Khari Salt Works in Mewar were again inspected this year by an Officer of the Northern Indian Salt Revenue. His report showed that surreptitious manufacture of earth salt was discovered at 11 places. This illicit manufacture has been brought to the notice of the Darbar with a view to measures being taken to prevent its recurrence.

OPIUM.

27. During the year under report 2,970 chests were weighed at the Chitor scales as compared with 2,463½ chests during the previous year; of these 2,657½ were exported to China and the rest for home consumption in British India. The amount of duty realized by the Government was R15,13,550.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

INTERNAL BOUNDARIES.

28. The work of settling internal boundaries has made good progress during the year under Lieutenant J. C. D. Pinney, C.I.H.

29. Fifty-three disputes in all have been adjusted, representing 72 miles of boundary; of these, 12 cases have been decided by the Boundary Settlement Officer, 14 have been settled by mutual agreement, and the remaining 27 by arbitration. The total number of cases now pending settlement is 540.

EXTERNAL BOUNDARIES.

30. Mr. A. F. deLæssœ, C.M.G., C.I.E., was deputed for the settlement of the boundary disputes on the Mewar-Indore Border. He assumed charge of his duties on the 23rd November 1898, and has since been employed on the border. Nearly all the disputes have now been decided, and the demarcation of a part of the boundary by boundary pillars only remains to be carried out.

EDUCATION.

31. At the close of the year there were five schools in the Capital and 32 in the districts with an attendance of 950 pupils in the former and 2,335 in the latter. The total expenditure during the year on education was R22,016-9-3 as compared with R22,682. The average cost of educating each student at the Capital was R11-7-6, while in the District Schools it amounted to only R5-12-0. Four students from the Maharana's School passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and two passed the English Middle Examination.

COURT OF VAKILS.

32. The annual statement showing the working of the Court of Vakils attached to this Residency are appended. Sixteen cases were instituted during the year, making with four remaining over from last year a total of 20; of these 14 were disposed of during the year, leaving six for adjudication during the present year. Six appeals were preferred against the Court's decisions, and as there were three pending from last year, the total references numbered nine; of

these, five were disposed of, the proceedings of the Lower Court being confirmed in two and revised in three.

TOUR OF THE RESIDENT.

33. I was on tour for about three months during the cold weather. Starting from Udaipur on the 5th December, I visited among other places Kapason, Bhilwara, Rupaheli, Shahpura, Asind, Bednore, Deogarh, Amet and Nathdwara, returning to Udaipur on the 18th January. After a halt at Udaipur of about a fortnight, I proceeded to Partabgarh *viâ* Lassaria and Dhariawad, where I presided over a Border Court at which 25 cases pending between the States of Mewar, Partabgarh, and Banswara were disposed of. At Partabgarh I met the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and accompanied him on his tour through the States of Banswara, Partabgarh, and Dungarpur to Udaipur.

DUNGARPUR.

34. This State, which was hitherto under the Political control of the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, was transferred on the 24th August 1898 to the charge of the Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgarh, whose designation has since also been changed to that of Assistant Resident in Mewar. This change was found necessary owing to the increased attention and supervision which since the death of the late Chief on the 13th February 1898 the State required.

35. The death of the mother of the young Maharawal, known as the Chota Maji, occurred on the 11th August 1898.

36. Maharawal Bijey Singh joined the Mayo College at Ajmer on the 4th September 1898, where from reports received from the Principal of the College he is making good progress.

37. Under the arrangements sanctioned by the Government of India in July 1898, the administration of the State is conducted by the Kamdar Izat Rai and a Council consisting of four members and one Secretary, under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Resident in Mewar. This arrangement has so far worked satisfactorily.

PARTABGARH.

38. Mr. Framji Bhikaji, who was appointed Kamdar in September 1896, resigned in December on account of advanced age and has been succeeded by Thakur Ruguhbar Singh, formerly Revenue Member of Council in Bikaner.

39. His Highness the Maharawat continues to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of his State.

40. The continued depreciation in the value of the Salim Sahi rupee, the local currency of Partabgarh, originated by excessive minting and increased by the recent action of the contiguous States in excluding the Salim Sahi rupee from their States, has compelled the Partabgarh Darbar to seek relief in proposals to substitute the British India for the Salim Sahi rupee. The subject is under consideration.

BANSWARA.

41. The administration has been carried on on the same lines as last year, and there is nothing to report beyond that the State has got slightly into debt.

42. Maharaj Kumar Shimbhu Singh continues to reside at Neemuch and to conduct himself satisfactorily.

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Officiating Resident in Mewar.

Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works in the Mewar State for the year ending 31st March 1899.

Heads.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	R	R	R
(1) Buildings	2,87,582	39,997	3,27,579
(2) Roads	2,143	29,436	31,579
(3) Irrigation	17,945	12,661	30,606
(4) Miscellaneous	39,145	...	39,145
(5) Establishment	15,730	...	15,730
Grand Total	...	...	4,44,639

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Civil Court at Udaipur from 16th March 1898 to 15th March 1899.

Nature of case.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.		Pending.	Remarks.
				Proved.	Dismissed.		
Debt	505	220	725	158	34	533	
Immovable property	302	142	444	88	...	356	
Adoption disputes	11	10	21	6	...	15	
Caste disputes	4	9	13	9	...	4	
Betrothal disputes	10	23	33	17	...	16	
Registration	68	47	115	30	...	85	
Trespass on Darbar land	177	282	459	229	...	230	
Miscellaneous	303	230	533	154	...	379	
Total	1,380	963	2,343	691	34	1,618	

Return of Criminal cases in the Fouzdari Court at Udaipur from 16th March 1898 to 15th March 1899.

Nature of case.	Pending on 15th March 1899.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.		Pending.
				Proved.	Dismissed.	
Dakaiti	60	26	86	1	17	68
Highway robbery	136	60	196	15	27	154
Theft	349	209	558	132	112	314
Murder	96	65	161	16	40	105
Suicide	53	46	99	11	26	62
Wounding	46	23	69	8	16	45
Culpable homicide	4	2	6	2	...	4
Abortion	30	32	62	15	14	33
Allowing prisoners to escape	10	21	31	13	1	17
Nose-cutting	7	2	9	1	3	5
Sale of children	1	2	3	1	1	1
Bribery and embezzlement	183	15	198	5	9	184
Assault	28	10	38	3	3	32
Mischief	4	1	5	...	...	5
Kidnapping	8	7	15	2	3	10
Forgery	17	8	25	4	4	17
Accidental death	252	362	614	16	336	262
Adultery	7	2	9	1	...	8
Arson	22	12	34	2	10	22
Poisoning	...	1	1	1	...	...
Miscellaneous	508	463	167	167	343	461
Total	1,821	1,369	3,190	416	965	1,809

Return of appeals, Civil and Criminal, to the Mahandraj Sabha from 16th March 1898 to 15th March 1899.

Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Admitted this year.	Total.	Disposed of.			Total.	Pending.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.			
Civil Appeals . .	1,426	2,506	3,932	637	949	196	1,782	2,150	
Criminal Appeals .	656	1,771	2,427	623	907	125	1,655	772	
Total .	2,082	4,277	6,359	1,260	1,856	321	3,437	2,922	

No. 1.

Statement showing the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the Mewar Court of Vakils during the year 1898-99.

Offences.	No.
Dakaiti with murder and wounding	5
Dakaiti without murder and wounding	2
Highway robbery with wounding	1
Highway robbery without wounding	2
Theft with murder and wounding	2
Theft without murder and wounding	1
Cattle-lifting	3
Miscellaneous	4
Total . .	20

No. 2.

Statement showing the working of the Mewar Court of Vakils during the year 1898-99.

Residency.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1898.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1899.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	Appeal to Upper Court.						Remarks.
							Pending on 1st April 1898.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
						R a.								
Mewar . . .	4	16	20	14	6	3,209 12	3	6	9	2	3	...	4	

Udaipur;
The 15th April 1899.

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Officiating Resident in Mewar.

No. 276, dated Camp Dungarpur, the 6th April 1899.

From—Captain H. B. Peacock, Assistant Resident, Mewar,

To—The Resident, Mewar, Udaipur.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of this Assistant Residency for the year 1898-99.

OFFICERS.

2. Captain C. J. Windham was in charge of this office from the 1st April to the 30th June 1898, since when I have held charge.

CROPS.

3. The kharif and rabi crops were both good in Banswara, Partabgarh, and Kushalgarh. In Dungarpur, however, though the kharif was good, the rabi crop was less than the normal owing to a somewhat deficient

rainfall. The following table, in which 16 annas has been taken as representing a normal crop, shows the value of the harvests:—

Names of Articles.	In Banswara.	In Partabgarh.	In Dungarpur.	In Kushalgarh.
Opium	Kharif and rabi were both good crops.	12 annas	...	Good.
Maize		13 „	14 annas	„
Wheat		14½ „	9 „	„
Gram		14½ „	12 „	„
Jowar		13¼ „	...	„
Linseed		15 „	...	„

RAIN.

4. The rainfall of 1898-99 is compared with that of the previous year in the table below:—

States.	1897-98.		1898-99.		Difference.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Banswara	36	20	34	47	—1	73
Partabgarh	28	42	31	32	+3	40
Dungarpur	24	89	17	78	—7	11
Kushalgarh	26	98	45	19	+18	21

PUBLIC HEALTH.

5. The public health throughout the year was good. No case of cholera or other epidemic disease occurred.

BORDER COURTS.

6. A Border Court was held in November at Kherwara jointly by the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, and myself, at which 28 cases between Mewar and Dungarpur were disposed of.

Another Court was held in December at Lembhola in Rewa Kantha, jointly by the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, and myself, at which 182 cases between the States in the Rewa Kantha Agency and this Assistant Residency were disposed of. No Court had been assembled for the disposal of border cases between these States since 1895.

A third Court was held under my supervision in January at Kushalgarh, at which 23 cases between Banswara and the chiefship of Kushalgarh were disposed of.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

7. One case only is pending, *viz.*, between Banswara and Kushalgarh. The other dispute, Kusalgarh *versus* Sailana (Central India), mentioned in last year's report, has been decided this winter by a Boundary Settlement Officer of the Central India Agency. Confirmation or otherwise of the decision has as yet not been communicated to this office.

TOURS.

8. The Asistant Resident, Mewar, spent 212 days in camp compared with 125 days in 1897-98 and 98 days in 1896-97.

The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and the Resident in Mewar visited Partabgarh, Banswara, and Dungarpur during the cold weather.

9. No cases of infanticide, witch-swinging or mail robbery were reported during the year in Banswara, Partabgarh and the chiefship of Kushalgarh. Two cases of infanticide took place in Dungarpur.

Three cases of dakaiti were reported from Partabgarh and two cases from Dungarpur; in none of these have the offenders been punished, but in one instance in Partabgarh four of the offenders have been arrested and are under trial.

EDUCATION.

10. No new schools have been opened in either of the States during the year. Seven boys are at present students at the Mayo College, Ajmer, *viz.*:—

(1) Maha Rawal Bijey Singh of Dungarpur.
(2) Maharaj Kunwar Man Singh of Partabgarh.
(3) Bhawar Pirthi Singh of Banswara.
(4) Kanwar Ranjit Singh of Kushalgarh.
(5) Maharaj Rughnath Singh of Khandu.
(6) Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Jhantla in Partabgarh.
(7) Kanwar Shimbhu Singh of Sabli in Dungarpur.

Maharawal Bijey Singh of Dungarpur and Shimbhu Singh of Sabli joined the College during the year under report.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

11. The State of Dungarpur, which has hitherto formed a part of the Political charge of the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, was added to the charge of this office, the designation of which was at the same time changed from that of Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgarh, to that of Assistant Resident in Mewar.

The mother of the Maharawal of Dungarpur, known as the Chota Maji, died on the 11th August 1898.

MINT.

12. No silver was coined in the Partabgarh mint.

CONVERSION OF CURRENCY.

13. The Salim Sahi rupee is the coin of the States of Banswara, Partabgarh, and the chiefship of Kushalgarh. Proposals have been submitted for the adoption of the Government rupee in Partabgarh and Kushalgarh. The Maharawal of Banswara, however, prefers not to introduce any change.

PARTABGARH.

14. Mr. Framji Bhikaji, Kamdar, resigned during the year and has been succeeded by Rughubar Singh, until recently a Member of the Bikaner State Council. His Highness the Maha Rawat continues to show a keen interest in all matters pertaining to his State.

FINANCES.

15. The income and expenditure for the year ending 30th June 1898 has been stated as R4,16,778-8-9 and R3,84,766-9-9, respectively. A sum of R37,934-15-3 has been paid towards the liquidation of the debt. The State debt at the end of the year under report amounted to R1,84,725-11-6 Government coin. During the year arrangements were made with Rai Bahadur Seth Sobhag Mull of Ajmer for the transaction of the State Treasury matters.

This change of bankers benefited the State considerably in the matter of interest and has in itself reduced the debt to a very considerable extent. The Maha Rawat appears fully alive to the necessity of freeing his State from debt.

JUDICIAL.

16. The number of Criminal cases disposed of during the year was 913, while 1,006 were left pending against 788 last year.

The Civil cases disposed of numbered 753 and the number left pending was 302 against 439 last year.

JAIL.

17. There were 49 prisoners in the jail on the last day of the year.

SCHOOL.

18. There were 174 boys on the roll call, a slight increase on last year's figures.

BANSWARA.

19. Mehta Lal Singh has been Kamdar throughout the year.

FINANCES.

20. The income, excluding Khalsa and Zenana villages, amounted to R2,70,518-10-6, and R6,198-3-0 are said to be outstanding. The total expenditure was R3,10,299-10-0. A debt of R45,979-2-6 has been incurred during the year.

JUDICIAL.

21. Six hundred and eighty-four Criminal cases were disposed of out of a total of 1,211 cases for disposal.

The Civil cases for disposal numbered 170; out of these 110 were decided.

JAIL.

22. There were 30 prisoners in the jail on the last day of the year.

SCHOOL.

23. The school numbers 117 boys.

KUSHALGARH.

24. Chuni Lal has been Kamdar throughout the year.

FINANCES.

25. The income and expenditure amounted to R60,582-10-0 and R59,950-4-6 respectively.

JUDICIAL.

26. Three hundred and twenty-one Criminal cases were disposed of leaving 31 pending.

On the Civil side 90 cases were decided and 15 remained pending.

JAIL.

27. There were 12 prisoners in the jail on the last day of the year.

SCHOOL.

28. There were 78 boys on the roll-call at the close of the year.

DUNGARPUR.

29. After the death of Maha Rawal Udai Singh in February 1898, the administration of the State was carried on by Kamdar Izzat Rai under the supervision of the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, until August 1898, when the affairs were entrusted to a Council consisting of four members and a secretary, under my immediate supervision.

FINANCES.

30. The figures of revenue and expenditure for the year ending the 30th June 1898 were R2,37,174-9-3 and R2,43,450-0-3 respectively.

JUDICIAL.

31. The number of Criminal cases disposed of was 1,221 out of a total of 1,518 for disposal.

The Civil cases decided numbered 385, and 243 cases were left pending.

JAIL.

32. The prisoners in the jail on the last day of the year numbered 98.

EDUCATION.

33. One hundred and eighty-two boys were on the roll of the school at the close of the year.

H. B. PEACOCK, *Captain,*
Assistant Resident, Mewar.

REPORT OF THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENCY, HILLY TRACTS, MEWAR.

The following Officers were in charge during the year 1898-99 :—

Major R. A. Cole, 1st April to 20th July 1898.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. F. Bignell, 21st July 1898 to 31st March 1899.

2. The kharif was fairly good though the rice crop entirely failed. Owing to early cessation of rains and deficient fall there has been no rabi. There is great scarcity of water throughout the district; large numbers of Bhils have migrated to the Mahi River in order to save their cattle. In Kherwara itself the wells are rapidly drying up, and unless they are deepened sufficiently to tap lower springs, the troops will have to be moved to Dhebar or some similar site till the next rains.

3. Health up to date has been good, though chest affections have been more prevalent than usual.

The dispensary continues to do good work.

4. Border Courts have been held and the following cases disposed of :—

Mewar *versus* Dungarpur	43
Dungarpur *versus* Mewar	41
Mewar *versus* Mahi Kantha	32
Mahi Kantha *versus* Mewar	35

Several troublesome boundary cases of long standing have been settled.

5. I spent 41 days in the District.

6. The Mewar Bhil Corps was inspected by Major-General Hogg, C.B., and very favourably reported on.

7. No *modus vivendi* has as yet been found for the settlement of Khalsa and Bhumat cases, of which there are a large number pending.

E. D. F. BIGNELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

No. 110-G., dated Kotra, the 1st April 1899.

From—MAJOR C. H. DAWSON, Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar,

To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1898-99.

2. The meteorological observations are as follows:—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
77·66°	May 90·69°	January 60·33°	19·95	35	21·12"	57 days.

3. The health of the district has been good.

4. The kharif crop was good.

5. The rabi crop owing to scarcity of water was bad; very little wheat has been grown; the gram crop is good.

6. A Border Court was held at Abu Road in March for the settlement of cases between Mewar and Sirohi.

7. The settled portion of the Sirohi-Jura border was demarcated in December 1898.

8. I spent 117 days on tour in Kotra District.

C. HUTTON DAWSON, *Major,*
Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

(2)
WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 4 P., dated Jodhpur, the 8th April 1899.

From—LIEUT.-COL. W. H. C. WYLLIE, C.I.E., Resident, Western Rajputana States,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Western Rajputana States Residency for the year 1898-99.

2. The charge of the Residency during the year under review was held by—

(1) Major T. C. Pears, from 1st to 24th April 1898.
(2) Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., from 25th April to 11th December 1898.
(3) Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, from 12th December 1898 to 31st March 1899.

MARWAR.

SEASONS, CROPS AND HEALTH.

3. The monsoon rains were much below the average in all the districts of the State; the crops suffered considerably and the grass failed everywhere except in Godwar. The total rainfall registered at Jodhpur itself was only 10·52 inches as compared with a 10 years' average fall of 14·84 inches. The districts which suffered most from the short rainfall are Nagore, Barmer (Malani), Sheo and Shergarh, where some distress now prevails. Test relief works have been opened by the Darbar, but the number of persons employed on them does not at present exceed 1,000.

Notwithstanding the bad agricultural seasons the prices of food-grains are normal, as will be seen from the market rates marginally noted. This is attributable to the excellent harvests in other parts of India and to the large imports of food-grains facilitated by the railway extensions.

Wheat, 13 seers per rupee.
Barley, 17 „ „
Bajra, 16 „ „
Gram, 14 „ „
Maize, 18 „ „

The water-supply in tanks and wells is almost everywhere scanty, and the character of the next monsoon rains will be watched with anxiety.

The want of pasture and fodder has been greatly felt; some 4,000 people have emigrated with their cattle to Sind, Malwa, and parts of Guzerat.

The general health has been good throughout the year, which was free from epidemics, and thanks to the precautionary measures adopted by the Darbar and carried out under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, and his assistants, plague has not found its way into the State.

ADMINISTRATION.

4. The following changes and appointments have been made during the year:—

(1) Captain A. B. Mayne, who was appointed Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and Assistant Resident, Western Rajputna States in May 1896, reverted to his Regimental duties with the Central India Horse in October 1898.
(2) In April 1898, Munshi Hamidula Khan, son of Faizulla Khan, a former minister of the State, was removed for misconduct from the State Council and from his post of Superintendent of the Tamil Department, in which latter appointment he was replaced by Rao Raja Tej Singh.
(3) In August 1898, the Judicial Secretaryship to the Musahib Ala, Marwar, was amalgamated with the appointment of Secretary to the Musahib Ala, and Rao Bahadur Pundit Sukhdeo Prashad,

who held the former appointment, now discharges the duties of both offices.

(4) Maharaj Arjan Singh has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in place of his father the late Maharaj Kishor Singh.

(5) Maharaj Daulat Singh has been made an Honorary Member of the State Council.

(6) Mehta Ganesh Chand, who was a Member of the State Council and the Daroga in charge of the Jawahir Khana, died on the 21st March 1899.

The two vacancies on the Council have not been filled.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

5. The revenue and expenditure for 1898-99, being the actuals of eleven months and an estimate for the twelfth, are given below :—

	₹
Revenue.	
Ordinary revenue	51,49,610
Extraordinary revenue	34,43,482
TOTAL	85,93 092
Expenditure.	
Ordinary expenditure	49,61,770
Extraordinary expenditure	39,78,567
TOTAL	89,40,337

From the above figures it will be seen that the "Extraodinary Expenditure" has exceeded the "Extraordinary Revenue" by ₹5,35,085. This difference is chiefly due to the heavy expenditure of ₹22,57,057 on the construction of the Jodhpur Section of the Balotra-Shadipalli Railway, to provide funds for which the Darbar found it necessary to have recourse to a loan of ₹25½ lakhs from the Mysore State. The net financial result of the year is a deficit of about 3½ lakhs.

The Estimates for 1899-1900 are as follows :—

	₹
Revenue.	
Ordinary	51,31,100
Extraordinary	8,84,000
TOTAL	60,15,100
Expenditure.	
Ordinary	37,91,400
Extraordinary	17,41,000
TOTAL	55,32,400

COURTS.

6. Although the number of Civil and Criminal cases instituted during the year fell below that of the preceding year, a greater number of cases was left pending at the close of the year than was the case on the 31st March 1898. The work of the Courts on the whole has not proved as satisfactory as in the past.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

7. The total number of members of the criminal tribes on the register at the close of the year 1898 was 6,105. Eighteen thousand and fifty-three bighas of land have been granted to them during the year, which, added to the 154,320 bighas they previously held, gives a total of 172,373 bighas now in their possession.

The system introduced last year of branding cattle belonging to members of criminal tribes has to a large extent prevented these animals from being stolen and from being fraudulently sold by their owners.

The criminal tribes are reported to own 22,893 cattle, of which half have been branded. It is satisfactory to note that, with the exception of one Sansi concerned in a case of highway robbery, no members of the criminal tribes were convicted of dakaiti or highway robbery.

In consequence of the scarcity of fodder, 162 persons emigrated to Malwa and other places with their cattle. About 586 people have sought employment on the State relief works.

CRIME AND POLICE.

8. Seventy-five highway robberies and nine dakaitis are reported, as against 57 highway robberies and 15 dakaitis in the previous year. The cases occurred chiefly in the Nagore and Jodhpur Parganas. The administration and working of the Police are faulty, and the necessity of effecting some radical improvement has been pressed on the notice of the Darbar.

In the case of the mail robbery which occurred in May 1898 between Asop and Barlu in Marwar, it was found that the postal runner was implicated; he was tried by the Court of Vakils and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

JAIL.

9. The Jail continues to be well managed under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon. The death-rate fell from 10·82 per thousand in the preceding year to 9·52 in the year under review.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

10. The boundary dispute between the villages of Sanodia, Anu and Jhag in Kishangarh and the village of Nawa in Marwar was decided by Mr. W. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar, whose proceedings in the case were afterwards confirmed by the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Marwar and Jaisalmer Darbars have agreed to send representatives to try and settle amicably that portion of the Marwar-Jaisalmer boundary which still remains undemarcated.

A petty case of boundary dispute between Udat of Marwar and Saran of Jaisalmir was settled by Panchayat.

LAND REVENUE.

11. The land revenue collections amounted to R10,22,289. A sum of R31,025 was expended in digging wells and making taccavi advances. Cultivators are said to appreciate the new *bigori* system, and the area under cultivation is increasing.

Owing to the failure of the monsoon rains and consequent bad harvests, remissions have been granted to the extent of R2,17,165.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

12. A field survey of the seven villages was made during the year and *Bapoti* pattas were distributed in 64 village.

FORESTS.

13. Pandit Gokuldas, Superintendent of Forests, reverted to Government service in the Panjab in February 1899, and his place has been filled by Lala Lachman Das, a Marwari, who was trained in the Forest School at Dehra Dun.

Forty square miles of Jagir Forest in the Siwana Pargana have been added to the forests under State conservancy, and the area reserved for fuel and fodder has also been slightly increased.

Some 2,579 acres of forest were destroyed by forest fires, the worst of which originated in Mewar and spread across the Godwar border.

Forest lands were thrown open to grazing and grass-cutting earlier than usual owing to the prevailing want of pasture. Grass was also supplied in large quantities from the Reserved Forests to the Imperial Service Cavalry.

The accounts for the year in this Department show an excess in revenue of R7,000 over expenditure.

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

14. Mr. W. Home was Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway throughout the year until the 22nd March 1899, when he proceeded on six months' furlough to England. During his absence his Assistant, Mr. R. Todd, is officiating for him.

The percentage of net earnings on the capital cost of the railway was 10·37 per cent., testifying to the excellent and economical character of the management. The gross receipts, which are the largest yet recorded, were swelled by freight for permanent-way materials obtained for the Balotra-Shadipalli line under construction, and by a large inward traffic in food-grains to Bikaner, Jodhpur and Balotra.

The expenditure incurred during the year on the Marwar Section of the Balotra-Shadipalli Railway amounted to R22,57,057 which, when added to the cost of relaying the Balotra-Luni Section (R4,92,500), and the additional rolling stock for the present line (R5,99,925), raises the total expenditure on railway construction to R33,49,482. To meet these heavy charges the Darbar obtained, with the sanction of the Government of India, a loan of R25½ lakhs at 4 per cent. interest from the Mysore State, repayable in 10 years. The actual outlay, which exceeds the sum borrowed by about 8 lakhs, was paid from the State Treasury, and the necessity of raising a loan of 40 lakhs, referred to in paragraph 15 of last year's report, was obviated.

Owing to the inability of the Darbar to provide the necessary funds until December 1898, the indents were delayed, and the materials for plate-laying the last 73 miles of the Balotra-Shadipalli line will not be received from England until about August next. In the mean time the earthwork has been practically finished, stations and staff quarters have nearly all been built, and a large portion of the ballast required has been collected.

It is hoped that the entire Marwar Section of the line will be ready for opening in April 1900.

Plate-laying on the first 60 miles of the line up to Balmer has been completed and was inspected by the Consulting Engineer to Government on the 9th March, and sanction to open this 60 miles is expected immediately.

The expenditure on public works was limited owing to the large demand for funds for the railway. No new works of interest were projected or commenced, and the outlay was mostly confined to the completion of works in progress.

The steam flour and corn-crushing mills, referred to in paragraph 15 of the report for the previous year, have been erected and are giving satisfaction in spite of some opposition due to prejudice.

CUSTOMS.

15. The collections under this head have fallen from R10,98,000 last year to R10,74,224, which is attributable to smaller imports of opium, ghi, rice, and silver, and to smaller exports of raw hides, til seed, and cattle.

A remission of import duty was allowed on silver-manufactured articles and an *ad valorem* import duty of 15 to 25 per cent. was imposed on foreign, wines and spirits. The Darbar has been asked for further information regarding the remission of silver duties.

ABKARI.

16. There are said to be 82 stills and 158 licensed liquor shops, as compared with 121 stills and 154 shops in existence last year. Two licenses have been granted for the sale of foreign liquors in Jodhpur City. The total Abkari receipts, including the realisation of arrears, amounted to R91,418.

SALT.

17. No complaints of salt smuggling have been received during the year.

EDUCATION.

18. The number of Marwar students, who competed successfully at the different examinations of the Allahabad University, is highly creditable to the head of the Jaswant College, Professor Suraj Prakash, and his assistants, and to the Head Master of the Jodhpur High School :—

B. A. Examination	3	out of	5	students	sent up passed.
Intermediate Examination	5	„	6	„	„
Entrance „	5	„	6	„	„
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class	3	out of	8	students	sent up passed.

A paid teacher of gymnastics has been appointed at the High School, and the boys who attended the Rajputana School sports held at Ajmer in January last carried off a fair share of prizes.

An Anglo-Vernacular School has been opened at Balotra.

POST OFFICE.

19. With the sanction of the Director General of Post Offices in India, the Marwara Darbar has arranged to carry the Imperial mails between Jodhpur, Pohkaran and Sankra by means of the camelry escort maintained for the protection of the mails on this line, the Postal Department paying to the Darbar the equivalent to the hire of the mail camels it formerly employed. Under this arrangement the Darbar has accepted full responsibility for the safe transit of the mails. The scheme so far has answered well.

Two new post offices have been opened, while one has been closed, and letter-boxes have been placed in four more villages.

MALANI.

20. Pandit Madho Prashad continues to hold the post of Superintendent of Malani, and Lala Giani Ram the post of Hakim.

Since the administration of the Malani district was made over last year to the Darbar, the Resident has had no opportunity of visiting the district and of judging by personal enquiry how matters are progressing under the new management.

Malani, like other parts of Marwar, is suffering from the deficient monsoon rainfall.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY.

21. In recognition of the services of Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., on the North-West Frontier of India, Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint him a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The medals received from the Government of India, Military Department, for the recent Tirah and Malakand Campaigns were presented by His Highness the Maharaja at a full dress parade on the 4th March 1899 to Colonel Sir Pratap Singh and the other officers, men, and followers of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Cavalry, who were entitled to them. The Resident accompanied His Highness the Maharaja, and the parade was well attended by all classes.

SIROHI.

22. The kharif crops partially failed owing to the monsoon rainfall (14·60 inches) being much below the average, but the rabi crops are fairly promising. Very little gram has been sown this year.

23. The general health of the people was good. The plague outbreak, referred to in paragraph 23 of last year's report, did not last beyond April, in which month six cases occurred, four terminating fatally. Village evacuation was found to be the most efficacious preventive against the spreading of the disease.

24. The revenue and expenditure for 1898 are as follows :—

	R
Revenue	3,97,858
Expenditure	4,09,214

The expenditure of R11,356 in excess of the revenue is attributed to certain unforeseen contingencies, which could not be avoided.

25. An improved system for the collection of the land revenue has been introduced to check the petty peculations of the subordinate State officials.

26. Singhi Jawahir Chand having resigned the Diwanship, Mehta Dayalal Izat Ram, of Ahmedabad, succeeded him in May last, but only remained in office till September, when Mr. Milap Chand was appointed in his stead by His Highness the Maha Rao. This is the third time Mr. Milap Chand has held the post of Diwan.

27. Six highway robberies were reported during the year as against one dakaiti and two highway robberies reported in 1897.

28. The erection of pillars on the Mewar-Sirohi boundary was completed during the year in the presence of Colonel P. W. Percy-Smith and Colonel E. R. Penrose, who had laid down the boundary in 1895.

29. Thakur Ranjit Singh, who was appointed Forest Officer in 1897, remained in charge of the Abu and other State forests throughout the year. The income derived this year from the forests amounted to R13,168, more than doubling the expenditure, which is put at R6,448.

The conservancy of the beautiful jungle, which covers the Abu Hills, continues to receive the attention of the Darbar.

30. The Agent to the Governor-General and the Resident visited Sirohi during the year, the former in November 1898, and the latter in July and November 1898, and again February 1899.

JAISALMER.

31. The general health was good throughout the year and no cases of cholera or bubonic plague occurred. The rainfall was very scanty, the average fall in all the districts being only 4·64 inches. Notwithstanding the comparative failure of the kharif crops, there has been no appreciable rise in the price of food-grains. Jowar is selling at 15¼ seers per rupee, and bajri at 13 seers. This is due to last year's abundant harvests and to the large grain imports from Sindh. The standing rabi crops sown in some of the Kharins is said to be promising.

Cattle are suffering from lack of grass and water, and large numbers have been sent away to Sindh and other places.

Although the agricultural year has been a bad one, there is no distress of such a nature as to call for famine relief works.

32. The revenue for the year amounted to R1,91,165, being an increase over last year's revenue of about R30,000, mainly due to the past good rabi harvest.

The expenditure, on the other hand, fell from R1,51,055 in 1897-98 to R1,30,946 during the year.

The loan of the Jabalpur Seths mentioned in paragraph 36 of last year's report has been further reduced by the payment of R16,544 to R82,356.

33. Except for an attack of measles in December last, His Highness the young Maha Rawal has enjoyed good health, and is making good progress at the Mayo College.

34. Only one case of murder and two cases of highway robbery occurred during the year.

35. Rai Bahadur Mehta Jagjiwan returned in September from the six months' leave, referred to in paragraph 59 of last year's report, but family matters compelled him to take three months' leave again in February last.

During his absence his current duties are being performed by Pirohit Rawat Mal, Secretary to the State Council.

36. Munshi Amiruddin retired on pension in October 1898, and Thakur Sheodan Singh succeeded him as Judicial Officer and Member of the State Council.

37. Mr. Ganesh Bhikaji (Sub-Engineer), whose services were lent to the State by Government in 1893, also retired on pension in February last. He did much useful work during the five years he was employed in Jaisalmer, as the annual reports show.

MEDICAL AND VACCINATION.

38. Lieutentant-Colonel A. Adams, I.M.S., remained in medical charge of the Western Rajputana States thoughout the year.

The sanitary tramway in Jodhpur City, referred to in paragraph 41 of last year's report, is working satisfactorily, and the Municipal Committee continues to supervise the conservancy arrangements. The town of Pali, 45 miles from Jodhpur, entertains a good sanitary staff, and attempts are being made to introduce an improved system of sanitation into other large towns in Marwar.

New dispensary buildings have been erected at Sojat and Shergarh, and a new dispensary has been sanctioned for Desuri.

The new Sheoganj Dispensary in the Sirohi State has been completed and will shortly be opened for the reception of patients.

Under Miss Adams' skilful and judicious management, the Jaswant Hospital for women at Jodhpur is growing in popularity. During the year Miss Adams performed 241 major operations.

Vaccination continues to gain ground throughout the three States in Western Rajputana.

TOUR.

39. The Resident spent 52 days on tour in Marwar and Sirohi, visiting the following districts, *viz.*, Bilara, Sojat, Desuri, and Bali, and 8 days in Ajmer in connection with International Court of Vakils' work.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

40. Mr. G. R. Irwin, Officiating General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, accompanied by his Assistant, Mr. Clogstoun, visited Jodhpur in August 1898, and inspected the departmental agency.

41. In September 1898 His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur proceeded to Bundi accompanied by the Maharani and the Mahraj Kunwar, returning to his Capital on the 24th October 1898. Shortly afterwards the Maharaja went to Nasirabad to take part in the Polo tournament, and later His Highness visited Bikaner to enjoy the festivities in honour of the investiture with ruling powers of His Highness the young Maharaja of Bikaner.

42. I regret to say that Maharaj Kishor Singh, uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, died in August 1898. In his younger days he was a fine sportsman, and most hospitable and kind to his European friends.

43. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Melliss, K.C.S.I., Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, the Honourable Mr. Chalmers, Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council, Veterinary-Colonel Queripel, Inspector-General Civil Veterinary Department, and Mr. R. M. Dane, Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, visited Jodhpur during the year.

44. Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, visited Jodhpur on his return from Bikaner in December.

45. Count Von Hardt of Bavaria and his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Von Stetten, spent two days at Jodhpur during their cold weather tour in India.

46. About 9 A.M. on the morning of the 15th October 1898 the shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the Western Rajputana States lasting about 30 seconds.

BORDER COURT.

47. The Resident and the Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, held a Border Court in March 1899, at Abu Road, for the settlement of cases arising between Girasias, at which the following cases were disposed of:—

Sirohi *versus* Mewar	4 cases.
Mewar *versus* Sirohi	3 „
„ *versus* Marwar	1 case.

COURT OF VAKILS.

48. The usual statements of the work done in the Marwar Court of Vakils are appended. Thirty-eight cases were instituted during the year, making with 18 pending cases a total of 56. Of these 47 were disposed of, leaving nine for adjudication during the current year.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement showing the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Marwar Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1899.

Period.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of stolen cattle.	Burglary.	Wrongful confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending 30th June 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ 30th September 1898	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	9
„ „ 31st December 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	22	30
„ „ 31st March 1899	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	8
Total	2	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	5	26	47

Jodhpur;
The 1st April 1899.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Lt.-Col.*,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement showing the working of the Marwar Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1899.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees and fines.	Appeals to Upper Court.					
							Remaining at the close of the last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Remaining.
						R						
Western Rajputana States Residency.	18	38	56	47	9	1,005	3	4	7	4	1	2

JODHPUR ;
The 8th April 1899.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

(3)

JAIPUR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 79-G., dated Jaipur, the 10th April 1899.

From—G. R. IRWIN, Esq., C.S., Resident at Jaipur,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1898-99, which, in accordance with instructions, I have endeavoured to make as brief as possible.

JAIPUR.

SEASON.

2. The rainfall like that of the two previous years was again below the normal, the total registered at Jaipur being 20·29 inches as compared with an average of 25·27 for the past 32 years. In some districts it was considerably less, but as the 1898 monsoon was seasonable and fairly well distributed, the kharif outturn was generally good. Owing, however, to an extremely scanty rainfall during the winter of 1898-99, the rabi harvest is expected to be in most districts considerably below the average. Wells and tanks are drying up, and fodder for cattle is scarce over large tracts of country.

3. There were no events of any particular importance during the year.

ADMINISTRATION.

4. The Jaipur Council has lost by death the services of Babu Mohendro Nath Sen, an old and respected servant of the State, and has been strengthened by the appointment of Munshi Durga Pershad, a Deputy Collector from the North-West Provinces, who is in special charge of the new settlement, with which some progress has been made. So far no friction has arisen, and it is expected that the revenue will be raised by several lakhs, while at the same time its incidence will be more fairly distributed.

5. The criminal statistics show all the improvement I anticipated in my last year's report. Six dakaitis only are reported; in three of these the offenders have been arrested, while in addition two of last year's dakaitis have been worked out during the last 12 months. Highway robberies have fallen from 43 to 26, and in 13 of these the criminals have been brought to justice, while a large number of notorious bad characters, some of them well known outside Jaipur, have been arrested. Over 950 Minas are reported to have been settled down, and the Jaipur Police did specially good work in capturing, with nearly the whole of their loot, a gang who had returned to Shekhawati after a very heavy robbery in Berar. These results are highly creditable to Thakur Hari Singhji, General Superintendent of Gerai.

6. The general administration has been supervised and carried on successfully by the Council and Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mukerji, its Chief Member, under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

7. Education continues to make satisfactory progress in the State and other schools, and an application has been made to the Allahabad University for the affiliation of the Maharaja's College.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

8. The principal works in hand are the new railway to Sewai-Madhopur and the Ramgarh bund. On the railway, the earthwork of one section—39 miles long—is practically complete, and the remaining 34 miles are in progress; ballast for about 10 miles of the line has been collected, and a good deal of other work has also been done. The expenditure on the railway during the year 1898 was about ₹1,24,000.

At Ramgarh, the earthwork of the main dam is now from 10 to 15 feet high, and masonry eave walls and retaining walls have have been built. During the year R1,04,697 have been spent out of a total estimate of R6,13,970.

Irrigation works generally have been maintained and extended, there being now in use 719 miles of main ducts and 632 miles of distributaries. In the last 30 years over 50 lakhs of rupees have been spent on irrigation. In other directions nothing specially worthy of notice has been done during the past year. Colonel Jacob continues to supervise the department with all his old energy and wisdom, and he has been ably assisted by Mr. Stotherd, more especially on the railway.

FINANCE.

9. The income of the State during 1897-98 was R68,18,254 odd, and the expenditure R56,14,780 odd, *plus* 157 gold mohurs. The receipts were, roughly speaking, some two lakhs over the average, while the expenditure was also rather above the normal.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF VAKILS.

10. The work done during the year 1898 was as follows :—

Cases from previous year	10
„ admitted during the year	6
„ disposed of during the year	14
„ pending at the close of the year	2

Thirteen persons were arrested, of whom two only were convicted and sentenced to punishment, and the remainder discharged. There were five appeals to the Upper Court. The decisions in three cases were confirmed, in one revised, and the remaining one was pending.

No fines were inflicted. The claims for compensation amounted to R9,841-12-3, and the sum decreed was R2,493-15-6. There were no prosecutions by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

TRANSPORT CORPS.

11. The Corps returned to Jaipur in April 1898 after an absence of seven months in the Tirah Campaign. The Darbar have sanctioned 350 new pattern carts, also 200 ponies, to replace losses during the expedition. The former are near completion, and the purchases of all of the latter will be made very shortly, 94 have already been obtained. The strength of the corps at the end of the year under report was :—

Men	932	including Veterinary and other establishment.
Ponies	1,105	
Carts	491	
Ambulance Tongas		

The Superintendent of the Corps, Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, Sardar Bahadur, has received the "C.I.E." for his services during the campaign.

MEDICAL.

12. There is nothing important to record in connection with this department, except the opening of a new dispensary at Samod, which raises the total number of dispensaries in the State to 26, and the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon at Khetri. There has been no sickness during the year calling for special notice, and the sanitation of the city has been improved.

KISHANGARH.

13. The rainfall registered was only 8·32 inches, and the dry crops of both harvests were generally a failure, while fodder has been extremely scarce. The Darbar has done what it can to assist the cultivators by means of concessions and cash advances, and the State reserves have been opened for grazing.

14. The administration has shown much enterprise in experimenting with Egyptian cotton, which so far has been apparently a success, and with Turkish tobacco seed, while local manufactures are being promoted, and seri-culture is also being tentatively introduced with promising results. The hydraulic presses and spinning and ginning mills at Kishangarh and Sarwar are working well, and it is intended to make an extension in the Somayoga Mill. In fact, I think I may say that every endeavour is being made to improve the resources of the State in all feasible directions, special attention being devoted to the extension of irrigation.

15. The relations between the Darbar and the Fattehgarh Thikana are much improved, and will, it may be hoped, gradually become still more satisfactory. His Highness the Maharaja has restored to the Thikana a village which was attached in punishment of his contumacy nearly two years ago.

16. The income for the year ending July 1898 is shown as R6,08,439 and the expenditure as R6,01,928; the latter was largely swollen by the charges on account of the marriage of His Highness's daughter with the Maharaja of Alwar in December 1897. The estimated income and expenditure for the current year are R4,21,335, a large deficiency in land revenue being expected, and R3,39,890. The opening balance was R4,31,717. The currency problem presents serious difficulties which the Darbar are anxiously considering.

17. The criminal statistics are satisfactory. There have been two murders, one robbery, and 175 thefts during the year under report: organised crime is satisfactorily absent, and attention is bestowed on the treatment of the criminal tribes. A new and commodious gaol was opened last autumn.

LAWA.

18. In this small chiefship there was practically no rain at all last year, the two fine tanks constructed by the Thakur Sahib have been perfectly dry, and the waterlevel in the wells has sunk considerably. The income having from these causes been exceedingly small, the Thakur Sahib has been under the necessity of borrowing R7,000, the greater part of which will be expended in taccavi and in deepening an existing tank. There is a considerable sum due to the Thikana from the Junia Estate (now under the Ajmer Court of Wards) which, it is hoped, will shortly be paid, and part of which will be utilised in paying off this new loan. In his personal expenditure the Thakur Sahib is praiseworthily economical, and his administration is satisfactory. Many of the people have found employment on the new Jaipur State Railway, now under construction, not far from their homes.

G. R. IRWIN, *C.S.*,
Resident at Jaipur.

(4)

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1605-G., dated Bharatpur Agency, the 13th April 1899.

From—MAJOR C. HERBERT, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the year 1898-99.

I was in charge of the Agency throughout the year.

BHARATPUR.

SEASON.

The total rainfall during the year in Bharatpur was 24·20 inches against 26·87 of the preceding year. Only two inches of rain fell in September, and there was no more to the end of the year, save a few cents in December; the rabi crop was, therefore, much below the average. The kharif crop was, however, good.

HEALTH.

The general health was fairly good. There was no epidemic disease of any sort during the year.

JAIL.

The usual return received from the Darbar, which is not sent on, shows the number of prisoners on the 31st March 1899 to be 268, of whom 17 are life-convicts. Last year's return submitted by the Diwan showed only the one life-convict sentenced during the year. The present number shows all the life-convicts in the Jail.

HOSPITAL.

The new Victoria Hospital in the city has been completed and opened for the public.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Abinashi Ram, lately of Kurnal, have been lent to the Bharatpur State and are appreciated.

EDUCATION.

The average number of boys in the Sadr School was 600, of whom 205 read English. There are 12 Tahsil schools with a total attendance of 1,337, and 77 Halkabandi schools with 1,963 boys.

CRIME.

There was no case of infanticide reported during the year.

Three cases of dakaiti occurred during the year, in which property valued at R824-7-6 was plundered, of which property worth R135-5 was subsequently recovered; eight persons were arrested, of whom seven were convicted and one died while in police custody of pneumonia.

ADMINISTRATION.

Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, M.A., late Diwan of Bharatpur, was transferred to Udaipur on the 17th October 1898, and the administration is now carried on by a Council, consisting of four Members, under the general control of the Political Agent.

Before Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji's departure, the Raj troops were considerably reduced. Two regiments of Cavalry were formed into one, four regiments of Infantry were reduced to two full regiments, and other reductions were made.

SETTLEMENT.

The settlement operations were completed in the four Northern Tahsils of Kama, Gopalgarh, Pahari and Dig, and a report compiled by Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur, has already been submitted.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

The Political Agent visited the Tahsils of Uchain, Bayana and Dig during the year.

WILD CATTLE.

Steady progress is being made in bringing the wild cattle under control.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

In the beginning of May 1898 a new Imperial Post Office was opened in the Agency compound at Bharatpur, and has been much appreciated by the many offices adjacent to the Agency.

His Highness Maharaja Ram Singh, of Bharatpur, accompanied by Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., proceeded to Mussoorie on the 15th May 1898, and returned to Bharatpur on the 30th July 1898, since when His Highness has remained at Bharatpur.

On the 15th October 1898 a photogravure of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, was presented to Commandant Chatru Singh Bahadur, of the Imperial Service Lancers, one of the Imperial Service Escort on the occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

Combined Telegraph Offices were opened in Kumher and Dig in November 1898.

During the year railway time has been adopted throughout the City as well as by the Agency, thus removing a frequent cause of misapprehension.

The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited Bharatpur in January 1899.

The Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, visited Bharatpur in January 1899.

The Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, visited Bharatpur in January 1899, and inspected the Jail and Dispensaries at Bharatpur.

Before the close of the year the welcome news was received that, with effect from the 1st April 1899, the appointment of a whole-time Agency Surgeon for this Agency has been sanctioned by Government.

It has been decided to abolish the Gopalgarh Tahsil, thus reducing the number of Tahsils from 12 to 11.

KARAULI.

SEASON.

The rainfall at Karauli was 23·31 inches against 23·5 last year. The greatest fall was registered in July 1898, and there was no rain from the end of September 1898 to the end of March 1899, with the exception of 54 cents in December 1898. The kharif crops were good, but the rabi crops suffered for want of the winter rains. Prices of food-grains were, however, low during the year. The rain, though not excessive, fell most opportunely as a rule.

HEALTH.

The public health was good throughout the year. There was no epidemic disease of any sort.

EDUCATION.

The return of the Maharaja's school is attached. In December 1898 the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana visited the school.

FEMALE DISPENSARY.

A female Hospital Assistant, recommended by the Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, was appointed by the Darbar in February 1899.

JAIL.

There were 60 prisoners in the jail during the year, including six life-convicts. The Agent to the Governor-General visited the jail in December 1898.

CRIME.

No case of infanticide was reported to have taken place during the year, nor was any case of dakaiti committed.

STATE COUNCIL.

The *personnel* of the State Council was increased by the appointment of Bhanwar Chiman Singh, a first cousin of His Highness the Maharaja.

FINANCES.

From the statement furnished by the Darbar, it appears that the total income derived from all sources amounted to R5,17,215-7-9, and the total expenditure under all heads came to R5,13,073-3-9.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

In June 1898 His Highness the Maharaja was married to the daughter of the Raja of Banera in Mewar (Udaipur).

The Agent to the Governor-General visited Karauli in December 1898.

In December 1898 the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire were presented by the Agent to the Governor-General to His Highness the Maharaja at Karauli with the usual ceremonies.

DHOLPUR.

SEASON.

The rainfall during the year was 22·23 inches against 29·27 inches last year. The rabi crops suffered for want of the winter rains, but the kharif crops were very good. Prices were low during the year.

HEALTH.

The general health has been good throughout the year.

JAIL.

The return received from the Darbar shows the number of prisoners to be 64 including 3 life-convicts. The Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, visited the jail in January 1899.

EDUCATION.

There were 179 boys educated in the City School and 189 in the five Tahsil Schools. The expenditure is shown to be 2,847 during the year.

CRIME.

No case of infanticide was reported to have taken place during the year. One case of dakaiti was reported in January 1899, in which property valued at R90 was plundered.

A separate report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for the year 1898 has already been submitted.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana visited Dholpur in December 1898.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana had a bad fall when pig-sticking in March 1898.

His Highness spent the hot weather at Chail.

Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Honorary Major His Highness Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh Lokendar Bahadur, of Dholpur, to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of His Highness during the operations on the North-West Frontier of India.

C. HERBERT, *Major*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Average attendance of boys in the Maharaja's School at Karauli for 1898-99.

Name of Department.	Present.	Absent.	Leave.	Sick.	Remarks.
English	37·180	8·782	2·874	3·800	
Persian	47·498	14·750	3·070	11·004	
Hindi	126·020	43·041	63·221	3·144	
Patwari	8·869	3·674	1·727	275	
Total .	219·567	70·247	70·892	18·303	

Bharatpur;
The 13th April 1899.

C. HERBERT, *Major*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

(5)

HARAOTI AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 131G., dated Deoli, the 17th April 1899.

From—CAPTAIN F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, C.I.E., Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1898-99.

2. Mr. A. L. P. Tucker held charge of this Agency from 1st to 20th April 1898, and Captain J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., from then till September 9th, from which date I took over charge.

3. It is with much regret that I have to record the death on March 5th of the only son of the Maharao Raja of Bundi.

4. There is little worthy of special notice to report in the administration of this Agency. The old fashioned State of Bundi continues to administer its own affairs to its own satisfaction and to the general contentment of the people. Its progress along the conventional lines of modern improvement is slow. But I can safely repeat what many of my predecessors have reported before—that the people appear satisfied with their lot. Whatever differences they may have among themselves, they do not allow them to ruffle their outward composure.

5. In Tonk the administrative machine is newer. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to record that the general disposition of the Chief and people is one of loyalty to Government. Both the Chief and his Ministers readily accept the advice of the representative of Government, and the people recognise the security the British Government affords.

6. In Shahpura the Raja Dhiraj is on reasonably good terms with his family and with his Thakurs, and as he has every desire to improve his State and increase its importance, and devotes much attention to those objects, the chiefship is now in a prosperous condition.

7. But throughout the Agency the rainfall this year has been deficient. Tanks are everywhere drying up. Wells are lower than they have been for years. The country is parched as a cinder. The little grass which the scanty summer rains brought to life has been burned up. When possible the cattle have been driven off to other well-watered parts. Of those left behind hundreds are dying. Scarcely half the land usually sown for the rabi harvest has been put under cultivation, and the revenue in all three States is seriously diminished, while the distress among the very poor classes is lamentable. The saving feature in the situation is that grain remains cheap, and human life is not, therefore, in danger. Money for work at the deepening of wells, the construction of tanks and on the railways can be obtained, and for money food at cheap rates, a beneficial result of the construction of railways near and through outlying parts of this Agency.

8. The survey this year of an extension of the Guna-Baran Railway through Bundi and Shahpura gives promise that such benefit to this Agency will be still further increased. A branch line from Jaipur to the neighbourhood is already under construction, and, when Bundi and Shahpura are also brought into railway communication with Bombay or Karachi, the whole of this Agency will be connected with the great town and ports of India. This cannot fail to be of advantage to this Agency materially; but, with all the old seclusion broken down and with new forces brought to bear, new methods of administration and more complicated organisation will be necessitated in the years now coming on.

9. In accordance with the usual custom, I have the honour to subjoin detailed reports relating to:—

I.—Deoli.
II.—The Court of Vakils.
III.—The Mina Kherar.
IV.—Bundi.
V.—Tonk.
VI.—Shahpura.

I.—DEOLI.

The general health of the station including the Agency establishment has been very good. No epidemics have existed, cholera, plague, etc, having been quite absent from the station and neighbourhood. The sanitation of the place is satisfactory.

The work of the Deoli Vaccinator is now limited to the station (Agency and Cantonments); 177 vaccinations (171 successful) have been performed.

Rainfall, total 15·11 inches, of which—

0·90 inches fell in May.
2·05 „ „ „ June.
5·62 „ „ „ July.
1·13 „ „ „ August.
4·59 „ „ „ September.
0·82 „ „ „ December.

Temperature—Highest 115° on 29th and 30th May, lowest 33° at a distance of 50 yards away from building on the 15th December 1898.

The charitable dispensary continues to do good work among the people of Deoli and surrounding districts. Number of in-patients 117, number of out-patients 4,736. The total expenditure was R1,096-4-1.

Surgical operations, 45 major and 230 minor operations, have been performed by Lieutenant deV. Condon with one death.

II.—THE COURT OF VAKILS AT THE HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY.

The Court of Vakils had 36 cases for disposal, of which 31 were decided and 5 were pending when the year closed. Appeals in 11 of these cases were lodged in the Higher Court: in 7 cases the Lower Courts' order was confirmed, in 2 it was revised, and in 2 cases Appellate orders were awaited when the year closed. The cases disposed of in the year are classified as follows:—

Murder	2
Highway robbery with aggravating circumstances	3
Theft	3
Cattle-lifting	9
Dakaiti	2
Burglary	1
Miscellaneous	11
TOTAL	31

III.—THE MINA KHERAR.

Beyond a few petty thefts there was no crime in the Mina Kherar. The Minas are handicapped by their bad reputation of former times, and the Kotah Darbar, in spite of repeated requests from this Agency, refused to allow the Minas to come with their cattle to settle for a few months in Kotah where grass is plentiful. But largely owing to the disciplinary effects of the training so many of them have now had in the Deoli Irregular Force, they are year by year becoming more peaceable and reliable members of society.

IV.—BUNDI.

1. There was no change among the high officials of the State, but the Appellate Court was abolished from motives of economy. The appeals that were before lodged in this Court are now dealt with by the State Council.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

2. The monsoon was deficient, and the total rain fall for the year was only 17·51 inches, and as it was not timely, damage was caused to the kharif crops. The result was an 8-anna crop only. The rabi crop, owing to favourable winter showers, promises to be somewhat better. Water is scarce in the tanks and wells, and fodder is deficient.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

3. The general health has been good, and no serious epidemics have occurred. One hundred and forty-nine in-patients were treated at the dispensary during the year. The total number of out-patients treated was 6,625. The number of vaccinations was 524, of which 368 were successful. This falling off from the numbers for the two last years (821 for 1897-98 and 654 for 1896-97) is unsatisfactory, and the attention of the Darbar has been drawn to it.

CRIME AND POLICE.

4. Crime is not prevalent in Bundi. There were two dakaitis reported. In the first property to the value of ₹200 was looted, and one of the offenders was arrested and punished. In the second case property worth ₹5,400 was looted, and by the energy of the State Superintendent of Police 18 of the culprits were arrested. These have since been tried and punished.

FINANCE.

5. The revenue realised for the year 1897-98 was ₹7,34,000, a slight increase over that realised in the previous year, which amounted to ₹7,00,000 only. The expenditure, however, has increased from ₹7,20,000 to ₹8,05,000. This increase is reported to be due to expenses incurred in the celebration of the marriage ceremonies of Maharaja Bishwanath Singh's two daughters and in the construction of a tank at Bundi.

PUBLIC WORKS.

6. Bundi is not remarkable for its progress in Public Works. A road connecting Kotah with Nasirabad runs through the State. The portion of this road which lies in Bundi territory was for years left unmetalled, and even now that it is metalled little attention is paid to keeping it in repair. The Darbar, however, report that they spent ₹22,000 upon it during the year.

I have pleasure in recording the very ready assistance the Darbar have afforded to the Engineers engaged in surveying the railway, which it is proposed should pass through Bundi.

EDUCATION.

7. The number of scholars attending the High School was 156, and 33 attended the Nobles' School. Education generally receives scant attention in Bundi.

GENERAL.

8. The administration is almost entirely in the hands of the Prime Minister, Bohra Meghban, whose influence is increasing yearly, and whose ambition appears to be to fill as many appointments as possible with his own relatives and absorb the chief power in the State. His Highness, owing to ill-health, leaves much of the administrative work in the hands of this clever and able Brahmin Minister, and so far no ill-results have occurred.

V.—TONK.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

1. The monsoon rainfall in the Rajputana Parganas of the State was deficient, and as it has in these parts for some years been below the average,

the amount of water in the wells is short and the acreage under cultivation is in consequence less than usual. Fodder is also scarce.

In the Central India Parganas the rain was plentiful.

The winter rainfall has also been somewhat deficient in the Rajputana parganas, and, were it not for the facility with which grain is now imported, considerable distress would prevail. As it is the price of grain is low, and by driving their cattle to Kotah and other places where rainfall was not deficient and grass is abundant, the people are enabled to tide over a bad year.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

2. The health of the people has been generally good. The General Hospital at Tonk has been enlarged and improved; and much good work is being carried on in the Walter Female Hospital by Miss de Souza. The Pargana dispensaries require more attention than is at present paid to them.

CRIME AND POLICE.

3. Only one dakaiti was reported as having occurred in 1898 in the Pargana of Sironj (Central India). Crime has not been generally prevalent.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

4. In the year ending 31st December 1897, the latest date for which figures are available, the number of criminal cases for disposal was 2,642, of which 2,544 were disposed of. The State Jail at Tonk was well managed. The Jail at Nimbahera is in bad condition, and needs attention.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

5. The course of Civil justice in Tonk is tardy, but its administration has undoubtedly much improved through the employment of Muhammad Najafkhan, a former Government servant, at the head of the Judiciary. Two thousand two hundred and three cases were instituted and 2,006 disposed of.

EDUCATION.

6. Education is fairly well provided in the State, especially at the Capital, where there is an excellent school. In the Middle Examination held in 1898 six candidates appeared, all of whom passed the examination. The Bunnia class appear to chiefly appreciate the advantages of free education, but it is regrettable to notice the indifference with which the Rajput families regard it.

FINANCES.

7. The financial condition of Tonk is not so unsatisfactory as it has been in past years. It is now only some five lakhs in debt when in past years it has been fifteen, but there is an inherent tendency to extravagance in the ruling classes of the State, which, if unchecked, would lead the State again into debt, when with its natural resources it ought to be opulent with a handsome balance in its Treasury. Estimates of revenue are seldom realized. Estimates of expenditure are usually exceeded. At the close of the year the estimated net Revenue for Fasli 1305 (1897-98) was R13,25,975: the amount actually realised was R12,24,749; the estimated expenditure was R11,44,373; and the actual expenditure R11,75,773. Under the instruction of the Agent to the Governor-General, special efforts have been made in the present year to curtail expenditure and increase revenue wherever that might be possible. His Highness has largely reduced his personal expenditure, and in the army and many branches of the administration expenditure has been reduced. But even with some increases in the Customs and other revenue items the total income of the State can only be estimated at a low figure on account of the failure of the crops due to deficient rainfall and the consequent loss in land revenue.

The estimates for Fasli 1306 (1898-99) are :—

	R
For Revenue	12,03,305; and
„ Expenditure	10,07,665.

The total indebtedness of the State on September 1st, 1898, was R4,04,635, and it is hoped that at the close of the present Tonk financial year—August 31st, 1899—it will stand at R3,04,628 only.

PUBLIC WORKS.

8. In consequence of the indebtedness of the State and of symptoms that it was relapsing into its former condition of heavy debt, the grant for public works had to be curtailed to the low figure of R23,600. But the railway line from Guna to Baran, passing through the Tonk Pargana of Chabra, is now practically complete, and upon this the Darbar has spent nearly sixteen lakhs borrowed from the Gwalior Darbar, and interest on which to the amount of R41,000 was paid during the present year.

Very slight progress on the road from Tonk to Deoli has been made, and on the more important road connecting Sironj with the Midland Railway is scarcely more rapid.

LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

9. The settlement is now complete and Land Revenue Regulations have been drawn up. Under the direction of Mr. Tucker, and afterwards of Sahibzada Abdul Alim Khan, the Land Records of the State have been so systematically drawn up and arranged that it is now possible for the Superintendent to show you the map of any Khalsa village you may happen to select, to show you marked on that map each single field, and by reference to a register to tell you the acreage of any particular field, the name of the cultivator and the amount of revenue he has to pay on it. As each village has a duplicate copy of the map and register, the same informaton about any village may be obtained on a visit to that village. But half the value of this work consists in the keeping of the village records up to date, in recording year by year, new tracts of land brought under cultivation or old fields abandoned, the amounts of revenue actually realised, the amounts still, due, etc. Besides marking on the map every alteration in the area under cultivation, the village Patwaris are called upon to keep up 11 different registers. Where I have tested it from time to time I have found this work is not being duly carried out. In many cases the Patwaris have scarcely sufficient education and ability for such work, and the Darbar have under consideration and nearly completed a scheme for training the sons of Patwaris in a special class for the duties of keeping up village records. But the most essential matter is to have at the head of the Revenue Administration a trained, capable and zealous officer. Hitherto the post has been held by Sahibzada Abdul Alim Khan, a son of the Prime Minister, who was trained in Revenue and Settlement for years under British Officers in British districts. This official has, however, just been suspended on account of dereliction of official duty.

VI.—SHAHPURA.

RAINFALL.

1. The total rainfall of 18·66 inches during the year ending 31st March 1899 was insufficient for agricultural purposes, and both the rabi and kharif crops suffered. Rain ceased early in the month of September, and much of the kharif crop withered. As for the rabi crop, not even half of the usual area was sown for want of moisture. The December showers were of little benefit to the standing crops.

The outturn is estimated on the following scale:—

Kharif	Indian corn	12 annas in the rupee.
	Jowar	6 " " "
	Cotton	10 " " "
	Til	5 " " "
Rabi	Wheat	6 " " "
	Barley	10 " " "
	Gram	3 " " "
	Opium	6 " " "

The produce of fodder is far below the average, and the cattle and agricultural stock are suffering for want of sufficient food.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

2. The general health was good. In the Shahpura town there were a few cases of small-pox, but the villages were free from the disease. No cases of plague or cholera are reported.

There were 993 births and 710 deaths from all causes during the year under report :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Births	561	432	993
Death	402	308	710

Dispensary.

Last year the number of patients and the average daily number were 15·891 and 77·99 respectively ; during the year under report they were only 14·705 and 65·49, a decrease of 12 patients daily :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In-door	68	12	7	87
Out-door	9,581	2,112	3,012	14,705

There is an increase of 60 successful vaccination cases. From this it appears that the want of proper superintendence, which was reported last year, no longer exists :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total vaccination	669	484	1,153

Nine hundred and fifty cases were successful and the remaining 203 unsuccessful. There was no change in the dispensary staff, but the building has been thoroughly repaired and improved.

The actual expenses were R3,155, including the cost of establishment and of medicine.

CRIME AND POLICE.

3. There was some improvement in the detection and prevention of crime, but there is still room for further improvement. It is hoped that when the people become accustomed to the working of the department, they will help it, so that it may work smoothly and efficiently. There were no cases of robbery and dakaiti or murder.

The criminal tribes have been kept well under control and are encouraged to earn their livelihood by agriculture. They possess wells and bullocks in the Khalsa villages, but the Jagirdars have not yet realized the importance of reclaiming them.

JAIL.

4. There are only 20 prisoners at present under different terms of imprisonment.

The Hospital Assistant, who is in charge of the Raj Dispensary, also looks after the prisoners. There was no case of serious illness among the prisoners during the year.

JUDICIAL.

5. Judicial work is carried on through the Mahkama Khas, the Dewani and Foujdari Adalat, and the Tahsildars of Phulia, Sangaria, and Shahpura. The Mahakama Khas has powers of revision and appeal; it is the centre of all the revenue and administrative work and has power of general control and supereision. The Tahsildars have powers of Third Class Magistrates, and hear Civil cases worth R50.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

6. In the Lower Criminal Court the number of cases for disposal was 318 ; of these 283 were disposed of. In the Criminal Judicial Branch of the Court of Mahakama Khas, over which the Raja Dhiraj presides, there were eight original cases for disposal; of these seven were disposed of. Appeals preferred numbered 62, of which 59 were disposed of.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

7. In the Civil Courts at Shahpura there were 137 original cases for disposal, of which 98 were disposed of, and 39 remained pending at the close of the year.

EDUCATION.

8. Very praiseworthy attention is paid to education in the Shahpura Chiefship. The number of boys in the Hindi School increased from 162 to 185, but in the English School the number of students fell from 64 to 63.

In the English School the average daily attendance was 77·95 per cent., and in the Hindi department it was 70·32. From the Shahpura School three students went in for the Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Examination, and of these two were successful.

It is a matter of great regret that in a Rajput principality out of 248 students only 12 are Rajputs, and of these five only are Jagirdars. This is partly due to the want of interest the Jagirdars have in the education of their children and partly to the want of proper accommodation for their boys in Shahpura. To remove the latter difficulty a boarding house, called the "Karamsaj Boarding House", has been built at a cost of R25,000, and some scholarships have also been established.

The number of girls attending the girls' school has increased from 18 to 28. The average daily attendance is 65·40 per cent. There are two aided Vernacular schools, one at Phulia and the other at Kothia. They supply very well the educational wants of the Phulia and Kothia people.

The Educational Department costs the Chiefship R4,200 a year.

FINANCE.

9. The balance in hand at the close of the Shahpura financial year ending July 31st was R2,08,332. The total receipts from all sources amounted to R2,96,348, and the actual expenses were R2,55,267.

For want of sufficient rain the Chiefship will loose about one-half of its revenue, and in the Kachola Pargana the people require help from the public treasury to support them.

Want of rain has not only caused scarcity of fodder and lessened the land produce, but has also decreased the underground supply of water; wells have become dry in some places, and water for daily purposes can be procured with difficulty.

The State has adopted measures for encouraging the people to build new wells and to deepen old ones in order to mitigate suffering and to keep them from deserting their villages.

GENERAL.

Miscellaneous.

10. The Raja Dhiraj has made several visits outside his Chiefship to Abu, Bombay, Wankanir and Agra, besides Deoli. I am glad to note that the younger Rajkumar, Sardar Singh, appeared in the school final examination from the Government College, Ajmer, and passed successfully.

The cotton press at Shahpura works satisfactorily. There was only one accident during the year in which a man lost his left hand.

F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

(6)

ALWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1377, dated Alwar, the 13th April 1899.

From—MAJOR R. H. JENNINGS, R.E., Political Agent, Alwar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Alwar Agency for the year 1898-99.

2. Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., held charge of the Office of Political Agent throughout the year under report, excepting for the period 7th July to 5th November 1898, when Captain L. Impey officiated for him, Major Jennings having been appointed during that period to officiate as Resident, Jaipur.

TOUR.

The Political Agent was on tour for 90 days. He visited eight out of the twelve Tahsils.

PUBLIC EVENTS.

As already reported in the previous report, His Highness Maharaja Jai Singh did not return to the Mayo College, Ajmer, after his marriage in December 1897, but continued his studies in Alwar under the superintendence of his Guardian, Major E. A. Kettlewell, who himself undertook the English portion, the Vernacular portion being carried on by Pandit Chunni Lall, His Highness's tutor. During the first part of the year under report His Highness went on tour through a portion of the State, and invited his friends and relatives, Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Bikaner and the Raja of Rutlam, to join him on a tiger-shooting trip. His Highness's visit to Abu lasted from May 20th to August 7th, 1898, whence he came to Ajmer. For the last few months His Highness has resided at Nasirabad.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AND GUESTS.

As already stated, Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Bikaner and the Raja of Rutlam joined the shooting party of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar and remained the guests of the State, the former from 8th to 17th April, and the latter from 18th to 24th April 1898. The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, during his cold weather tour of inspection, visited Alwar, arriving on the evening of the 11th January and leaving on the 14th idem. Major-General Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., also Surgeon-Major-General Spencer, C.B., paid a visit to Alwar at Christmas.

Colonel Sir Howard Mellis, Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, Colonel Adams, I.M.S., Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, and Veterinary-Colonel Queripel, Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, visited Alwar in their official capacities for the annual inspection of the Alwar Imperial Service Troops, State Medical Institutions and Jail, and the Horse Depôt, Stud and Paddocks, respectively. The three officers expressed their satisfaction.

FAIRS.

HORSE AND CATTLE FAIR.

Owing to the prevalence of plague in the Bombay Presidency and other parts of India, the Annual Alwar Horse and Cattle Fair had to be abandoned this year.

The Alwar Flower Show and Horticultural Exhibition, also, were not held this year.

ADMINISTRATION.

There is nothing of importance to report under this head.

Everything has gone on most satisfactorily, and the Council, one and all, have worked loyally and well and to my entire satisfaction.

The grant of the decoration of a Companionship of the Star of India to the Senior Member of Council, Rao Bahadur Thakur Mungal Singh, was much appreciated in Alwar. This nobleman has, as heretofore, been of the greatest assistance to me, and his thorough knowledge of Alwar and of Rajput custom is invaluable on the Council.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered at the Capital for the Calendar year 1898, was 18·80 inches against 130·24 inches in 1897.

For the official year the rainfall was 16·41 inches as compared with 32·63 in 1897-98.

RABI.

The area brought under cultivation during the rabi was 4,23,949 bighas as compared with 3,27,250 bighas in the previous year, showing an increase of 96,893 bighas, but as the winter rains were scanty the outturn did not fulfil our expectations. No damage was done to crops by high winds or hail storms, and fodder was sufficient for requirements.

The yield from wheat and barley crops was fairly good, but gram suffered for want of winter rains. Prices remained low during the year.

KHARIF.

Owing to timely and plentiful rains at the outset, a larger area was brought under cultivation during the year under report, *viz.*, 10,13,330 bighas as compared with 10,26,077 bighas in the previous year, but owing to want of rain later on the outturn was below average.

The standing crops were, to a certain extent, in parts damaged by insects.

Some of the Tahsils were visited by locusts, but no great harm was done as timely repressive measures were taken. Cotton on the whole was inferior, but the prices generally remained stationary during the season.

TAKAVI.

A sum of R14,739 only, as compared with R29,145 in the preceding year, was advanced to the agriculturists during the year under report, as detailed below:—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
	R	*R*
For construction of wells and bunds . . .	11,595	17,730
For purchase of plough cattle	2,639	7,969
For seed grains	505	3,446
TOTAL .	14,739	29,145

The number of new settlers reported was 99 as compared with 141 in the preceding year.

There were no emigrations during the year under report.

SETTLEMENT.

1. A most interesting report on the Settlement Operations in Alwar by Mr. O'Dwyer, B.A., I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur, is attached as Appendix I.

I have only to say that I concur with its contents, while the excellence of the work done by Mr. O'Dwyer and his staff, the complete absence of friction, and the cordial relations that prevail between Mr. O'Dwyer and the Darbar are well known to the Agent to the Governor-General.

2. (1) Regarding the reorganisation of the Revenue administration, that question is now receiving the earnest attention of the State Council and myself.

(2) The Grass Rund disputes have for the most part been disposed of by a Committee appointed by me and, as Mr. O'Dwyer states, much credit is due to them and to their President, Rao Bahadur Munshi Balmokand Dass, Member of Council, for their careful, tactful and conscientious work.

(3) The rules framed and issued by the Darbar, to prevent the alienation of agricultural land to the money-lending and trading classes, have received the approval of the Government of India.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was pleased to send Major Daud Khan, Bahadur, Commandant, Alwar Imperial Service Lancers, a photogravure of Herself, signed by Her Majesty's own hand, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of 1897, on which occasion the Commandant formed one of Her Majesty's Guard of Honour.

The State is proud of the honour conferred on Major Daud Khan, and the picture will no doubt be a treasured heir-loom in his family and will serve to remind him and his descendants of the Great Queen who thinks of all Her subjects and whose person he was privileged to guard on so memorable an occasion.

The Alwar Lancers took part in the cavalry manœuvres which were held at Delhi between 4th to 15th January 1899, and the Inspector General of Cavalry was pleased to express his satisfaction in the following terms :—

"The turn-out, horses, equipment and transport of the Alwar Imperial Service Lancers were excellent, leaving little to be desired, and in their drill they were very steady and correct. Their conduct in camp was examplary and I was greatly pleased with the regiment."

INFANTRY.

The Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, at his annual inspection, eulogized the regiment on its excellent turn-out and smartness in drill and manœuvre, and added :—

"Your transport and its lines are the best I have seen anywhere, and in Mr. Macdonald's cart you have probably the best yet constructed. All that I have seen proves to me that the officers from the senior downwards take the greatest interest in their work. I shall not forget the high state of efficacy of this crops, which I consider the best of all Imperial Service troops, and should a war again give an opportunity for Imperial Service Troops to be employed with those of our own Army, I shall put the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry as first for active service."

Regimental teams from both the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments attended the Rifle Meeting held at Meerut during the last cold weather. Adjutant Peyare Lal of the Cavalry won a second prize, and Captain Daud Khan of the Infantry won a silver cup presented by His Highness the Raja of Nahan, while other prizes amounting to R160 were won by the Infantry team. In December Major-General Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., Commanding Meerut District, at the request of the Political Agent and the State Council, inspected the Imperial Service Troops and saw them drill and manœuvre. He recorded the following opinions :—

"The Cavalry regiment is extremely well mounted, well turned out and well drilled. The Commandant and his officers are very well up in their work, the men ride well, and the field manœuvres executed before me were carried out in an efficient and steady manner."

Regarding the Infantry he wrote :—

"The Infantry Battalion also is very well equipped, and made a most creditable appearance on parade when I saw it. The men are well up to standard, and all ranks, Commandant, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and rank and file, are thoroughly well up in their field work, the battalion showing most commendable steadiness on parade. I found the transport and other subsidiary arrangements of the troops under reference in a state of efficiency similar to that of the troops themselves, and I was specially interested in the newest pattern of iron transport cart, designed and constructed by Mr. Augus Macdonald, which appears to me likely to supersede all other patterns of the same class.

"I consider that all concerned in the training and management of the Alwar Imperial Service Troops deserve great credit for the efficient state to which they have been brought."

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS, HOSPITALS, ETC.

Sanction has been accorded, and the work is partly completed, for the enlargement of both the Imperial Service Troops' hospitals. These improvements have met with the full and entire approval of the Imperial Service Inspecting Officers, as also of the Agency Surgeon, and when completed all necessary requirements will be amply fulfilled.

The health of both regiments has been excellent.

HEALTH.

There was no epidemic during the year under report, but there were a few cases of small-pox, resulting in 4 deaths in the city and 19 in the districts.

The general health of the city has somewhat improved, but influenza in March and the excessive cold weather at the latter end of the year increased the number of diseases of the respiratory organs treated in the Alwar Hospital from 1,927 in 1897 to 2,281 in 1898.

There was no case of bubonic plague in Alwar during the year under review, either imported or indigenous, while the precautionary arrangements for observation of suspected persons, under the personal supervision of Major Harrington, the Agency Surgeon, left nothing to be desired. As a proof of how these were accepted by all, I may add that I did not receive one single petition of complaint from any one examined or detained as suspicious.

SANITATION, ETC.

The city conservancy is in the hands of the Municipal Committee under the presidency of the Agency Surgeon, and every effort is made to keep the city and suburbs in a proper sanitary condition. A travelling dispensary has been started as an experimental measure for affording medical aid to persons living at a distance from a medical institution, and it is reported to be getting popular with the people.

VACCINATION.

The total number of vaccine operations was 25,176 with 10 unsuccessful cases as compared with 24,503 with 159 unsuccessful cases in 1897-98. Cases which failed at the first operation were invariably again vaccinated, so that the number of unsucessful cases was comparatively small.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, the State Engineer, has submitted a separate report in the Public Works Department.

JAIL.

The management of the Jail, under the able and careful supervision of Mr. George Heatherly, the Superintendent, continued to be satisfactory.

The daily average number of prisoners rose from 268 in 1897 to 290 in 1898.

There were only three deaths as compared with seven in the previous year. One prisoner escaped during the year under review. He was, however, recaptured subsequently at Muttra by the help of the State police.

EDUCATION.

The total number of schools was 94 for boys and 14 for girls. One school for boys was closed during the year for want of sufficient pupils.

The total expenditure on education for the year under report was R43,748 as compared with R44,864 in the preceding year. Sixteen out of 22 students sent up passed the Middle Class Examination, and 8 out of 12 the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University held in April and March 1898 and December and January 1898-99. One boy sent up passed successfully the Munshi Examination of the Panjab University.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL, ALWAR.

Miss H. Lauder, M.D., held charge of the Hospital from March 1st, 1898, when she relieved her predecessor Miss F. Dissent, M.D.

The number of *pardah* cases treated at the Hospital rose from 1,571 in 1897 to 1,886 in 1898, whilst the hospital staff visited 2,487 patients at their own homes against 1,850 in the previous year.

The 12 new *pardah* wards were formally opened by His Highness the Maharaja and the Political Agent on the 1st April 1898.

JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL.

During the year under review there were only two cases of dakaiti and four of murder, as compared with five and four respectively in the preceding year.

The number of criminal cases investigated, including those pending at the close of the previous year, was 2,726 as compared with 3,006 in 1897, involving 5,689 persons against 6,861 persons in 1897, of whom—

3,264	against	4,263	in 1897	were discharged or acquitted.
6	„	6	„	escaped or died.
16	„	6	„	were transferred for trial by other Courts.
2,220	„	2,373	„	were convicted.
183	„	213	„	remained under trial at the end of the year.
5,689		6,861	TOTAL.	

Those convicted were punished as follows :—

453	against	486	in 1897	imprisoned.
1,398	„	1,411	„	fined.
36	„	19	„	whipped.
332	„	455	„	required to furnish security.
1	„	2	„	expelled from the State.
2,220		2,373	TOTAL.	

There were no cases of *sati* (self-immolation), infanticide or mail robbery.

CIVIL.

The total number of Civil cases disposed of during the year under report was 5,031 against 4,783 in 1897, as follows :—

3	against	2	in 1897	by the Apellate Court.	
2,209	„	2,030	„	„	Civil Courts.
2,819	„	2,751	„	„	Tahsil Courts.
5,031		4,783	TOTAL.		

APPEALS, CIVIL.

	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
From Tahsildars' Court . .	142	151	138	144	4	7
„ Civil Court . . .	524	408	505	405	19	3
„ Court of Appeal . .	166	168	163	142	3	26
TOTAL .	832	727	806	691	26	36

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

CRIMINAL.

During the year under report two cases, involving as many persons, were tried by the Political Agent, as District Magistrate, Railway Jurisdiction, Alwar.

Both the accused persons were convicted and sentenced, one to pay a fine of R2 and the other to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 9 months.

Only one appeal was heard during the year, and it was rejected.

CIVIL.

No suits under this head were instituted during the year under report.

The following abstract shows the financial position of the State :—

	1897-98.		1898-99.
	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.
	R	R	R
Income	27,85,000	28,71,800	28,11,900
Expenditure	31,27,650	30,23,804	29,09,570
Deficit . .	3,42,650	1,52,004	97,670
Balance at the commencement of the year .	62,74,688	62,74,688	61,22,684
BALANCE . .	59,32,038	61,22,684	60,25,014

The statement in Appendix II attached to this report shows the receipts and disbursements in detail. The cash balance includes R52,55,800 in Government securities, of which R9,05,800 were invested in 1896-97, R17,23,900 in 1893 and 1895, while R26,26,100 represented the total investment in Government Promissory Notes at the death of the late Maharaja Mungal Singh.

NIMRANA.

The Raja continued to exercise the provisional powers conferred on him in October 1896.

The Rani, to whom the Raja was much attached and who was an extra connecting link between Alwar and Nimrana, she having been the niece of His Highness the late Maharaja Mungal Singh, died on 27th May 1898, leaving two young sons behind her.

The old Dewan was retired on pension in November 1898, and a new Dewan on a monthly salary of R50 and a "Naib Dewan and Munsarim Mall" on a salary of R30 were appointed.

The Private Secretary to the Raja was dismissed for misconduct, and, the new Dewan being well versed in English, the post of Private Secretary was abolished.

Raja Janak Singh was betrothed to the daughter of the Raja of Sheopur Baroda in Gwalior, Central India, on the 23rd February 1899.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The rainfall for the year under report was 20·88 inches as compared with 13·24 inches in 1897-98, 12·33 in 1896-97 and 18·59 in 1895-96.

RABI.

Owing to the scanty winter rains the outturn of the rabi crops was below average. The yield of gram came to 4 annas in the rupee of 16 annas, surson 8 annas, and wheat and barley 12 annas each.

KHARIF.

The plentiful rains which fell in the beginning of the season washed away the seeds from the fields and necessitated re-sowing in some villages twice or thrice ; thus the crops were late, with the result that the outturn of jawar amounted to 12 annas in the rupee of 16 annas, bajra 14 annas, moth 8 annas, and jwar 6 annas. The yield of cotton alone came to 16 annas in the rupee.

SETTLEMENT.

The settlement operations were brought to a close during the year under report, the assessment rates being announced to the zamindars on 28th July 1898. The settlement is for 20 years, and the increase to the revenue is ₹1,864. The period of the first 30 years, for which the amount of annual tribute to be paid by Nimrana to Alwar was fixed at ₹3,000, terminated with the close of the year 1898 A.D., and the amount of the tribute to be paid during the next term of 30 years has been fixed at ₹4,300 per annum, to be paid, as heretofore, in half-yearly instalments. This arrangement, which was arrived at mutually by the State Council and the Raja, under the auspices of the Political Agent, has met with the approval of the Government of India.

TAKAVI.

There were practically no applications for advances under this head ; a small sum of ₹45 for the purchase of seed grain was given as against ₹1,732, total advances, made last year.

FINANCES.

The following abstract of the statement of account shows the receipts and disbursements for the year 1898-99 :—

	1897-98.		1898-99.
	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.
	₹	₹	₹
Income	40,300	42,704	40,388
Expenditure	38,557	39,237	33,220
Surplus	1,743	3,467	7,168
Balance at commencement of the year	1,43,716	1,43,716	1,47,182
TOTAL	1,45,459	1,47,183	1,54,350

The cash balance includes ₹1,41,000 worth of Government Promissory Notes. No investments in Government Securities were made during the year under report.

JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL.

Seventy-five cases, as compared with 126 in 1897, involving 85 persons against 136 in 1897, were investigated during the year under report. Of these 71 cases against 124 of 1897, involving 81 persons against 135 in 1897, were disposed of as follows, leaving four cases pending at the close of the year :—

Imprisoned	9
Fined	26
Whipped	1
Expelled	1
Acquitted or discharged	44
TOTAL	81

The Political Agent, as a Sessions Judge, tried one case of attempt to murder (Section 307, Indian Penal Code), and sentenced the accused to penal servitude for life.

This sentence was upheld on appeal by the Agent to the Governor-General sitting as a High Court.

CIVIL.

There were 118 suits including those pending at the end of the previous year, involving R3,549-5-6, of which 106 of the value of R3,450-2-6 were disposed of during the year under report and 12 remained pending at its close.

Of the suits disposed of, in 73 cases decrees were given in favour of the plantiffs and 33 were amicably settled.

R. H. JENNINGS, *Major, R.E.,*
Political Agent, Alwar.

Appendix I.

No. 110, dated Alwar, the 28th March 1899.

From—M. F. O'DWYER, Esq., I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur,

To—The Political Agent, Alwar State, Alwar.

With reference to your letter No. 782, dated 23rd February 1899, I have the honour to furnish the following brief report on the working of the Alwar Settlement for the last year. Full details of the work done in every branch are shown in the statements annexed, *viz.*:—

(1) Showing work done in each of the three Superintendent's circles,

(2) Showing the work of my own office,

While a third statement shows the expenditure for the year—1st March 1898 to 28th February 1899—and the total expenditure up to date.

DIRECTING STAFF.

2. For Settlement purposes, the State is divided into three circles, each under a Settlement Superintendent, *viz.*:—

Circle I.—Munshi Gauri Shankar, Superintendent.
Tahsils 1. Tijara.
2. Kishangarh.
3. Alwar.
Circle II.—Munshi Amar Singh, Superintendent.
Tahsils 1. Ramgarh.
2. Govindgarh.
3. Lachmangarh.
4. Kathumar.
5. Rajgarh.
Circle III.—Munshi Rallia Ram, Superintendent.
Tahsils 1. Thanagazi.
2. Bansur.
3. Behror.
4. Mandawar.

In each Tahsil the work is carried on under the immediate superintendence of a Sadar Munsarim (there are two in the large Alwar Tahsil) with a staff of Munsarims varying from 3 to 12 according to the nature and extent of the work to be done. These Munsarims supervise the Patwari's work, and are helped by an establishment of Urdu-writing Moharirs (varying from 4 to 10 according to the requirements of the tahsil), whose primary duty is the writing up of mutations and fairing of the Urdu or State copy of the new record, as few of the Patwaris are capable of working in Urdu.

During the year there has been no change among the Superintendents, and practically none among the Sadar Munsarims. This continuity of supervision

has been attended with the best results. As you are aware, the Settlement in its initial stages suffered from continual changes in the direction, with the resulting lack of control of subordinates and want of continuity in the system.

Munshi Gauri Shankar, Superintendent, Circle No. 1, was absent on two months' leave for the purpose of preparing himself for the Extra Assistant Commissioner's examination in the Panjab (which he successfully passed) from 27th August to 26th October, and during that time Munshi Amar Singh held charge of the Alwar Tahsil, and Munshi Rallia Ram of Tijara and Kishangarh.

SCHEME OF WORK.

3. The scheme of operations out-lined in paragraph 3 of my last year's report has been steadily adhered to :—

(*a*) In the four Eastern Tahsils first taken in hand, *viz.*:—

Kishangarh,
Ramgarh,
Govindgarh,
Lachmangarh,

assessment operations were completed, proposals for re-assessment submitted by me in July 1898, and the sanction of the Government of India to the proposals was accorded by Deputy Secretary's letter No. 2598-I.A., dated 26th September 1898. The new assessment of these four tahsils, involving an increase of the Khalsa demand from ₹6,66,429 to ₹7,32,508, *i.e.*, by ₹66,079, were announced by me personally to all of the estates concerned in the beginning of October, and were readily accepted by the zamindars: not a single village, as far as I am aware, appealed or objected. The work of distributing the new revenue over holdings was at once taken up, and was carried out with remarkable promptitude and success by the Superintendents. The old method of distributing the revenue by shares, irrespective of differences in possession, which led to great inequalities, or of having a fresh distribution every year on the area actually sown which put a premium on indolence and encouraged shareholders to let their land lie fallow, were to a great extent superseded, at the instance of the zamindars themselves, by a distribution on the actual area in possession of each co-sharer, taking account also of soil classification,—chahi dahri, and barani,—and also in many instances of the different classes of barani-chik-not, mattyar and bhur. No pains were spared to meet objections and devise a system equitable to all parties. The zamindars themselves readily realised the advantage of having the demand based on the actual areas they hold and of being fixed once for all. Each man in this way realises his own responsibility, and is encouraged to improve his holding, as, except for very special reasons, the demand cannot be varied during the term of settlement. When the time for realising the new revenue came on, all the settlement establishment were set to work to explain the accounts, clear up any doubtful points, and bring to light objections. The measures taken were so successful that the new *jamas* were realised promptly and in full in all four tahsils. The Superintendents did their work so thoroughly that only a few objections and two appeals were lodged before me. These four tahsils have now not only a fair assessment—they had not previously been over-assessed—but that assessment has been fairly distributed over the villages, and for the first time, I think, has also within the villages been fairly apportioned over the holdings. For this the credit is mainly due to the Superintendents. In these four tahsils settlement work is now practically complete. The Urdu and Hindi copies of the record have been prepared, faired, except in a few cases, and attested. The new *jamas* are being entered up, the Wajib-ul-arz and other connected statements have been completed and attested, except

in Kishangarh, and arrangements have now been made for binding the records, which will then be made over to the Revenue Department of the State during the hot weather, and the responsibility of the Settlement Department will then cease.

(*b*) Of the remaining eight tahsils, settlement work was undertaken in five, *viz.*:—

Tijara	Circle	I,
Kathumar, Rajgarh	Circle	II,
Behror, Mandawar	Circle	III,

in October 1898, and when I wrote my last year's report, the preparation of the Khasras and Khatonis and the bringing of the maps up to date was about half completed. These tahsils comprise 621 estates. During the year the records of these tahsils have been completed, and are now being faired, all mutations have been brought on record and for the most part disposed of, disputes have been decided, and all case-work (disputes as to proprietary right, shares, lambardari claims for possession or occupancy right) has been taken in hand, and for the most part disposed of. The Superintendents have completed the *chakhbandi* or classification of soils on which the assessment is to be based have prepared the assessment statistics, written up the "*Halat dehi*" or account of the village for assessment purposes, and attested the new records. The fairing of these has been begun. In Kathumar it is almost finished, in Tijara and Rajgarh half finished, and in Mandawar and Behror is well in hand. During the cold weather I have been able to make a village to village inspection of these tahsils, *viz.*:—

Kathumar in October,
Behror and Mandawar in November and December,
Rajgarh in January,
Tijara in March,

have seen every estate except one in Mandawar and Rajgarh and three in Tijara, checked the assessment statistics, gone over the land with the zamindars, talked over the assessment with them, and written up my notes regarding the condition of each village. All is now ripe for the re-assessment of these five tahsils, and I hope by the end of June to submit proposals, and if early orders are obtained, to introduce the new assessments from next kharif. By this time next year the distribution over holdings will be completed, the records faired and ready to be made over to the State Revenue Department, and settlement operations in these five tahsils can be wound up.

(*c*) There remain only the three tahsils of Alwar, Thanagazi and Bansur with 421 Khalsa estates. Settlement work was started in these in October last. As the local Kanungos were incapable alone of carrying on the work on the lines prescribed, I have had to borrow the services of some capable Patwaris and Kanungos from Panjab districts for temporary employment as Munsarims and Sadar Munsarims respectively. These were lent to me chiefly by the Deputy Commissioners of Delhi, Gurgaon and Ferozepur, and are working on the whole satisfactorily. At the same time every effort is being made to improve and utilise the local Kanungo Agency, and where they promise to be efficient they are given posts of Munsarims or Naib Munsarims with allowance from the Settlement Department. By the 15th March about half the work of local attestation had been completed, and the Superintendents, whose time was largely taken up by more pressing work in the other tahsils of their charge and by

miscellaneous work in connection with the demarcation of the State Runds and Bannis (fuel and fodder reserves), had got the work well in hand, and had made fair progress with the *chak-bandi* which they hope to finish by the middle of April.

The preparation of the records and assessment statements and the village-to-village inspection by the Superintendents will be completed by next cold weather, when I hope to be able to inspect these three tahsils. Assessment proposals will be framed during the hot weather of 1900, the assessments will be given out in the autumn of 1900 it is hoped, and operations for the whole State will in this way, unless some unforeseen hitch intervenes, be completed in the spring of 1901.

SYSTEM OF RECORDS.

4. I have already discussed from time to time with you and the Council the form of the new records, and, as many of these will soon be completed and made over to the State, it may be convenient to note here the documents of which each settlement record is composed.

They are in order:—

1. *Village map.*—Shajra showing all topographical details and classifications of soil.
2. *Register of fields*—Showing for each field, area, linear dimensions, soils, owner, cultivator, class of land, rent (if any) paid, irrigation (if any), etc.
3. *Geneological tree or Shajra nasab*—of owners with details of tenures and shares.
4. *Khewat Khatoni or Jamabandi*—Giving details of each proprietary and tenancy holding, with number of fields, area, class of soil, length of cultivation, rent paid, jama now fixed.
5. *Statement of wells*—Showing the history of each irrigation well, the shares in ownership and irrigation, the fields irrigated, method of irrigation, etc.
6. *Statement of gardens*—With necessary details.
7. *Statement of Mafis or revenue-free grants*—Showing the area as now determined after special enquiry, shares, conditions of the grant with reference to the sanad or authority for it.
8. *Wajib-ul-arz or administration paper*—Describing the internal management of the estate, with reference to the tenure, the lambardars and their shares, customs as to inheritance, transfer of property, tenant right, village menials, irrigation, partition, etc.
9. *Register of mutations*—Showing all cases of transfer of property by inheritance, transfer, etc., brought on record at settlement and the orders passed on each.
10. *Register of Disputes*—(Fard Tasdiq) other than in (9) brought to light during settlement operations and summarily disposed of.
11. *Orders of Settlement Commissioner fixing the new assessment*—The instalments by which it is to be paid, dates of payment, etc. This is signed or sealed by the lambardar as representing the village community.
12. *Summary of the order of the Settlement Superintendent*—Fixing the method of distribution of the revenue (bach) over holdings and also showing how the old arrears, where realisable, are to be realised.
13. *Final proceeding*—Showing when operations were begun and completed, under whose order, etc. To these are added two purely formal documents.*

All the above are bound into one volume with the exception of (1) and (3), the Field map and Shajra Nasab, which can more conveniently be placed in a

* (1) An index.
(2) A list of all authorised amendments or additions in the above documents.

pocket in the cover, and (9) and (10), which being supplementary to the Settlement Record, are bound up in a separate volume. The complete Urdu copy will be filed in the Revenue Office (mal sadr), while the Hindi copy will remain with the Patwari. Besides the above, a separate bach file, showing the distribution over holdings, is prepared, and the Fard Bach is made out in triplicate, the Urdu copy being kept with the original file, while one copy in Hindi is filed in the tahsil for reference, another given to the Patwari.

The form of the Record as above described is based on that in vogue in the Panjab, with some alterations to meet local requirements, and I think includes everything bearing on the rights and liabilities of each member of the village community.

I think I may confidently claim for the records so far prepared a very high degree of accuracy, and for this the credit is due to the Superintendents, who have worked indefatigably, and who have generally been well assisted by the Sadar Munsarims and Munsarims.

EXTENT OF MUTATION WORK.

5. To illustrate the enormous amount of labour involved in bringing the old records up to date, I will quote the number of cases for disposal during the year under the single head of mutations, *i.e.*, changes in proprietary or occupancy right owing to inheritance, transfer of various kinds, errors in the previous records, etc. :—

Circle.	Attested by			Balance outstanding.
	Sadar Munsarim.	Tahsildar.	Superintendent.	
I	6,224	490	4,256	2,509
II	3,129	1,056	4,483	18
III	11,092	444	1,568	3,015
Total .	20,445	1,990	10,307	5,542

Thus, over 37,500 cases of this class alone came up for disposal within the year, of which over 32,000 have already been disposed of. This is a branch of work in which considerable assistance was expected from the Tahsildars, and orders were issued by the Council to this effect; but the above figures show that not more than 6 per cent. of the cases have been taken up by the Tahsildars, with a few exceptions—among which I may mention the Tahsildar of Ramgarh and to a less extent the Tahsildars of Govindgarh, Kishengarh and Rajgarh—the remaining Tahsildars have rendered very little assistance in settlement matters, and have not shown that willingness to co-operate with the settlement establishment that might be expected. As the revenue work must be carried on by them, after the close of settlement, on the lines now laid down, I think their hearty co-operation to help on the work and to acquire a knowledge of the system should be insisted upon.

CASE WORK DISPOSED OF.

6. The Settlement Department is now with immense labour not only endeavouring to form a complete and correct record—a task rendered more difficult by the failure of the State Revenue Department in past years to keep things up to date—but is also burdened with the task of tackling the hundreds —I might even say thousands—of pending judicial cases regarding biswadari, lambardari and tenancy rights, partition, etc., etc, some of which have been pending since last settlement and been pitchforked about from one Court to another since then. This work is really outside the settlement, but if not taken in hand now, the new records would be so far incomplete, and the legacy of arrears would probably go on accumulating till next settlement.

It is therefore all the more urgent that the State should reorganise its Revenue administration which is at present too weak to cope with the normal amount of work, so as to prevent things falling back into their old groove, and I am happy to know that the Political Agent and Council have this matter under consideration. The enormous amount of case work (excluding mafis)

is shown in columns 44 to 51 of the statement, the heading figures from which are extracted below :—

Circle.	Total for disposal.	Disposed.	Pending.
I	1,218	1,009	209
II	1,702	1,572	130
III	683	504	179

The pending file is now fairly low in all circles, and most of the cases will be disposed of during the hot weather. Not many new cases are likely to be instituted, except in the three tahsils of Alwar, Thanagazi, and Bansur, which have only recently been taken up. The case work of my own office is shown in Statement No. 2. During the year 150 original cases were disposed of by me and 160 mafi files. The heaviest part of my judicial work is, however, the disposal of appeals from the Superintendents' orders in cases relating to land. At the beginning of the year there were 130 appeals pending, and 301 were instituted during the year; 256 appeals were decided, leaving 175 still pending. Many of these cases are extremely long and intricate. I endeavour, as far as possible, to dispose of them on the spot when I am making my village inspections, and those which remain are taken up in the hot weather. The mafi investigation is now proceeding in all tahsils ; 700 cases have already been investigated and sent up to me for orders, but owing to pressure of more urgent work I have hitherto been able to pass orders only on 160. The number of cases will probably amount to three or four thousand in all, and as no regular enquiry has yet been carried out in the State, it will be understood what an enormous burden of work this throws on the Settlement Department.

PREPARATION OF NEW RECORDS.

7. I give below a table showing the progress made up to date with the preparation of the new record :—

Total number of villages in the State 1,469

	During the year.	Total to date.
1. Number in which Shajra Nasab and Khatonis prepared	462	1,311
2. Khasra tip or field-to-field inspection completed	434	1,336
3. Attestation by (1) Munsarims	468	1,258
(2) Sadr Munsarims	515	1,142
(3) Superintendent	583	1,071
4. Wajib-ul-arz Written up	442	648
Attested by Superintendent	306	309
5. *Chakkbandi* completed	699	1,369
6. Assessment statements prepared	613	1,052
7. Village Note books written up	853	1,052
8. Statement B prepared showing assessment by villages	...	427
9. Tracing of village maps on cloth for fair copy of record	738	888
10. Field maps checked with khasra	512	512
11. Colouring and marking of chakks on field maps	705	705
12. New assessment of villages announced	427	427
13. Distribution of new assessment	427	427
14. Preparation and fairing of new records—		
Khasra . Hindi	676	676
Urdu	633	633
Shajra Nasab . Hindi	646	646
Urdu	463	463
Wajib-ul-arz . Hindi	72	72
Urdu	143	143
Khewat Khatoni Hindi	683	683
Urdu	619	619

The case work and the disposal of mutations have been separately referred to. The above figures show a very steady and rapid progress in every branch of the work.

PATWARIS AND KANUNGOS.

8. At the beginning of the year the Patwaris of the three tahsils of Alwar, Thanagazi and Bansur were put through a course of instruction as a preliminary to the settlement work which was begun in these tahsils in October. In the remaining tahsils no special instruction was given, as the Patwaris were steadily engaged in settlement work, which is in itself a course of practical training. The efficiency of the Patwaris, as a body, has no doubt been immensely improved by the settlement operations, but there are many who were too old or too indolent to learn, and these are being gradually weeded out.

As an encouragement to the deserving Patwaris of the four reassessed tahsils, a sum of over ₹2,000 was, with the sanction of the Council, distributed to them in rewards out of the income from mutation fees, and a scheme for grading the Patwaris according to their efficiency and raising their pay is now under consideration. The average pay at present is only ₹5—8 per mensem, which is not enough to attract men of even the very moderate attainment required. The scheme, which I am about to propose, will slightly reduce the number and raise the pay to an average of about ₹7—8 per mensem.

The Kanungo agency is more unsatisfactory and will be more difficult to reorganise owing to the hereditary system with vested interests in the mafi grants, which are the main source of remuneration. We are encouraging the most promising of the heriditary Kanungos to take up posts in the Settlement, which will ensure an efficient training. I hope during the year to take up the question as a whole and devise a working system in consultation with the Political Agent and the Council.

The hereditary Kanungos have a great advantage in their intimate local knowledge of their parganas, but unfortunately few of them have hitherto combined with that a knowledge of the system on which the revenue administration is to be carried on and the new records to be maintained.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

9. Besides the ordinary Settlement duties alluded to, the Settlement establishment was also employed during the year in the demarcation of the State fuel and fodder preserves and grazing areas. In the tahsil of Alwar, Thanagazi and Rajgarh, the State Rund and Banni departments are in possession of enormous areas of hills and jungles. This leads to continual friction with the adjoining zamindars, and complaints of trespass and mischief on one side, charges of encroachment and extortion on the other, are very common.

The result is harassing to the people, and brings some odium on the State. In Rajgarh I found that large areas adjoining the State preserves had been allowed to run out of cultivation owing to these disputes, in which it is difficult to determine who is at fault.

Accordingly during the year, under the orders of the Political Agent and Council, a Committee, with Rao Bahadur Munshi Balmokand Dass as President, the Settlement Superintendent, Tahsildar and the officers in charge of the Rund and Banni Departments, as members, was appointed to make a local enquiry and pass orders as to the future boundary in each case. The work was of a most difficult and delicate nature, involving great physical exertion and a careful consideration of conflicting interests, but, owing to the tact and ability of the President, it has been carried out with marked success. The proposals of the Committee, in all but a few cases which have still to be taken up, are now before the Political Agent; and, if given effect to, will, I am confident, largely remove the most serious grievances of the people, while at the same time causing no appreciable loss to the State. The State administration has wisely recognised the advantage of being able to give a concession to the people with one hand, when their burdens are being added to by the other owing to re-assessment, and the zamindars, I think, fully appreciate the consideration shown to them.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENATIONS.

10. During the year rules have been framed by the Political Agent and Council on lines suggested in the Assessment Report of the Eastern Tahsils, and approved by the Government of India, for the restriction of alienation of proprietary and occupancy right. The object of these rules is to prevent alienation of agricultural land to the trading and money-lending classes, while allowing for its free transfer among agricultural members of the village

community in the first instance, and after them to other agriculturists. These rules will, I am confident, if carefully enforced, check the expropriation of agriculturists by the money-lending classes which was beginning to appear in some parts of the State, specially in those adjoining British territory. So far from regarding these rules, which are in accordance with the ancient custom of the State, as a mutation of their rights, the zamindars have been quick to appreciate the advantage of this safeguard which will help to maintain them in the possession of their ancestral acres. I think the Alwar Darbar may now claim with pride that, while the rights of the zamindars are as freely recognised and as carefully protected as in British territory and are far more secure than in any Native State of which I have any knowledge, it has at the same time provided this safeguard against expropriation.

EXPENDITURE.

11. Statement No. 3 shows the expenditure for the year and the total up to date. Up to 1st March 1898 the expenditure had been R2,02,698-5-7, and from that date up to 28th February 1899 the expenditure has been R75,197-8-2, making a total up to date of R2,77,895-13-9. As you are aware, a lot of money was wasted in the early stages of the settlement before you introduced a proper system in 1896, but since then I think we may claim that, considering the amount of work got through and the importance of the interests involved, both from the State and the people's point of view, the expenditure has been moderate. I hope to complete the settlement at a total cost of about 4 lakhs, which is what the settlement of a Panjab district with a revenue of 10 lakhs costs, while our land revenue is even now over 20 lakhs. With proper supervision the cost would not have exceeded three lakhs. Against this expenditure the income from mutation fees and other sources Statement IV), amounting to R9,814-1-6, should be set off.

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

12. All the Superintendents have worked splendidly during the year, and have given me complete satisfaction. The labour which they have bestowed to their duties will appear from the number of days they have spent on tour, *viz.*:—

Munshi Gauri Shankar, 232 days out of 10 months.
" Amar Singh, 257 days } out of 365.
" Rallia Ram, 285 days }

In fact, they have spent all the cold weather and most of the hot in tour, and you can imagine what this means in Alwar where there are no rest-houses, and in the hot weather they had to put up in tents or utilise the very rough accommodation met with in the villages.

Munshi Gauri Shankar prepared an excellent report in vernacular on the Kishengarh Tahsil, and Munshi Amar Singh an equally valuable report on the Ramgarh, Govindgarh, and Lachmangarh Tahsils, which I assessed last year. The faired copies of these will be put on record in the Council or Mal sadar, and will be valuable for future reference. This year all the Superintendents will furnish me with reports translated into English of the five tahsils which I am about to assess, and my assessment report will be based largely on their reports this year as it was last.

I think the State is fortunate in having secured the services of men whose work in every branch show zeal, capacity, and integrity, and I trust that the Political Agent and Council will mark their appreciation of these qualities in the way I have separately recommended. The original reports of the Superintendents on the work done are forwarded herewith for perusal and favour of return when done with. Of the Sadar Munsarims, Mohomed Hussen in Kishangarh, Narion Singh in Tijara, Lachman Dass in Kathumar, Kishan Singh in Lachmangarh, and Nabi Baksh in Behror have worked best all round.

13. In conclusion, I have to offer my very sincere acknowledgments to yourself and the Council for the hearty and complete co-operation accorded to me in every stage of the work, for the promptness and thoroughness with which all references have been disposed of, and the fair and equitable spirit shown in taking into consideration not only the immediate interests of the State, but the ultimate welfare of the zamindar.

M. F. O'DWYER, I.C.S.,

Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur States.

No. 1.

General Statement of work of Alwar Settlement.

Serial Number.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages.	Number of Patwaries.	Detail.	Number of villages in which Shajra Nasab Khatoni and other statements prepared.	Khasra Tip completed.	Attestation of Khatoni, etc., by: Munsarims.	Sadar Munsarims.	Superintendent.	Wajib-ula-arz attested by: Munsarims and Sadar Munsarims.	Superintendent.	Mutations: Balance of last year.	Entered up during year under report.	Attested. Sadar Munsarim.	Tehsildar.	Superintendent.	Balance now standing.	Disputes decided by Superintendent summarily.	Mutations copied by Patwaris.	Chakbandi done by Superintendent.	Assessment statements prepared.	Preparation of village note books and writing up of inspection remarks.	Preparation of Statement B.	Detail of fairing work finished during the year under report: Tracing of Shajras on wax cloth.	Field maps compared with khasras.	Colouring and marking the chakks on field maps.	New assessment announced.	Dhal-bach files prepared.	Number of villages in which Khatawar Jama announced.	Preparation of Settlement Record—Hindi in roman, Urdu in antique: Khasra Kishtwar.	Sajra Nasab.	Khewat-khatoni.	Statement of wells, etc.	Wajib-ul-arz.	Comparison of record—Hindi in roman, Urdu in antique: Khasra-kishtwar.	Shajra Nasab.	Khewat-khatoni.	Statement of wells, etc.	Wajib-ul-arz.	Entry of new jama on the Hindi record in roman and Urdu in antique.	Binding: Patwaris copy.	State copy.	Case work: Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during the year under report.	Total instituted.	Decided: Summary investigation.	Final trial.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Pending at the close of the year.	Miscellaneous appointment, leave, etc.: Disposed of.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
1	Circle I.	510	134	Up to end of last year.	318	317	283	220	181	69	3	6,706	...	149	...	4,113	2,444	...	...	232	150	150	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	1,009	1,438	127	956	1,083	...	355	...	...
				Year under report.	169	160	153	177	187	...	5	...	11,035	6,224	490	4,256	2,509	...	247	178	200	200	350	297	350	150	150	150	150	240	228	248	210	5	168	177	168	166	5	60	...	...	355	863	1,218	130	879	1,009	...	209	730	74
																														185	93	202	159	5	86	20	86	86	5	60				274	274	274		144	...	130		
2	Do. II.	457	133	Up to end of last year.	445	445	413	372	307	137	...	...	13,915	306	...	12,031	1,578	580	...	389	289	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Year under report.	12	12	44	85	150	320	301	1,578	8,108	3,129	1,056	4,483	18	200	391	68	168	408	457	196	162	346 Rang & Sozi 209 Chakk tarashi	277	277	277	384	367	389	371	67	360	359	361	359	36	154	1	15	207	2,360	2,857	159	1,413	1,572	16	130	824	143
																														366	314	346	295	138	212	217	218	213	36	108			290							1,139		
3	Do. III.	502	146	Up to end of last year.	186	140	94	35	...	...	...	...	2,073	151	...	312	1,610	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Year under report.	281	262	271	253	246	122	...	1,610	14,509	11,092	444	1,568	3,015	...	231	453	245	245	...	245	...	...	...	...	...	52	51	46	43	...	41	30	41	37		...	...	..	216	467	683	...	504	504	...	17	368	40
																														32	56	71	59		37	30	36	36					236	431	667 Tijara (Kishe	nga	rh 103	103		667		
																																																			Included in circle I only.	
	TOTAL.	1,469	413	Up to end of last year.	949	902	790	627	488	206	3	6,706	5,988	606	...	1[illegible],456	5,632	580	...	670	439	199	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	1,009	1,438	127	956	1,083	...	355		
				Year under report.	462	431	468	515	583	442	306	3,188	33,652	20,415	1,990	10,307	5,542	200	869	693	613	853	807	738	512	705	427	427	427	676	646	683	624	72	569	566	570	562	41	244	1	15	778	369	4,758	289	2,796	3,085	16	518	1,912	257
																														633	463	619	513	143	335	267	340	335	41	168			526	705	941			144		1,936		

M. F. O'DWYER, I.C.S.,
Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur.

No. 2.

Statement of case work done in the Settlement Commissioner's Court, March 1898 to 28th February 1899.

Particulars.	Nature.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided.	Returned for further enquiry.	Pending.	Remarks.
	Boundary disputes	10	12	22	14	7	1	
	Lambardari „	1	12	13	13	...	1	
	Biswadari „	2	29	31	27	4	1	
	Other „	7	33	40	31	9	...	
	Partition	2	5	7	6	1	...	
	Changes of revenue	1	60	61	59	2	...	
	Total	23	151	174	150	24	3	
	Mafis	359	341	700	160	...	540	297 pending. 243 returned.
Appeals	Circle I	83	142	225	146	...	79	
	„ II	38	95	133	69	...	64	
	„ III	7	60	67	37	...	30	
	Malsadar	2	4	6	4	...	2	
	Total	130	301	431	256	...	175	
	TOTAL DECIDED				566			

M. F. O'DWYER, I.C.S.,
Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur.

No. 3.

Statement showing expenditure on Alwar Settlement.

Serial number.	Head of Budget.	Before March 1898.	From 1st March 1898 up to 28th February.				Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
			Circle I.	Circle II.	Circle III.	General.			
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
1	Direction		3,262 8 0	2,720 0 0	2,602 0 0	14,747 4 3	23,331 12 3		
2	Fixed Establishment		1,716 2 11	2,356 13 2	1,516 4 10	4,174 9 9	9,763 14 8		
3	Temporary Establishment at Head-quarters.		429 3 5	330 8 5	161 11 4	...	921 7 2		
4	Field Establishment		9,346 1 0	12,910 9 4	7,250 14 3	...	29,507 8 7		
5	Travelling allowance		...	...	...	...	6,362 1 7		
6	Stationery		...	...	...	...	3,939 2 2		
7	Contingencies		...	...	...	...	1,371 9 9		
	Total	2,02,698 5 7	14,753 15 4	18,317 14 11	11,530 14 5	18,921 14 0	75,197 8 2	2,77,895 13 9	

M. F. O'DWYER, I.C.S.,

Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur.

No. 4.

Statement showing the miscellaneous income of the Settlement Department, Raj Alwar, from 1st March 1898 up to 28th February 1899.

No.	Particular of receipt.	Amount.	Remarks.
	1	2	3
		₹ a. p.	
1	Copying fee and Ujrat	1,977 10 0	
2	Mutation fee	7,025 2 3	
3	Fines	704 2 8	
4	Process fee	0 8 0	
5	Postage stamps collected from applications from candidates	1 1 6	
6	Price of survey implements	105 9 1	
	Total	9,814 1 6	

P. BISHVA NATH,

Accountant.

M. F. O'DWYER, I.C.S.,

Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur.

Appendix II.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Alwar State during the year ending 31st August 1898 (Sambat 1954.)

Receipts.	Estimate for 1897-98.	Receipts. Actual Receipts in 1897-98.	Receipts. Balance of Estimate.	Receipts. Excess over Estimate.	Estimate of 1898-99.	Expenditure.	Estimate for 1897-98.	Disbursements. Actual expenses in 1897-98.	Disbursements. Balance of Estimate.	Disbursements. Excess over Estimate.	Estimate of 1898-99.
	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R
I.—Revenue—						I.—Administrative Establishment—					
1. Land Revenue—											
(a) Arrears . . .	30,000	41,023	...	11,023	30,000	1. Political Agency . .	35,000	32,320	2,680	...	34,600
(b) Current Revenue .	20,55,000	20,43,917	11,083	...	20,68,000	2. Council of Regency . .	39,000	38,574	426	...	38,500
	20,85,000	20,84,940	11,083	11,023	20,98,000		74,000	70,894	3,106	...	73,100
						II.—Expenses in connection with His Highness's Education	80,000	84,119	...	4,119	80,000
						III.—Revenue—					
						1. Revenue office . .	12,500	12,719	...	219	12,500
						2. Tahsil	57,000	55,158	1,842	...	57,000
						3. Fees to Lambardars .	59,000	59,593	...	593	61,000
						4. Kanungoes . . .	9,500	9,771	...	271	9,500
						5. Patwaris . . .	30,500	31,280	...	780	31,000
2. Gardens and Canals—						6. Remissions . . .	3,000	3,092	...	92	3,500
						7. Gardens . . .	36,000	37,173	...	1,173	36,000
(a) Gardens . .	19,000	14,202	4,798	...	17,500	8. Canals	2,600	2,879	...	279	2,500
(b) Canals . .	18,000	15,275	2,725	...	18,500						
	37,000	29,477	7,523	...	36,000		2,10,100	2,11,665	1,842	3,407	2,13,000
Carried over .	21,22,000	21,14,417	18,606	11,023	21,34,000	Carried over .	3,64,100	3,66,678	4,948	7,526	3,66,100

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Alwar State during the year ending 31st August 1898—continued.

Receipts.	Estimate for 1897-98.	Receipts. Actual Receipts in 1897-98.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Estimate of 1898-99.
	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward .	21,22,000	21,14,417	18,606	11,023	21,34,000
I.—Revenue—*contd.*					
3. Tribute and Cesses—					
(*a*) Tribute from Jagirdars	3,000	3,000	...	...	4,700
(*b*) Cess from Jagirdars .	15,000	14,311	689	...	15,000
	18,000	17,311	689	...	19,700
4. Miscellaneous . . .	3,500	2,187	1,313	...	2,000
	21,43,500	21,33,915	20,608	11,023	21,55,700
II.—Forests and Grass—					
1. Camel-grazing . . .	1,700	1,907	...	207	1,900
2. Sale of bamboos . .	3,200	3,183	17	...	3,300
3. Sale of fuel etc. . .	5,500	5,573	...	73	5,500
4. Farohi and Grass Cess .	30,000	31,020	...	1,020	29,500
5. Bagar-bach . . .	300	254	46	...	250
	40,700	41,937	63	1,300	40,450

Expenditure.	Estimate for 1897-98.	Disbursements. Actual expenses in 1897-98.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1898-99.
	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward .	3,64,100	3,66,678	4,948	7,526	3,66,100
IV.—Finance—					
1. Account Office . . .	7,700	7,723	...	23	7,700
2. Treasury . . .	4,000	4,638	...	638	4,300
	11,700	12,361	...	661	12,000
V.—Settlement . . .	80,000	74,373	5,627	...	98,000
VI.—Judicial—					
1. Appellate Court . .	5,700	8,089	...	2,389	11,200
2. Civil Court . . .	12,300	11,701	599	...	9,000
3. Criminal Court . . .	13,500	13,127	373	...	12,000
4. Police Superintendents .	7,000	6,284	716	...	6,000
5. Thanas	58,000	55,407	2,593	...	57,500
6. Jail	26,000	24,864	1,136	...	24,800
	1,22,500	1,19,472	5,417	2,389	1,19,500

III.—Judicial—					
1. Revenue fees	4,000	10,153	...	6,153	10,000
2. Civil Court fees	20,000	23,051	...	3,051	24,100
3. Stamps	15,000	15,985	...	985	16,100
4. Fines	14,000	11,947	2,053	...	10,900
5. Sale of unclaimed property	300	69	231	...	100
6. Talbana	6,000	6,445	...	445	5,900
7. Jail	3,300	4,321	...	1,021	4,800
	62,600	71,971	2,284	11,655	71,900
IV.—Excise—					
1. Abkari	12,600	10,506	2,094	...	12,600
2. Drug	10,400	10,975	...	575	10,400
	23,000	21,481	2,094	575	23,000
V.—Salt Treaty Payment	1,25,000	1,25,000	...	...	1,25,000
Carried over	23,94,800	23,94,304	25,049	24,553	24,16,050

VII.—Palace Expenditure—					
1. Kitchen	13,000	16,883	...	3,883	13,700
2. Mahi Raola	24,000	33,090	...	9,090	19,100
3. Khawas Chelas	28,000	28,477	...	477	28,000
4. Deorhi Khas	10,500	10,461	39	...	10,600
5. Tosha Khana	28,000	55,091	...	27,091	35,000
6. Library	2,600	2,792	...	192	2,600
7. Palki Khana	5,000	5,945	...	945	6,000
8. Mashal Khana	700	575	125	...	...
9. Armoury	2,000	1,792	208	...	1,900
10. Burtan Khana	1,800	1,282	518	...	1,500
11. Wrestlers	500	516	...	16	500
12. Ice pits	...	...	...	...	...
13. Miscellaneous	1,450	1,422	28	...	1,450
Travelling expenses of His Highness The Maharaniji to Kishengarh	...	4,000	...	4,000	...
	1,17,550	1,62,326	918	45,694	1,20,350
VIII.—Stables, Carriages, etc.—					
1. Khas Tavela	61,800	56,552	5,248	...	47,100
2. Buggi Khana	32,600	34,859	...	2,259	32,500
3. Breeding Stud	34,000	40,268	...	6,268	36,300
4. Horse Depôt	27,000	26,055	945	...	23,300
5. Horse Dispensary (Civil)	3,600	2,753	847	...	2,400
6. Elephants	34,600	43,238	...	8,638	34,000
7. Rath Khana	34,700	32,009	2,691	...	31,700
8. Carts	15,000	13,575	1,425	...	11,900
9. Camels	24,000	22,099	1,901	...	23,000
	2,67,300	2,71,408	13,057	17,165	2,42,200
IX.—Imperial Service Troops—					
1. Staff Office	9,000	8,909	91	...	8,600
2.—(*a*) Cavalry	2,70,000	2,52,437	17,563	...	2,08,900
(*b*) Transport	42,500	35,144	7,356	...	35,300
(*c*) Hospital	3,300	3,657	...	357	3,300
(*d*) Forage Fund	4,000	4,053	...	53	4,000
(*e*) Pensioners	600	682	...	82	700
	3,20,400	2,95,973	24,919	492	2,52,200
Carried over	12,92,550	13,11,860	54,977	73,927	12,18,950

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Alwar State during the year ending 31st August 1898—continued.

Receipts.	Estimate for 1897-98.	Receipts. Actual Receipts in 1897-98.	Receipts. Balance of Estimate.	Receipts. Excess over Estimate.	Estimate of 1898-99.	Expenditure.	Estimate for 1897-98.	Disbursements. Actual expenses in 1897-98.	Disbursements. Balance of Estimate.	Disbursements. Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1898-99.
	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward .	23,94,800	23,94,304	25,049	24,553	24,16,050	Brought forward .	12,92,550	13,11,860	54,977	73,927	12,18,950
						IX.—Imperial Service Troops—*contd.*					
						3. (*a*) Infantry . . .	1,59,000	1,55,204	3,796	...	1,58,900
						(*b*) Transport . .	43,000	29,985	13,015	...	33,800
						(*c*) Hospital . . .	4,000	3,706	294	...	4,000
						(*d*) Horse Dispensary . .	800	545	255	...	600
						(*e*) Pensioners . . .	3,300	2,681	619	...	3,000
							2,10,100	1,92,121	17,979	...	2,00,300
							5,39,500	4,97,003	42,989	492	4,61,100
VI.—Nazool	6,000	6,228	...	228	6,000	X.—Irregular Forces—					
VII.—Imperial Service Troops Receipts	5,000	6,346	...	1,346	5,000	1. Bukhshigari . . .	5,500	5,686	...	186	5,700
						2. Field Artillery . . .	14,000	13,992	8	...	12,300
VIII.—Post Offices . . .	5,000	3,675	1,325	...	4,000	3 Garrison Artillery . .	9,700	9,581	119	...	9,700
						4. Fort Garrision . . .	73,000	71,920	1,080	...	72,000
IX.—Schools	21,000	21,140	...	140	21,700	5. Cavalry	1,60,000	1,50,850	9,150	...	1,42,000
						6. Khas Chowki . . .	12,000	11,615	385	...	11,100
X.—Dispensaries . . .	20,500	20,206	294	...	21,000	7. Bukhtwar Paltan . .	40,000	40,126	...	126	44,300
						8. Resala Nuqdi . . .	23,500	23,306	194	...	23,500
						9. Camel guns . . .	3,300	3,231	69	...	3,300
XI.—Advances—						10. Irregular companies .	7,600	7,472	128	...	7,600
1. Takavi	21,000	27,943	...	6,943	25,000	11. Pensioners . . .	20,000	19,688	312	...	19,500
2. Miscellaneous . . .	80,000	1,18,511	...	38,511	80,000						
							3,68,600	3,57,467	11,445	312	3,51,000
	1,01,000	1,46,454	...	45,454	1,05,000	Total IX and X .	9,08,100	8,54,470	54,434	804	8,12,100

XII.—Interest—					
1. On Government Papers .	1,84,000	1,84,077	...	77	1,84,100
2. On Advances . . .	2,000	5,446	...	3,446	2,000
3. On arrears of Land Revenue	1,000	5,122	...	4,122	2,000
	1,87,000	1,94,645	...	7,645	1,88,100
XI.—Public Works Department—					
1. Buildings . . .	1,67,000	1,25,762	41,238	...	1,38,500
2. Roads	46,500	43,184	3,316	...	48,800
3. Bunds	13,700	245	13,455	...	14,300
4. Workshops . . .	30,450	41,988	...	11,538	30,900
5. Establishment . . .	34,450	29,336	5,114	...	42,500
6. Miscellaneous . . .	20,000	20,573	...	573	40,000
	3,12,100	2,61,088	63,123	12,111	3,15,000
XII.—Nazool	3,500	2,688	812	...	3,500
XIII.—Commissariat . . .	7,700	8,174	...	474	8,100
XIV.—Tent and Clothing—					
1. Tent and clothing . .	30,000	22,647	7,353	...	30,500
2. Farash Khana . . .	25,000	19,651	5,349	...	55,000
	55,000	42,298	12,702	...	85,500
XV.—Workshops—					
1. Chapper Bandi . . .	10,000	7,315	2,685	...	8,000
2. Garh Kaptani . . .	3,000	2,930	70	...	3,000
3. Bagar	13,000	13,004	...	4	13,100
	26,000	23,249	2,755	4	24,100
XVI.—Post Offices . . .	6,000	5,979	21	...	6,300
XVII.—Schools	44,500	43,556	944	...	44,500
XVIII.—Civil Hospitals . .	50,000	51,532	...	1,532	52,700
XIX.—Charitable Endowments .	1,00,000	92,836	7,164	...	90,000
XX.—Gifts and Rewards—					
1. On Marriages . .	3,000	2,160	840	...	3,000
2. On Deaths . . .	2,000	2,917	...	917	2,000
3. Other rewards . . .	3,000	12,544	...	9,544	5,000
	8,000	17,621	840	10,461	10,000
Carried over . .	27,40,300	27,92,998	26,668	79,366	27,66,850
Carried over .	24,75,050	24,10,109	1,72,762	98,821	24,09,950

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Alwar State during the year ending 31st August 1898—concluded.

Receipts.	Estimate for 1897-98.	Receipts. Actual Receipts in 1897-98.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Estimate of 1898-99.	Expenditure.	Estimate for 1897-98.	Disbursements. Actual expenses in 1897-98.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1898-99.
	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward .	27,40,300	27,92,998	26,668	79,366	27,66,850	Brought forward . .	24,75,050	24,10,109	1,72,762	98,821	24,09,950
						XXI.—Advances—					
XIII.—Miscellaneous—											
1. Stone quarries . . .	5,000	5,208		208	6,100	1. Miscellaneous . . .	80,000	1,36,582	...	56,582	80,000
2. Iron furnaces . . .	1,000	820	180	...	1,000	2. Takavi	20,000	14,784	5,216	...	20,000
3. Nazarana on death of Jagirdars	1,000	893	107	...	1,000		1,00,000	1,51,366	5,216	56,582	1,00,000
4. Savings of pay . .	12,000	12,627	...	627	11,500						
5. Fine on Establishment .	400	717	...	317	400						
6 Refunds	300	919	...	619	300	XXII.—Civil Pensioners . .	14,000	13,398	602	...	13,100
7. Cattle Farm . . .	5,000	4,627	373	...	4,500						
8. Miscellaneous . . .	20,000	52,991	...	32,991	20,250	XXIII.—Miscellaneous—					
						1. Purchase of Promissory Notes	500	497	3	...	500
	44,700	78,802	660	34,762	45,050	2. Shikar Khana . . .	20,000	19,350	650	...	18,700
						3. Festivals . . .	700	677	23	...	700
						4. Imtiazis . . .	28,000	27,288	712	...	27,370
						5. Kabishur . . .	900	894	6	...	900
						6. Vakils	9,200	8,324	876	...	8,300
						7. Newspapers . . .	400	352	48	...	400
						8. Cattle Farm . . .	9,000	7,667	1,333	...	8,000
						9. Iron furnaces . . .	300	255	45	...	300
						10. Stone quarries . . .	1,200	1,152	48	...	1,200
						11. Guests	8,000	3,611	4,389	...	3,000
XIV.—Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	12. Munshi Khana . . .	1,650	1,605	45	...	1,600
						13. Miscellaneous clerks . .	750	738	12	...	750
						14. Miscellaneous . . .	36,000	22,713	13,287	...	34,800
						Total XXIII .	1,16,600	95,123	21,477	...	1,06,520
Total Receipts .	27,85,000	28,71,800	27,328	1,14,128	28,11,900	Grand total . .	27,14,650	26,69,996	2,00,057	1,55,403	26,29,570

XV.—BALANCE IN HAND AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR—					
1. Government Promissory Notes.	52,55,800	52,55,800	...	...	52,55,800
2. Bank Deposit . . .	73,674	73,674	...	...	31,332
3. Cash in Fort . . .	5,00,000	5,00,000	...	...	...
4. Cash in Treasury . .	4,45,214	4,45,214	...	...	8,35,552
	62,74,688	62,74,688	...	...	61,22,684
GRAND TOTAL .	90,59,688	91,46,488	...	...	89,34,584

A. SPECIAL BUDGET FOR PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	1,63,000	1,43,800	19,200	...	2,80,000
B. EXPENSES INCURRED IN CONNECTION OF DIAMOND JUBILEE . . .	...	4,926	...	4,926	...
C. EXPENSES INCURRED IN CONNECTION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S MARRIAGE	2,50,000	2,05,082	44,918	...	...
TOTAL OF A, B, C .	4,13,000	3,53,808	64,118	4,926	2,80,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . .	31,27,650	30,23,804	2,64,175	1,60,329	29,09,570
XXIV.—BALANCE IN HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR—					
1. Government Promissory Notes	52,55,800	52,55,800	...	...	52,55,800
2. Bank Deposits . . .	40,000	31,332	...	...	60,000
3. Cash in Fort . . .	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cash in Treasury . . .	6,36,238	8,35,552	...	...	7,09,214
	59,32,038	61,22,684	...	...	60,25,014
GRAND TOTAL .	90,59,688	91,46,488	...	...	89,34,584

ALWAR;
The 18th April 1899.

R. H. JENNINGS, *Major,*
Political Agent, Alwar.

BALMOKUND DAS,
Member of Council.

Appendix III.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town of Alwar for the years 1896-97, 1897-98 and 1898-99.

[*N. B.*—The figures given represent the number of seers per rupee.]

	1896-97.						1897-98.						1898-99.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.
April	13·6	18·0	16·8	15 8	17 0	18·0	9·15	13·3	...	9·12	9·9	10·12	15·0	25·2	27·3	24·3	20·6	24·4
May	12·10	17·8	15·7	14 6	16·7	18·4	10·14	14·2	...	9·9	9·14	11·8	14·13	25·1	27 2	23·9	20·2	23·4
June	13·5	16·4	14·3	13 7	16·3	15·5	10·8	13·7	8·0	9·2	9·15	11·3	15·0	23·14	24·9	22·8	20·3	22·7
July	13·2	15·14	14·3	14·0	16·1	15·6	10·7	13·3	8·6	9·10	9·12	11·0	14·15	23·7	23·13	22·12	19·9	23·4
August	13·5	16 4	15·0	14·0	16·8	15·14	11·0	13·1	11·2	10 5	8·13	10·11	15·5	23·3	24 9	22·0	19·0	22·6
September	10·15	12·14	13·9	12·15	12·14	13·14	10·5	14·0	11·0	12·3	8·8	12·7	15·3	22·10	23 0	21·7	18·13	22·1
October	8·4	9·14	10·14	9·15	9·14	11·10	11·2	16·12	14·7	16·2	9·13	15 10	15·8	22·8	23 0	20 2	19·12	22·1
November	8·3	9·10	10·11	9·8	9·11	11·1	10·11	18·2	19·13	19·0	11·2	8·14	15·8	22 8	23·0	20·2	19·12	22·1
December	8·5	9·10	10·4	9·7	9·15	1·0	11·8	21·3	23·6	21 4	11·12	21 11	15·11	23·3	24·3	21·4	21·9	23·4
January	8·10	10·5	10·9	9·14	10·10	11 0	11·3	20·9	24·4	22·2	12·0	22·5	15·11	23·14	25·12	22·10	22·11	24·9
February	8·8	10·4	10·6	9·15	10·15	10·12	11·6	21·14	24·2	22·15	12·1	23·0	16·0	23·7	25 4	21·7	21·12	24·12
March	8·6	10·12	9·12	9·11	9·11	10·12	12·13	23·14	*25·14	24·10	16·7	23·4	14·14	22·4	23·9	20·11	18 14	21·5
	10·9	13·1	12·15	11·14	13·0	13·9	10·15	16·5	13·9	15·9	10·13	16·7	15·5	23·6	24·6	21·14	20·3	22·15

ALWAR;
The 13th April 1899.

R. H. JENNINGS, *Major,*
Political Agent, Alwar.

(7)

KOTAH AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 534-G., dated Kotah, the 8th April 1899.

From—MAJOR W. STEWART, Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1898-99.

CHANGES AMONG POLITICAL OFFICERS.

Captain W. C. R. Stratton held charge of the Agency till 17th March 1899, when I took up the appointment on his proceeding on privilege leave.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

In December last Captain Stratton visited the Baori Settlement at Arandkhera, regarding which a separate report has been submitted.

The Political Agent also accompanied the Maharao on tour in December and January, and he was present at Jhalrapatan in February on the occasion of the Chief of the new State of Jhalawar being invested with ruling powers by the Agent to the Govenor-General.

ADMINISTRATION.

There is no change in the method of administration. The Maharao's conduct of affairs has been satisfactory ; special credit is due to His Highness and to the Diwan, Rai Bahadur Chobey Raghu Nath Dass, for the manner in which the important and delicate work of transfer of Jhalawar territory to Kotah was carried out.

VISITS.

His Highness the Maharao visited Mount Abu in May and returned to Kotah in June. He also proceeded to Nasirabad in November and to Umballa in March to compete in the Polo Tournaments at those places, being accompanied in both cases by the Political Agent.

The Agent to the Governor-General and his staff visited Kotah in January. His Highness the Maharao and the Political Agent accompanied the party to the Darra on their departure for Jhalawar.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

The only event of importance during the year was the restoration of certain Jhalawar tracts to Kotah, *vide* remark under this head in last year's report. Since June 1897, the details of this scheme had been under consideration. The actual transfer of territory took place with effect from the 1st January 1899. The area of the districts in question amounts to about 2,500 square miles, and the revenue is estimated at about 8 lakhs of rupees. The work of adding this large tract of country to the Kotah State was carried out without a hitch, and without interfering with the current administration.

FINANCE.

The following figures show the Revenue and Expenditure for 1897-98 (Sambat 1954) and Estimate for 1898-99 (Sambat 1955) (*vide* Appendix I):—

	Estimates for Sambat 1954 (1897-98).	Actuals for Sambat 1954 (1897-98).	Estimates for Sambat 1955 (1898-99).
	₹	₹	₹
Ordinary Revenue	24,30,175	25,25,927	24,36,175
Ordinary Expenditure	23,13,552	24,88,785	23,22,564
Extraordinary Expenditure	...	* 4,08,464	...

* Out of ₹4,08,464, ₹373,464 were incurred on account of the Guna-Baran Railway.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Public Works Department grant for 1898-99 is R3,44,089.

The State Engineer's detailed report for the year will be submitted separately as usual.

The Pontoon bridge on the Chambal River below Kotah City was opened in November last, to the great convenience of the public.

RAILWAY.

The amount expended by the Darbar on the construction of the Guna-Baran Railway up to the end of March last was R14,10,464

The railway has been opened for goods traffic from 1st March 1899. The railway will probably be opened for passenger and goods traffic to Baran by the 1st May 1899. Construction trains have been running for some time and have not only proved a great convenience, but have already attracted much trade.

During the winter a party of the Baran-Ajmer and Marwar Railway Survey have been at work in the State, examining the country from Baran to Kotah, and to the west and north-west of Kotah for possible railway routes.

COURTS.

The Sadar Civil, Criminal and Appellate Courts were presided over by the same officials as last year.

The number of cases instituted and disposed of will be found in Appendices II and III.

With a view to facilitating work in the Courts, the Darbar have given enhanced powers to certain officers as follows, *viz.*:—

	New Power.		Old Power.	
	Imprisonments.	Fine.	Imprisonments.	Fine.
		R		R
Nazim, 2nd class	3 months	50	3 months	25
Nazim, 1st class	6 months	200		
Foujdari	2 years	500	1 year	200
Adaletain	7 years	1,000	3 years	500

This experiment has not been in force sufficiently long to judge of its practical advantage.

POLICE.

It will be seen from Appendix IV that offences committed during the year under report show a considerable decrease, the total being 899 in place of 1,570 of last year. The decrease occurs mainly in petty cases such as hurt, defamation, cattle and other petty thefts, etc.

There have been 13 cases of dakaiti against 11 in last year; none of the cases were of a serious nature. In seven cases arrests were made by the Police, and 16 persons have been convicted and punished.

No cases of infanticide nor of poisoning were reported during the year.

The Police work appears to have been satisfactorily carried on.

EDUCATION.

The total number of boys and girls attending the schools has risen this year from 1,490 to 1,967; this is due to the increase of 12 village schools in the Jhalawar Parganas restored to Kotah.

From the Kotah High School eight boys were sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, of whom three came out successful; out of the 13 boys sent up for Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination, 10 came out successful.

From the Nobles' School one boy was sent up for the Entrance Examination and he was successful. Out of eight boys sent up for Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination four came out successful.

With the sanction of Government, the services of two Gymnastic Instructors from the 23rd Bombay Rifles were obtained for the boys of the Nobles' School.

There are 10 boys at the Mayo College, Ajmer, receiving education at the expense of the State.

Mr. F. L. Reid, Principal of the Government College at Ajmer, inspected the Kotah Schools in December. His report was on the whole very satisfactory. It is hoped that due attention will be paid to the valuable suggestions made by Mr. Reid.

HEALTH.

The general health of the people during the year has been good, and no epidemic of any kind has occurred.

Owing to the prevalence of bubonic plague in certain parts of India, several observation posts were established by the Darbar. Up to date no case of plague has occurred within the limits of the State.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The total rainfall during the year was again below the average, being only 21 inches and 92 cents, and less even than the rainfall of the preceding year.

For want of sufficient rain the tanks and wells did not fill, and the rice crop consequently suffered to a great extent. In some parts the opium crop has been lost for want of water in the wells. The kharif crop yielded an outturn varying from 8 to 12 annas in the rupee. The rabi crop is expected to be only about 12 annas on account of the insufficiency of rain. Prices of food-grain have continued normal. Owing to the scarcity of grain in Northern Rajputana, there has been a very heavy export trade in wheat and jowar by the Nasirabad route. Large quantities of grain have also been exported from Baran by the construction trains of the Guna-Baran Railway.

THE WYLLIE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION, AND HORSE SHOW.

The Horse Show was fairly successful, and certainly an improvement on last year's show. But plague restrictions still interfered with merchants and dealers, and prevented many from attending. The prospectus and prize list of the Horse Show were revised this year in accordance with the suggestions of the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department.

A falling off was noticeable in the number and quality of some of the Arts and Crafts Exhibits, particularly in the case of muslins, and no specimens of the excellent cotton cloth made at Baran appeared. The cause of this falling off is probably the want of purchasers, who were still fewer than last year.

GENERAL.

The Darbar have been obliged during the year to assume the management of the Balwan Kotri. This estate was in debt, and the Maharaja having proved himself incapable of retrieving his position, no other course was open to the Darbar.

The Khatoli Kotri has had some trouble with the Gwalior authorities. Seven villages in Gwalior territory belonging to the Kotri have been confiscated by the order of Maharaja Scindia, and given to the Ranawatji of Khatoli (*i. e.*, the widow of the late Chief of Khatoli), who is on bad terms with her adopted son. This case forms the subject of separate correspondence.

Owing to scarcity of grass and water in Northern Rajputana, large numbers of people from Marwar and Ajmer have visited this State bringing their cattle for the grazing.

W. STEWART, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.

Append

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kotah State during the Sambat 1897-98 and Budget

No.	Particulars of Income.	Estimate of Sambat 1954 (1897-98).	Actuals of Sambat 1954 (1897-98).	Etimate of Sambat 1955 (1898-99).
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Land Revenue { Current	17,90,000 0 0	18,57,169 7 0	18,00,000 0 0
	Land Revenue { Arrears	70,000 0 0	1,80,701 8 3	60,000 0 0
2	Kanungo Hucks	9,500 0 0	9,604 14 6	9,500 0 0
3	Gardens	9,000 0 0	7,458 2 0	8,000 0 0
4	Forest	50,000 0 0	56,798 5 9	52,000 0 0
5	Tribute	50,000 0 0	52,088 4 6	50,000 0 0
6	Talbana	1,000 0 0	904 3 0	1,000 0 0
7	Customs	2,70,000 0 0	2,55,437 7 0	2,70,000 0 0
8	Abkari	15,000 0 0	12,366 0 10	16,000 0 0
9	Mint	1,500 0 0	2,402 4 6	1,500 0 0
10	Judicial { Fine	15,000 0 0	15,868 6 4	15,000 0 0
	Judicial { Fees	1,000 0 0	245 4 8	1,000 0 0
	Judicial { Stamps	25,000 0 0	31,601 8 0	30,000 0 0
11	Postal	1,000 0 0	813 3 0	1,000 0 0
12	Advances { Takavi	12,000 0 0	13,652 4 1	12,000 0 0
	Advances { Miscellaneous	8,000 0 0	6,249 0 6	8,000 0 0
13	Savings of pay, etc.	16,000 0 0	25,984 7 6	20,000 0 0
14	Jail	2,000 0 0	2,612 8 3	2,000 0 0
15	Exchange and Interest	15,000 0 0	6,965 15 8	10,000 0 0
16	Compensation in lieu of dues on salt	19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0
17	Miscellaneous	50,000 0 0	39,828 13 7	50,000 0 0
	Total	24,30,175 0 0	25,25,927 0 11	24,36,175 0 0
	Balance on 31st July 1897	.....	15,96,464 2 3	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	41,22,391 3 2	.....

ix I.

year 1954 (from 1st August 1897 to 31st July 1898) with the columns of the Estimates of Estimates for 1898-99.

No.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Estimate of Sambat 1954 (1897-98).	Actuals of Sambat 1954 (1897-98).	Estimate of Sambat 1955 (1898-99).
		R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.
1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720 0 0	3,84 720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0
2	Do. to Jaipur	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0
3	His Highness the Maharao. — Personal Allowance of His Highness.	81,600 0 0	94,504 15 0	86,400 0 0
	His Highness the Maharao. — Establishment	24,960 0 0	21,179 1 10	26,844 0 0
	His Highness the Maharao. — Her Highness' Personal Allowance.	30,000 0 0	27,500 0 0	30,000 0 0
	His Highness the Maharao. — Others with Den Zenanah	46 390 0 0	46,716 4 1	47.778 0 0
4	Mahakma Khas	28,881 0 0	23,600 11 4	25,852 0 0
5	Political Agency	33 966 0 0	29,316 9 4	33,966 0 0
6	Revenue — (1) Mal Sadar	24,266 0 0	24,052 15 0	26.618 0 0
	Revenue — (2) Irrigation	7,788 0 0	7.460 12 10	7.728 0 0
	Revenue — (3) Nizamats	1,22,596 0 0	1,25,200 11 11	1,23,832 0 0
	Revenue — (4) Chhut	55 0 0 0, 0	49,292 10 0	55 000 0 0
	Revenue — (5) Kanungo Hucks	3,500 0 0	2.961 13 9	3,500 0 0
7	Forest Conservancy	13,492 0 0	13,409 12 6	13,592 0 0
	Tree Fences along road side	1.073 0 0	1,072 6 9	1,073 0 0
	Shikargah	3.708 0 0	4,065 5 0	10,037 0 0
	Chirya Khana	5 234 0 0	5,824 10 0	...
8	Customs	20,324 0 0	20,383 13 9	20,482 0 0
9	Postal and Intelligence	4 874 0 0	4,920 4 2	4.891 0 0
10	Hisab (Audit)	9,077 0 0	9,034 12 7	9,161 0 0
11	Treasury	5,945 0 0	5,990 15 7	5,261 0 0
12	Ambar (Commissariat)	4,427 0 0	4 521 2 3	4,427 0 0
13	Mint	1,243 0 0	1,334 10 0	1,243 0 0
14	Establishments — (1) Hakim Karkhana and Office Establishment.	4,313 0 0	5,698 14 11	4,073 0 0
	Establishments — (2) Raj Stable	53.519 12 3	81,001 13 0	58,394 0 0
	Establishments — (3) Polo „	32,235 3 9	42,318 4 8	37.738 0 0
	Establishments — (4) Elephants	17,873 0 0	22,418 6 3	17 873 0 0
	Establishments — (5) Bullocks	13,093 0 0	17,380 0 6	12.667 0 0
	Establishments — (6) Camels	8,263 0 0	6,122 10 10	8,948 0 0
	Establishments — (7) Farrashkhana	9,923 0 0	12,350 13 8	10,443 0 0
	Establishments — (8) Bagar (wood and grass).	1,000 0 0	1 190 9 9	880 0 0
	Establishments — (9) Nagar Khana	1.753 0 0	1.627 15 6	1,921 0 0
15	Judicial — (1) Appellate Court	6,255 0 0	6,241 9 2	6,315 0 0
	Judicial — (2) Civil Court	4,347 0 0	4,347 0 0	4,383 0 0
	Judicial — (3) Criminal Court	4,332 0 0	4 527 0 6	4,452 0 0
	Judicial — (4) City Police	13,646 0 0	16,097 5 1	14,198 0 0
	Judicial — (5) Thanas and General Superintendent, Police	26,994 0 0	26,676 2 1	24,978 0 0
	Judicial — (6) Stamps	1,200 0 0	1,335 15 11	1,200 0 0
16	Army — Office Establishment	7,110 0 0	7,034 7 0	7,332 0 0
	Army — Artillery	57,815 0 0	89,276 5 11	59,431 0 0
	Army — Fort Garrisons	30.623 0 0	29,910 9 8	45,449 0 0
	Army — Regular Cavalry	75,576 0 0	83 720 10 3	75.576 0 0
	Army — Irregular „	31,416 0 0	37,729 0 0	31,596 0 0
	Army — Regular Infantry	66,948 0 0	63,437 1 0	67,368 0 0
	Army — Irregular „	1,54,393 0 0	1,52,136 2 0	1,42,387 0 0
17	Pensions	11,997 0 0	11,997 0 0	13,436 0 0
18	Public Works	3,69,994 0 0	3,89,486 7 6	3,44,089 0 0
19	Jails	17.587 0 0	23,437 15 9	17,587 0 0
20	Gardens	23.243 0 0	24 950 10 0	24,532 0 0
21	Vakils	7,180 0 0	6.437 9 9	7,125 0 0
22	Charity	1,45,489 0 0	1,45,033 3 6	1,45,608 0 0
23	Festivals	15,160 0 0	16,010 11 6	15,160 0 0
24	Gifts and Rewards — Marriages	5,500 0 0	1,194 0 6	5,500 0 0
	Gifts and Rewards — Deaths	4,000 0 0	756 1 6	4,000 0 0
	Gifts and Rewards — Rewards	3,500 0 0	3,502 11 6	3,500 0 0
	Gifts and Rewards — Guests	2,000 0 0	9,586 6 6	4,000 0 0
25	Stationery	12,168 0 0	12,342 5 8	12,309 0 0
26	Advance — Takavi	500 0 0	19,378 0 6	500 0 0
	Advance — Miscellaneous	500 0 0		500 0 0
27	Schools	22,493 0 0	21,593 6 8	24 839 0 0
28	Medical	37,570 0 0	29,163 15 5	38.853 0 0
29	Exchange and Interest	1,000 0 0	1.314 4 4	1,000 0 0
30	Izlaighair Establishment	2, 02 0 0	2 202 0 0	2,322 0 0
31	Refund of deposits, etc.	2,500 0 0	1,562 10 8	2,500 0 0
32	Compensation to Kotri Chief on account of salt	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0
33	Miscellaneous — Travelling Allowance	8,000 0 0	8,165 15 7	8,000 0 0
	Miscellaneous — Others	50,000 0 0	50,775 0 7	50,000 0 0
34	Sarai relaying of tiled roof and repairing and making chokeys.	10,000 0 0	11,228 13 11	10,000 0 0
35	Mayo College	7.052 0 0	7.406 4 0	8,732 0 0
36	Band Establishment	5,652 0 0	6 043 10 7	5.892 0 0
37	Guna and Baran Railway, Kotah	.....	4,08,464 0 0	.....
	Total	23 13 551 13 0	28,97,249 6 3	23,22,563 13 0
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1898	.....	12 25,141 12 11	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	41,22,391 3 2	.....

Appendix II.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Kotah State from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.

Description of cases.	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.					Pending on 31st March 1899.	Remarks.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Compromised.	Struck off.	Total.		
Sadar Civil Court.										
Suits exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	3	20	23	16	1	...	1	18	5	
„ 300 „ „ „ 1,000	6	44	50	36	4	2	2	44	6	
Suits not exceeding „ 300	18	639	657	541	43	45	14	643	14	
Total	27	703	730	593	48	47	17	705	25	
Nazim's Courts.										
Suits not exceeding R300	101	569	670	389	43	63	73	568	102	
GRAND TOTAL	128	1,272	1,400	982	91	110	90	1,273	127	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.

Description of cases.	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.				Pending on 31st March 1899.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Revised.	Modified.	Total.		
Criminal cases received for confirmation	...	155	155	74	22	59	155	...	
Criminal Appeals	9	115	124	61	32	29	122	2	
Total	9	270	279	135	54	88	277	2	
Civil Cases—Appeals.									
Cases exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	4	5	9	2	3	2	7	2	
„ 300 „ „ „ 1,000	6	15	21	7	5	8	20	1	
Cases not exceeding „ 300	5	136	141	66	39	35	140	1	
Total	15	156	171	75	47	45	167	4	
GRAND TOTAL	24	426	450	210	101	133	444	6	

Appendix IV.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.

No.	Crimes.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1898.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 31st March 1899.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of persons				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.
								Arrested.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Under trial.				
												R a. p.		R a. p.	
1	Murder	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	3	4	4	...	3	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt to murder	...	4	4	4	...	2	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dakaiti	...	13	13	11	2	5	35	16	7	12	3,939 12 6	40	74 4 0	31
5	Robbery	...	10	10	10	...	2	6	3	3	...	316 0 0	114	6 0 0	21
6	Theft { cattle	...	26	26	26	...	16	34	22	12	...	...	255	...	253
	Theft { other	1	138	139	136	3	107	289	185	104	...	17,399 4 0	...	10,190 1 6	...
7	Infanticide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Thagi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit offence.	...	4	4	4	...	1	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
10	Grievous hurt	...	28	28	28	...	21	43	29	14	...	...	...	...	...
11	Abduction	...	47	47	47	...	19	82	27	55	...	...	...	...	...
12	Buying and disposing of stolen property	...	14	14	14	...	7	23	15	8	...	...	...	...	...
13	Arson	...	4	4	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Selling of minor for the purpose of prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Other crimes	48	607	655	607	48	212	761	318	443	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	50	899	949	896	53	397	1,295	625	658	12	21,653 0 6	409	10,270 5 6	305

Kotah;
The 8th April 1899.

W. STEWART, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.

(8)

JHALAWAR ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 535G., dated Kotah, the 8th April 1899.

From—Major W. Stewart, Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the report upon the administration of the Jhalawar State for the year 1898-99.

Captain C. A. Kemball held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

RAINFALL.

The following figures represent the rainfall from 1st January 1898 to 31st December 1898 :—

Chaoni Jhalrapatan	30·40 inches.
Patan	29·41 „
Iklehra	28·20 „
Chipa Barod	33·67 „
Gangdhar (Chowmahla)	30·31 „
Pachpahar („)	27·32 „
Awar („)	Not available.
Shahabad	28·12 inches.

CROPS.

The rabi crop was on the whole an average one, and the kharif crop was fairly good.

ADMINISTRATION.

The matter of chief importance which occurred during the year was the transfer to the Kotah State of the tracts which the Government of India had decided to restore to Kotah owing to the deposition of the *ex*-Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh. All arrangements having been completed, the transfer was carried into effect on the 1st January 1899, on which date the New State of Jhalawar, which was formed in order to make provision for the family to which the first Rajrana Zalim Singh belonged and for those Sirdars and others of Jhalawar whose allegiance it was considered undesirable to transfer to Kotah, was brought into existence. The new State of Jhalawar consists of the four Parganas which comprise the district known as the Chowmahla, the Patan Tahsil, which includes the town of Patan, and the Chaoni, and the southern portion of the Suket Tahsil. The remaining Tahsils of the Jhalawar State now form an integral part of Kotah territory. On the 6th February 1899, His Highness Raj Rana Bhawani Singh was installed by the Agent to the Governor General, who visited Jhalrapatan for this purpose, as ruler of the new State, and was at the same time invested with powers. On this date, therefore, the Political Agent relinquished the administration of the State. His Highness the Raj Rana has been given a salute of 11 guns.

COURTS OF WARDS.

The Estate of Sarthal remained in charge of the Manager, Munna Lal, under the supervision of the Diwan. The Estate being situated in the Tahsils of Chipa Barod and Manohar Thana, its management was transferred to the Kotah State, along with the said Tahsils.

COURTS.

The Judges of the Judicial (Appellate, Civil and Criminal) Courts remained the same as last year till the 31st December 1898, when the Appellate Court was abolished, and one of the two Judges pensioned, and the other transferred to Kotah. Maulvi Inayat Husain, Magistrate, was also transferred to Kotah, and the Naib Hakim of Diwani Court, Lala Salig Ram, was pensioned. The following working of the Courts refers to the 12 months from the 1st March 1898 to the 28th February 1899.

During this period the Civil Court had to deal with 877 *newly* filed suits, in addition to 101 remaining undisposed of from the previous year, the total number of suits being 978, the sums involved amounting to R98,400-12-0½. Of this number 927, involving R81,532-11-0½, were disposed of during the year, leaving 51 pending on the 1st March 1899. The number of new suits instituted decreased by 37 as compared with the number of suits filed during the previous year. Besides this, the Civil Court disposed of 619 applications for execution of decrees as against 512 of the last year.

The Appellate Court, on the Civil side, had before it in all 20 appeals, *viz.*, 3 pending from the previous year, and 17 lodged during the year 1898-99, the value of property involved aggregating R9,234-8-6. Out of this number 11 appeals for R4,233-10 9 were disposed of, the decisions of the Subordinate Courts being upheld in eight cases, modified in two, and upset in one only.

The Tahsildars took up in all 475 (in the Chowmahla and Patan) cases including 65 pending from the previous year, of which 380 were disposed of. In 34 cases appeals were lodged, including five pending from the previous year. Out of these, the decisions of the Tahsildars were affirmed in 18, modified in 5, and upset in 7, and 4 cases remained undisposed of.

Two hundred and thirty-five applications for execution of decrees were filed in Tahsils, including those pending from the previous year, out of which 157 were disposed of and 78 remained pending.

CUSTOMS.

This Department up to the 31st December 1898 was in charge of Seth Daulat Ram, and afterwards in that of Munna Lal.

The receipts for Sambat year 1954 were R1,08,347 as against R1,22,001 in 1953, while the expenses amounted to R19,278 as against R19,343 in 1953, showing a net decrease of R13,589 from the preceding year. This decrease was mainly due to the diminished exportation of opium and grain. The Statement No. 2 shows details of imports and exports for Sambat 1953 and Sambat 1954.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

This Department remained in charge of Pandit Ram Charan, Deputy Collector, till he was transferred to Kotah in January last. Since then it has remained under the Diwan.

The total estimated demand in revenue and cesses for Sambat 1954 was the same as that of the preceding year (no separate budget having been prepared for Sambat 1954), that is, R13,22,233, while the actual collections were in Sambat 1954 R12,90,401, as against R12,54,564 in Sambat 1953. The increase is mainly due to the fact that most of the cesses are realized every second year only, and the year under report (Sambat 1954) was such a one.

The following revenue cases were instituted and disposed of during the year:—

Pending from the last year	997*
Instituted during the year	4,489
TOTAL	5,486
Disposed of during the year	2,955
Pending at the end of the year	2,531

RANIS' JAGIR.

The jagirs of the two Ranis of the *ex*-Chief remained under the supervision of the Mal Sadar (Revenue Department).

* Of the 3,405 cases pending at the end of the last year, 2,408 have been transferred to Kotah, and 997 remained for the new State.

ARMY.

Of the total number of the men in the Army, 851 have been transferred to Kotah, and 248 have been pensioned, and 642 remain in the new State, as shown below:—

No.	Heads.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
1	New State	472	98	72	642
2	Kotah	647	149	55	851
3	Pension	207	12	29	248
	Total .	1,326	259	156	1,741

EDUCATION.

The number of students under tuition at the Head-quarters High School and Tahsil schools (Patan and the Chowmahla) in 1898-99 was 413. There is also a girls' school at the Chaoni where 19 girls are taught.

FINANCE.

The Treasury closed on 28th February 1899 with a balance of R3,79,261 as against R3,85,806 on 28th February 1898, showing a decrease of R6,545. This is due to the fact that the first (Katik) instalment of revenue for Sambat 1955 for the transferred tracts went to Kotah, while all the expenses at the Head-quarters were met from the balance in the Treasury. The State also owns Government paper to the value of six lakhs, of which paper to the value of one lakh was purchased during the year under report.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

This Department has remained under the charge of Mr. R. H. Tickell, State Engineer of Kotah and Jhalawar.

In Sambat 1954, R1,93,651-0-8 were spent in the Public Works Department.

The Public Works Department Report will be submitted separately.

JAIL.

The average daily number of prisoners during 1898-99 was 176·87 as against 212·96 in 1897-98, while there were four deaths in 1898-99 as against five in 1897-98. The prisoners belonging to the transferred tracts have been sent to Kotah, and there only remain now about 80 prisoners in the Chaoni Jail of the new State.

WALTERKRIT SABHA.

During the year 1898-99 there were 109 marriages and 87 deaths among the Rajputs, as against 37 marriages and 60 deaths in the previous year. Only two infringements of the rules were reported, of which due notice was taken by the Committee.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER.

There is only one Jhalawar boy at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

W. STEWART, *Major*,

Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.

No. 1.

Statement giving a general view of the Criminal Statistics of the year, the working of the Police and Criminal Courts.

Offence.	No. of offences reported.	No. of cases in which arrests were made by the Police.	No. of persons arrested.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of cases not yet decided by the Courts, etc., of the people concerned.	No. of persons acquitted and discharged.	Value of property said to have been stolen.	Value of property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							R. a. p.	R a. p.
Murder	2 (3)	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	0 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	0 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	6 (8)	2	6	5	1	1	74 11 6	19 9 6
House-breaking	68 (229)	22	35	23	5—3	12	10,584 14 9	1,091 3 9
Theft	45 (126)	22	40	24	6—1	16	3,102 1 0	967 14 6
Abortion	1 (1)	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	15 (19)	12	16	9	1	7	...	...
Rape	1 (2)	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Other offences	358 (500)	70	91	43	12	48	...	...
Total	496 (897)	131	191	106	26—4	85	13,761 11 3	2,078 11 9

The figures in brackets in column 2 are the corresponding figures for the last year.
The present year's figures mainly concern Chowmahla and Patan.

Kotah;
The 8th April 1899.

W. STEWART, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.

No. 2

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Jhalawar State and of Patan City for 1898-99 compared with 1897-98.

Articles.	Jhalawar.				Patan City.			
	Import.		Export.		Import.		Export.	
	Sambat 1953, 1897-98.	Sambat 1954, 1898-99.	Sambat 1953, 1897-98.	Sambat 1954, 1898-99.	Sambat 1953, 1897-98.	Sambat 1954, 1898-99.	Sambat 1953, 1897-98.	Sambat 1954, 1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.
1. Opium	6,612	3,561	5.853	4.224	6,584	3,512	3,519	2.738
2. Grain	97,635	2,32,136	1,33,532	46 961	40,122	71,893	13,743	9,065
3. Rice	1,414	2.652	478	557	387	1,032	228	2 9
4. Oil seeds	12.383	10,707	48.936	69,595	6,468	6,284	1,103	553
5. English and country cloth	9,421	8,661	4,226	4,532	3,944	3,804	2,922	2,817
6. Gota Kinari	3	4	...	...	2	2	...	...
7. Gur	10,108	13,637	2,982	3,187	2,831	4,247	1,776	2,018
8. Sugar	11,672	12,861	4,670	5,729	8,328	9,371	4,225	5,056
9. Ghee	5,546	3,683	1,805	2,568	1,761	1,990	605	869
10. Kirana	21,434	18,794	15,220	10,441	10,587	10,831	5,668	5,500
11. Manihari	793	490	340	341	377	326	201	218
12. Gum	626	303	1,027	5,220	319	177	289	154
13. Al	6	4	327	180	6	...	...	...
14. Cotton	1,406	1,038	4,809	4,934	222	80	138	81
15. Oil	624	525	3,606	2,868	512	402	1,171	678
16. Mohua	1,014	588	5,842	5,312	...	20	18	4
17. Fruits	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Tobacco	8,883	5,373	6,185	4,335	5,479	3,078	5,357	3,704
19. Made Tobacco	212	25	44	...	..	...	...	...
20. Metal	762	675	558	568	619	584	486	494
21. Iron	570	350	3,547	2,481	340	205	2,328	1,859
Total	1,88,981	3,16,067	2,43,997	1,74,033	88,888	1,17,868	43,277	36,077

Kotah;
The 8th April 1899.

W. STEWART, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.

No. 3.

Statement showing the Estimates and Actuals of Receipts and Expenditure of the Jhalawar State for Sambat 1954 (1897-98).

Heads.	Receipts.				Heads.	Expenditure.			
	Estimate for Sambat 1954.	Actuals for Sambat 1954.	Increase.	Decrease.		Estimate for Sambat 1954.	Actuals for Sambat 1954.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Opening Balance . .	9,30,000 0 0	10,86,318 12 5½	1,56,318 12 5½	...	Imperial Tribute . .	80,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	...	...
					Palace	38,854 15 6	56,381 0 4	18,421 12 1½	895 11 3½
					Risala and Shagirdpesha	30,340 3 8	27,780 14 8	479 11 4	2,739 0 2
Arrears.					Courts and offices . .	2,77,905 8 9	2,85,145 9 4	16,303 5 8	9,363 5 1
					Departments . .	1,20,547 3 10	1,08,591 1 1½	4,175 0 0	16,131 2 8½
Parganas . . .	...	31,454 12 3	31,454 12 3	...	Army and Police . .	3,45,159 8 7	3,14,103 14 2½	...	31,055 10 6½
Customs . . .	...	255 11 0	255 11 0	...	Punyarth (charity) .	29,661 12 6	29,573 9 0	...	88 3 6
Miscellaneous . . .	...	62,223 4 5	62,223 4 5	...	Tyohar (Festivals) .	17,902 0 0	9,148 7 9	...	8,753 8 3
					Parganas . . .	1,93,525 8 0	1,79,938 12 11	...	13,586 11 1
					Vikalats . . .	6,436 6 0	3,625 12 8	...	2,810 9 4
Total .	...	93,933 11 8	93,933 11 8	...	Public Works . .	91,100 0 0	1,05,557 6 2	14,457 6 2	...
					Mehmans (Guests) . .	3,500 0 0	39 1 0	...	3,460 15 0
					Gifts and rewards . .	10,000 0 0	1,623 10 11	...	8,376 5 1
					Travelling and Bhatta .	12,500 0 0	8,724 13 3	...	3,775 2 9
Current year.					Miscellaneous . .	1,45,000 0 0	1,48,623 7 3	3,623 7 3	...
Parganas . . .	13,22,233 11 10	12,90,401 10 11	...	31,832 0 11					
Customs . . .	1,15,151 0 0	1,07,418 5 11	...	7,732 10 1					
Miscellaneous . . .	1,01,113 2 0	1,28,327 5 1½	54,719 2 9½	27,504 15 8	Total .	14,02,433 2 10	13,58,857 8 7	57,460 10 6½	1,01,036 4 9½
Total current year . .	15,38,497 13 10	15,26,147 5 11½	54,719 2 9½	67,069 10 8	Advances	1,05,000 0 0	2,15,807 5 1	1,10,807 5 1	...
Recovery Advances . .	1,05,000 0 0	1,89,270 15 7	84,270 15 7	...					
Current year with Advances	16,43,497 13 10	17,15,418 5 6½	1,38,990 2 4½	67,069 10 8	Total with advances .	15,07,433 2 10	15,74,664 13 8	1,68,267 15 7½	1,01,036 4 9½
					Closing Balance . .	10,66,064 11 0	13,21,006 0 1½	2,54,941 5 9	...
Total with arrears . .	16,43,497 13 10	18,09,352 1 3	2,32,923 14 1	67,069 10 8					
GRAND TOTAL .	25,73,497 13 10	28,95,670 13 8½	3,89,242 10 6	67,069 10 8	GRAND TOTAL .	25,73,497 13 10	28,95,670 13 8½	4,23,209 5 4½	1,01,036 4 9½

Kotah;
The 8th April 1899.

W. STEWART, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.

(9)

BIKANER AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1008, dated Bikaner, the 21st April 1899.

From—COLONEL H. A. VINCENT, Resident, Bikaner,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Bikaner State for the year 1898-99.

2. On the 19th May, I proceeded to Europe on privilege leave for 2 months and 23 days, Mr. Brian Egerton, Guardian of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, being appointed to officiate during my absence. I returned on the 15th August, and have since held charge of the Agency. On the 25th April Major W. H. Neilson, Civil Surgeon, Bikaner, left for Europe on medical certificate for 1 year and 182 days, and on the 10th May Major Robinson, I.M.S., entered on the duties of the appointment.

THE MAHARAJA.

3. His Highness the Maharaja enjoyed good health throughout the year, except at its close, when he had a mild attack of measles but recovered rapidly. In April His Highness, accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani, proceeded to Abu and spent the summer months there. In July, a son and heir was born to His Highness, but unhappily the infant did not survive. In December, the Maharaja again visited Abu and Jaswantpura in Jodhpur on a shooting excursion.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

4. The principal event of the year was the investiture by the Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S., of His Highness the Maharaja with full ruling powers. The ceremony was conducted in the Darbar hall at Bikaner on the 16th December, on which date the Council of Regency was dissolved.

VISITORS.

5. The following distinguished visitors were the guests of the State during the year :—

(1) His Highness the Maharawat of Partabgarh.
(2) His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah in Bundelkhand.
(3) His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur.
(4) His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.
(5) The Honourable Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.I.E., Legal Member of the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

SIRDARS.

6. Thakur Samir Singh, a Tazimi Pattadar of Aspalsar, died on the 6th December, and was succeeded by his son Shetan Singh.

COURT OF WARDS.

7. There were 38 pattas under management at the close of 1897-98. Sixteen were taken charge of and five released during the year, leaving 49 under management at its close. Of these 2 belong to widows, 29 to minor Pattadars, and 18 are encumbered with debts. Four Wards attend the Mayo College, 11 are being educated in the Nobles' School at Bikaner, and 14 are either too young or too old to study. The debts of twelve pattas have been settled and instalments fixed, and steps are being taken for the settlement of the claims against the remaining estates.

ADMINISTRATION.

8. Since the investiture of the Maharaja with full powers, the administration of the State has been conducted entirely by His Highness, who is

assisted by his Council, consisting at present of the following members :—

(1) Khan Bahadur Sahibzadah Hamiduzzaffar Khan, Vice-President of the late Regency Council, and now designated as Diwan of the Bikaner State ;

(2) Maharaj Sri Bhairon Singh, a cousin of His Highness the Maharaja, appointed on the 24th December ;

(3) Thakur Hari Singh of Mahajan, appointed 24th December ;

(4) Thakur Lal Singh ; and

(5) Thakur Bahadur Singh of Bidasar.

The two last were members of the late Council of Regency. Thakur Raghubar Singh, Revenue Member of the Regency Council, left Bikaner on the 5th January to take up the post of Diwan of the Partabgarh State.

His Highness is such interested in the administration of his State, takes an active part in all matters requiring his personal attention, and promises to become a wise and popular ruler.

It may not be out of place to mention here the excellent work done by Sahibzadah Hamiduzzaffar Khan, since his connection with the State as Vice-President of the Regency Council. He has worked with unabated zeal and energy, and shown himself fitted in every way for the responsible duties which were entrusted to his care.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

9. The average fall for the whole State for the year was 6 inches 11 cents, or 9 inches 13 cents less than in the previous year, and considerably below the average of the past three years which amounts to 10·97, or nearly 11 inches.

The following table gives the rainfall as registered during the year at the head-quarters of the various Tahsils of the State :—

No.	Name of Tahsils.	Amount.	
		Inches.	Cents.
1	Anupgarh	2	60
2	Bikaner	6	85
3	Lunkaransar	5	60
4	Surpura	7	15
5	Sujangarh	8	84
6	Ratangarh	8	...
7	Dungargarh	6	35
8	Sardarshahr	4	87
9	Churu	7	99
10	Rajgarh	3	99
11	Bahadrau	6	30
12	Nohar	7	17
13	Hanumangarh	3	92
14	Suratgarh	6	27
15	Reni	9	7
16	Mirzawala	2	83

Owing to deficient rainfall, the outturn of the kharif was considerably below the average, and the rabi harvest too is expected to be a poor one.

There has been a scarcity of fodder and grass all over the State, except in parts of the Bikaner Nizamat, and a few other places, where timely rain saved the grass to some extent.

PRICES.

10. The failure of the kharif crop affected the prices of the grain locally grown, which were consequently higher during 1898-99 than in the preceding year.

FINANCE.

11. The year under report opened with a credit balance of R31,97,512-14-5, of which R23,68,400 were in Government securities. The receipts for the year amounted to R25,39,451-0-2, including extraordinary receipts R3,95,040-12-3. The expenditure was R27,36,401-12-10, of which R8,76,982-15-2 was extraordinary. The ordinary receipts compared with those of the preceding year show an increase of R1,35,948-3-7 and exceed the estimates by R1,37,116 3-11. The extraordinary receipts exceed those of the previous year by R2,57,438-2-0 and consist chiefly of two items, *viz.*, R1,94,000 and R1,86,000 borrowed from the Temple Fund and Rai Bahadur Seth Kastur Chand of Bikaner for the construction of the railway. The ordinary expenditure fell short of the estimate by R46,608-2-4 but exceeded that of the preceding year by R1,63,193-11-8. The extraordinary expenditure fell below the Budget Estimate by R1,19,312-0-10. The principal items were:—

	R	a.	p.
Railway construction	4,96,240	5	8
Investiture expenses	92,344	7	3
Ghaggar Canals	2,74,867	0	9

The closing balance was R30,00,562-1-9 including R23,68,400 in Government securities.

The Estimates for 1899-19 00 are as follows.—

Heads.	Estimate, 1898-99.	Actuals, 1898-99.	Estimate, 1899-1900.
Receipts.	R	R a. p.	R
Ordinary	20,07,294	21,44,410 3 11	20,81,650
Extraordinary	1,000	3,95,040 12 3	2,26,000
Total	20,08,294	25,39,451 0 2	23,07,650
Expenditure.			
Ordinary	19,06,027	18,59,418 13 8	18,16,197
Extraordinary	10,26,295	8,76,982 15 2	28,19,000
Total	29,32,322	27,36,401 12 10	46,35,197

They provide R24,25,000 for the construction of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway, and rupees one lakh for takavi advances.

CUSTOMS.

12. The receipts during the year was R8,10,824 against R6,52,792 in the previous year, and show an increase of R1,58,032, which is stated to be due partly to increase of trade and partly to the re-imposition, during the year, of duty on corn. The expenses during the year amounted to R61,617 against R57,066-4-6 in the previous year.

IRRIGATION.

13. In addition to small areas in the Bahadran and Mirzawala Tahsils, which, as stated in last year's report, are watered by the Western Jumna and the Sirhind Canals, respectively, land to the extent of 24,475 bighas was irrigated during the year by the Ghaggar Canals including both kharif and rabi, as noted on the margin. The construction

	Bighas.
Kharif	16,292
Rabi	8,183

of new water courses, during the year, offered greater facilities and the canal water was, no doubt, in great demand owing to scanty rainfall.

LAND REVENUE.

14. The demand was R8,14,971-9-0 against R7,71,388-13-3 in the previous year. The increase is due to some villages of the Zenana Sirdars being added to the Khalsa list during the year. Of the total demand, R7,32,934-1-6 or 89·93 per cent. have been realized against 96·91 in the previous year. The decrease is ascribed to the bad harvest. Of the arrears of past years, amounting to R54,788-13-0, R22,523-15-9 have been realized. The irrigation demand was R10,060-8-6, of which R5,053-9-6 have been collected. The demand under "Abkari", "Excise", "Saltpetre," etc., amounted to R41,964-2-6 of which R41,119-3-0 have been recovered.

JUDICIAL.

15. The following table exhibits the results of the working of the Courts during the year:—

Courts.	Cases.	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 1st April 1899.
His Highness the Maharaja's Court	Civil	2	58	60	53	7
	Criminal	...	5	5	3	2
	Revenue	...	1	1	1	...
State Council	Civil	9	154	163	148	15
	Criminal	3	101	104	102	2
	Revenue	7	18	25	19	6
Appellate Court	Civil	56	482	538	466	72
	Criminal	8	213	221	203	18
	Revenue	5	35	40	38	2
Nizamats on Appellate Side.	Civil	30	343	373	349	24
	Criminal	7	132	139	134	5
	Revenue	2	58	60	55	5
Nizamats, Tahsils, Honorary Magistrates' Court and Revenue Office.	Civil	450	3,833	4,283	4,054	229
	Criminal	33	2,005	2,038	1,972	66
	Revenue	308	1,167	1,475	1,120	355
	Total	920	8,605	9,525	8,717	808

CRIMINAL CASES.

16. There were 9,525 cases for disposal, of which 8,717 were decided and 808 were pending at the close of the year. The figures in the previous year were 7,814, 6,894 and 920. There were 3 cases of murder, 7 of dakaiti, and 63 of robbery; conviction was obtained in 39 out of 73 cases. One hundred and twenty-seven persons were concerned in them, of whom 51 have been convicted and sentenced. Two thousand and eighty criminal cases were instituted during the year, and 1,947 were disposed of. Conviction was obtained in 950 cases—3,732 persons were arrested, 1,415 were punished, 2,132 released, 7 absconded, 52 transferred, and 126 remained under trial. The average of convictions was 48·79 per cent. as against 57·9 last year. Property to the value of R20,609-6-0 and 976 head of cattle were reported to have been stolen, and R6,989-3-6 and 609 head of cattle were recovered. The percentages of recoveries compared with last year are 33·91 and 62 39 against 47·7 and 74·7.

CIVIL CASES.

17. There were 4,305 original suits and 1,112 appeals filed during the year. In 1897-98 the numbers were 3,084 and 676. In the Nizam's Court there were 366 appeals from the decisions of the Tahsildars and Honorary Magistrates. Of these 190 cases were confirmed, 101 reversed, 51 modified, and 24 remained pending. In the Appellate Court there were 527 appeals. Of these the judgments of the Lower Courts were upheld in 316 cases, reversed in 93, and modified in 47, whilst 71 remained pending at the close of the year.

There were 159 appeals to the Council: the decisions of the Lower Courts were upheld in 112 cases, 25 were reversed, 7 modified, and 15 remained pending.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

18. There were 144 cases for disposal in the Court of the Honorary Magistrates, of which 139 were disposed of during the year.

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

19. Two new hospitals were opened during the year, one at Bahadran on the 3rd July, the other at Churu on the 1st October. The latter building is a spacious one, and has been placed in charge of Civil Assistant Surgeon, Pundit Ajudhia Pati, of the Imperial List, Panjab, whose services have been lent to the Darbar.

The outlying hospitals and dispensaries were inspected during the year by the Civil Surgeon of the State.

One thousand six hundred and sixty-nine in and 73,253 out patients were treated at the various hospitals during the year against 1,734 in and 78,708 out patients in the preceding year. The falling off in the number of out patients occurred chiefly at Bikaner and Sardarshahr and is ascribed to the healthy season, and the absence of famine-stricken people, of whom there was a large number in 1897-98. The numbers of minor and major operations rose from 5,135 and 327 in 1897-98 to 5,335 and 514 in the year under report.

The following return gives the number and result of the vaccine operations performed during 1898-99 and in the five preceding years :—

Season.	Number of vaccinators.	Total number of vaccinations.	Ratio of successful claimed by vaccinators.	Ratio of success in Superintendent and Native Superintendent Inspection Registers.	Average cost per successful case.
					R a. p.
1893-94	15	22·313	99·49	99·01	0 1 0
1894-95	15·6	28·273	94·38	99·24	0 0 10½
1895-96	15·8	22·228	99·75	99·15	0 0 10
1896-97	17·3	26·974	99·71	99·35	0 1 1
1897-98	17·5	23·985	99·47	97·94	0 1 2
1898-99	18	26·543	99·07	98·97	0 1 8

There was no outbreak of small-pox during the year.

PLAGUE INSPECTION.

20. The State has fortunately been free from plague as yet. The work of inspection at the Railway station at Bikaner is carried on regularly and satisfactorily; also all arrivals from infected areas are inspected and disinfected at the hospitals at Tahsils head-quarters before being permitted to enter any of the cities.

SANITATION.

21. The prejudice against all sanitary arrangements referred to in last year's report is not now so strong, and is gradually subsiding. The system of trenches for night soil and other filth has produced good results, and the new drainage system for the Palace has considerably improved the atmosphere of the Court-yards. Increased attention is being paid to conservancy and lighting arrangements, and good work continues to be done by the Municipal Committee under the direction and supervision of the Civil Surgeon.

VITAL STATISTICS.

22. The system of registering births and deaths, formerly confined to the Bikaner city and its suburbs, has recently been extended to all the Municipal towns in the State, and endeavours are being made to obtain reliable statistics in future.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

23. The public health was good throughout the year, no outbreak of cholera or any other disease of an epidemic character having occurred.

JAILS.

24. There were 642 prisoners in the State Jails on the 31st March 1899, against 669 on the corresponding date in 1898. The general health of the prisoners was excellent, the daily average of sick being 3·00 in the year under report against 1·95 in the preceding year.

The Bikaner Jail has fully maintained its reputation for health, discipline and good work. The following points to which attention is drawn by Major Robinson, I.M.S., in his report, are deserving of special mention :—

There were only 15 punishments during the year, *i. e.*, 31·27 per thousand on average strength.

The death-rate was only 6·25 per thousand.

The net cost per head to the State was R13-2-4 against R26-5-9 in the preceding year.

The above figures compare most favourably with those of Government Jails in the North-Western Provinces, Panjab, and other Provinces, and show that the discipline as well as the sanitary and feeding arrangements of the Central Jail at Bikaner continue to receive the earnest attention of Rai Saheb Thakur Hira Singh the Native Superintendent of the Jail, who has worked with untiring zeal, and energy. Fair progress has also been made by the outlying Jails at Reni and Sujangarh. Some additions and alterations are required at Suratgarh for which provision has been made and work will be taken in hand shortly.

INFANTICIDE.

25. No cases of infanticide occurred during the year.

MAIL ROBBERY.

26. There was no case of robbery during the year.

CRIME AND POLICE.

27. Seven dakaiti cases were reported during the year against four in the previous year. In six cases almost the whole of the perpetrators have been arrested and are awaiting trial. The Police succeeded in capturing 11 outlaws concerned in past dakaiti cases, all of whom have been convicted and sentenced. Amongst these was Mahatab Singh *alias* Mahatabjia, a member of the gang of the well-known outlaw Udji. He was arrested on the 21st October at his village of Surjhera in Bikaner by Subedar Gurbukhsh Singh and a party of the Bikaner Camel Corps. The dakait offered strong resistance but was eventually overcome and arrested. Both sides had persons wounded in the encounter. Mahatab Singh was dangerously wounded, but was alive when brought to Bikaner ; he, however, died shortly afterwards from the injuries received by him.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

28. The Deputy Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department attached to this Agency, who is also the Darbar Motamid, inspected the *Baories* of the State in the course of his annual tour in August and corrected their registers after personally numbering them at their houses. The Pattadars, having adopted the system of verbal roll-call, were directed to discontinue the practice, and printed forms of muster rolls have since been supplied to them for daily use.

PUBLIC WORKS.

29. Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. J. E. Gabbett, and the discovery of coal at Palana in the neighbourhood of Bikaner, some changes have taken place in the Engineering Establishment of the State.

The Railway work has accordingly been entrusted to the Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, and Mr. G. B. Warren, formerly an Assistant

Engineer in the Public Works Department, has been deputed to carry on the railway construction work under the supervision of the Manager.

The services Mr. R. W. Clarke, a mining expert and lately an Assistant Engineer at the Warora Colliery, have been engaged by the State under the sanction of the Government of India; and the Public Works, together with the Colliery at Palana, have been placed under his management.

The total expenditure was R3,87,113-12-6 against R3,05,646-1-9 in the previous year. Of the amount expended, R26,688 were under the head "Military", R2,18,740 under "Civil", R20,148 on roads, and the rest on miscellaneous works.

RAILWAY.

30 The Bikaner-Dulmera Section of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway was opened for traffic during the year.

On the section beyond, *viz.*, Dulmera *viâ* Lunkaransar to Suratgarh, construction work is in progress, and it is hoped that this section will be ready for traffic by the end of the current year.

The sum of R24,25,000 has been provided in the Budget for 1899-1900 for the speedy completion of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway. The Gigasar-Palana project, which has been sanctioned, and on which work is in progress, will connect the Palana Colliery with the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway system.

The gross earnings on the open line were R1,60,494-11-5 as against R1,17,456-7-3 in the previous year. The working expenses were R70,845-8 4 against R48,082-6-6 in 1897-98. The net profit for the year was R89,649-3-1 against R69,374-0-9 in the year preceding.

The total amount expended during the year on railway construction was R4,96,240-5-8.

COAL.

31. The work of the Palana Colliery has been up till now more or less exploratory. The accompanying plan will show the progress the underground working has made during the last six months.

The coal output has now reached 500 tons per month. It is being tried on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway and in some workshops and mills in Rajputana. On the completion of the Gigasar-Palana siding and with the development of the mining operations a brisk trade in coal, yielding a handsome profit to the State, is anticipated in the coming years.

EDUCATION.

32. Mr. Reid, Principal of the Ajmer Government College, inspected the schools at the Capital in September, and was satisfied with the general arrangements and the system of training followed. At his suggestion three new teachers were added to the strength of the Darbar High School.

The total expenditure on education, including the expenses of the Mayo College, amounted to R20,230-8-0. In the previous year it was R18,125-10-3.

The Darbar High School.—Satisfactory progress was made by this school during the year, under the new Head Master Babu Kampta Pershad. The number of boys on the roll on the 31st March 1899 was 509 against 469 in the previous year, the average daily attendance being 422 against 312 in the preceding year. Five students appeared for the Middle Class Examination of the Allahabad University, and all passed.

Nobles' School.—This school also continues to make satisfactory improvement. There were 36 boys on the roll at the end of last year, so that with nine admissions and nine withdrawals during the year, the number on the list at its close remained unaltered. Three boys appeared for the Middle and Lower Middle Examinations of the Allahabad University, and all passed with distinction.

District Schools.—The number of boys on the rolls of the schools at the close of the year was 1,334 against 1,040 in the previous year. The increase is stated to be due to the substitution of "Banka" for "Urdu."

Lady Elgin's Girls' School.—This school, which opened on the 1st April 1898 with only 60 pupils, had on its roll 130 girls at the close of the year. Considering the disinclination of the people for female education, the progress made is most satisfactory, and is due largely to the interest taken by His Highness the Maharaja in the welfare of the school.

ARMY.

33. The following table gives the strength of, and the expenditure on, the Army for the years 1897-98 and 1898-99.—

Heads.	Strength.		Expenditure.					
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	R	R	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Cavalry	228	228	62,075	3	0	60,733	1	0
Infantry	233	231	20,433	1	6	18,615	1	9
Artillery	44	44	3,599	3	3	3,098	2	3

The State Army, amongst other Departments of the State, is under the direct supervision of His Highness the Maharaja.

Thakur Bhopal Singh, Commandant, having retired on account of ill-health, he has been replaced by Harnam Singh, a pensioned Risaldar of the Central India Horse.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

34. The strength of the Corps was 497 against 493 in the previous year. The Inspector General of the Imperial Service Troops held an inspection on the 19th November, and the Agent to the Governor General on the 17th December, both commending the Corps on its discipline and efficiency, which continue to receive the attention of the Commandant, Rao Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh.

The Regiment stood first in the Imperial Service Musketry and received the praise of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, and of the Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, for musketry efficiency and for its position in regard to other Imperial Service Troops.

A party from the corps under Subedar Gurbakhsh Singh attended the Rifle Meeting at Meerut, and he was awarded a silver cup as a prize in the Officers' Revolver Match.

The cost of the corps was R1,56,744-2-9 as against R1,56,078-11-0 in 1897-98.

WALTERKRIT HITKARINI SABHA.

35. The Committee continues to do good work. There were 646 marriages and 89 deaths among the Rajputs during the calendar year against 276 marriages and 192 deaths in the previous year. Amongst the Charans there were 73 marriages and 6 deaths against 17 marriages and 17 deaths in 1897-98. The marked increase in the number of marriages is due to the year being exceptionally auspicious for marriages, and to the absence of famine. In 13 cases among the Rajputs penalties were incurred for breach of rules.

CAMEL SHOW.

36. The Camel Show, started last year, was held at Bikaner from the 13th to the 16th of March 1899. The number of camels exhibited was 210 against 246 last year. The scarcity of fodder prevailing in the districts doubtless prevented the people from attending with their animals, but it is hoped that the fair will, in due course, attract a much larger number of animals and encourage the breeding of high class riding camels.

TOUR.

37. Owing to scarcity of fodder and grass I could not make a prolonged tour, and rapidly marched through Hanumangarh, Suratgarh, and Lunkaransar. In the end of February there was no famine, though scarcity of fodder appeared to exist at nearly all the places.

W. H. R. ROBINSON, *Major, I.M.S.*,
for *Resident, Bikaner.*

Appendix I.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat Tahsil Courts and Honorary Magistrates' Courts (Civil Side) of the Bikaner State for the year 1898-99.

Serial Number.	Nature of cases.	Institutes.			Disposed of.				Remarks.
		Pending on 31st March 1898.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1899.	
1	Money transaction . .	416	3,573	3,989	2,539	1,189	69	192	
2	Settlement of Accounts .	...	17	17	2	12	...	3	
3	Dispute regarding houses .	8	77	85	47	28	1	9	
4	Mortgage . . .	3	11	14	3	6	2	3	
5	Proprietory right . .	5	15	20	8	8	1	3	
6	Right of pre-emption . .	...	8	8	1	4	...	3	
7	Marriage dispute . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous . . .	18	132	150	65	69	...	16	
	Total . .	450	3,833	4,283	2,665	1,316	73	229	

Bikaner;
April 1899.

W. H. R. ROBINSON, *Major, I.M.S.*,
for *Resident, Bikaner.*

Appendix II.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Criminal Side) of the Bikaner State for the year ending 31st March 1899.

Serial No.	Crimes.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1899.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases transferred.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1899	Number of persons							Amount of property plundered.	Number of persons plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Number of cattle recovered.	Remarks.
									Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Under trial.						
																R a. p.		R a. p.			
1	Murder	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt to murder	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dacoity	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Highway robbery	4	53	57	52	3	28	2	94	36	49	7	...	...	2	1,387 14 6	...	481 4 6	120	39	...
6	Cattle theft	6	335	341	316	11	184	14	571	271	261	11	2	...	26	6 0 0	...	6 0 0	664	423	...
7	Other thefts	3	260	263	251	11	149	1	441	236	197	6	1	...	1	13,377 12 9	...	6,307 1 6	...	...	...
8	Abortion	...	5	5	4	1	2	...	10	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Attempt to suicide	1	5	6	6	...	3	...	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Grievous hurt	...	28	28	25	3	10	...	50	20	30	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sale of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Abduction	...	23	23	20	2	9	1	37	14	21	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Escape from lawful custody	...	13	13	11	1	11	1	18	14	1	1	...	..	2	...	...	...	..	...	...
15	Counterfeiting coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Arson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Other offences	19	1,278	1,297	1,224	26	526	47	2,427	778	1,544	21	3	...	81	109 11 6	...	91 3 6	175	141	...
	Total	33	2,005	2,038	1,911	61	922	66	3,662	1,377	2,114	52	6	...	113	14,881 6 9	...	6,885 9 6	959	603	...

Bikaner:
April 1899.

W. H. R. ROBINSON, *Major, I.M.S.*,
for *Resident, Bikaner.*

Appendix III.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat Tahsil Courts (Revenue Side) in the Bikaner State during the year 1898-99.

Serial number.	Nature of cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1899.	Remarks.
		Pending on 31st March 1898.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Settled by razinama.	Dismissed.			
1	Claim to village	3	12	15	4	6	4	...	1	
2	Boundary dispute	7	7	14	4	...	3	1	6	
3	Chandhar	...	9	9	...	...	3	1	5	
4	Dispute regarding "Rakun"	13	156	169	63	32	66	1	7	
5	Division of property	1	11	12	3	1	7	...	1	
6	Land dispute	10	150	160	40	17	89	9	5	
7	Settlement of accounts	1	4	5	...	1	3	1	...	
8	Cattle grazing	...	12	12	4	5	3	...	...	
9	Stray cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Mutation of names	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Zemindari cess	1	5	6	...	...	5	...	1	
12	Tanks and wells	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	
13	Right in drinking-water	...	7	7	3	1	3	...	...	
14	Claim for subsistence allowance	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	
15	Miscellaneous	272	792	1,064	694	5	30	6	329	
	Total	308	1,167	1,475	815	68	218	19	355	

Bikaner:
April 1899.

W. H. R. ROBINSON, *Major, I.M.S.*,
for *Resident, Bikaner.*

Appendix IV.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in His Highness the Maharaja's Court, State Council, and the Nizamats during the year 1898-99.

Courts.	CIVIL.										CRIMINAL.										REVENUE.									
	Cases.			Disposed of.							Cases.			Disposed of.							Cases.			Disposed of.						
	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1899.	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Instituted.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases in which punishment awarded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1899.	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	By Razinama.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1899.
His Highness the Maharaja's Court.																														
Cases on Original side	2	17	19	7	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ appealed against	...	41	41	...	...	28	3	1	2	7	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	2	58	60	7	2	28	3	1	12	7	...	5	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
State Council.																														
Cases on the Original side	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ appealed against	9	154	163	...	...	112	25	7	4	15	3	101	104	...	...	71	21	9	1	2	7	18	25	...	...	...	13	5	...	1	6
Total	9	154	163	...	...	112	25	7	4	15	3	101	104	...	...	71	21	9	1	2	7	18	25	...	...	...	13	5	...	1	6
Appeal Court.																														
Cases on the Original side	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	35	40	34	26	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
„ for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ appealed against	54	481	535	...	...	316	93	47	8	71	3	178	181	...	...	125	15	28	1	12	5	35	40	...	...	...	25	12	1	...	2
Total	56	482	538	2	...	316	93	47	8	72	8	213	221	34	26	125	15	28	1	18	5	35	40	...	...	...	25	12	1	...	2
Nizamat.																														
Cases on the Original side	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ appealed against	30	343	373	...	...	190	101	51	7	24	7	132	139	...	...	59	43	30	2	5	2	58	60	...	...	...	31	17	7	...	5
Total	30	343	373	...	...	190	101	51	7	24	7	132	139	...	...	59	43	30	2	5	2	58	60	...	...	...	31	17	7	...	5
GRAND TOTAL	97	1,037	1,134	9	2	646	222	106	31	118	18	451	469	37	28	255	79	67	4	27	14	112	126	...	...	...	70	34	8	1	13

BIKANER;
April 1899.

W. H. B. ROBINSON, *Major, I.M.S.*,
for *Resident, Bikaner.*

Appendix V.

Return of Prisoners in the Bikaner Central Jail for the year ending 31st March 1899.

No.	Crimes.	For life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1¼ years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under trial.	Total.
1	Murder	39	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	67
2	Dakaiti	2	2	2	10	2	14	7	6	6	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	65
3	Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	7	4	1	13	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	38
6	Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	19
9	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
10	Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	1	2	12	2	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	35
11	Theft of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	7	2	...	3	...	6	3	5	...	...	...	30
12	Theft of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	7	7	38	21	8	35	3	26	5	4	...	...	...	166
13	Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Attempt to suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16	Escaping from lawful custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	Sale of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	1	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	20
	Total	41	3	3	12	3	17	10	10	28	29	27	12	81	31	9	56	6	45	8	9	...	...	19	459

	Males.	Females.
Hindu	359	16
Mahomedan	79	5

Juvenile prisoners 2

Daily average number of prisoners 47 9·77

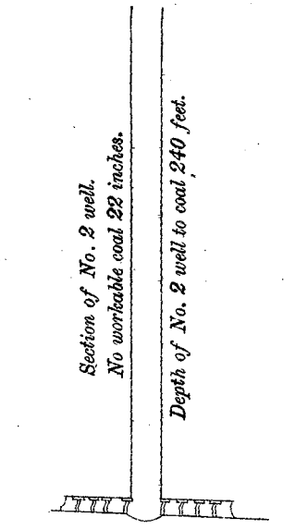
Total number of deaths 3
Number admitted into Hospital . . . . . 9·2
Daily average number of sick . . . . . 3·00
Ratio per thousand on deaths . . . . . 6·00
" " admission into Hospital . . . 191·26

Bikaner;
April 1899.

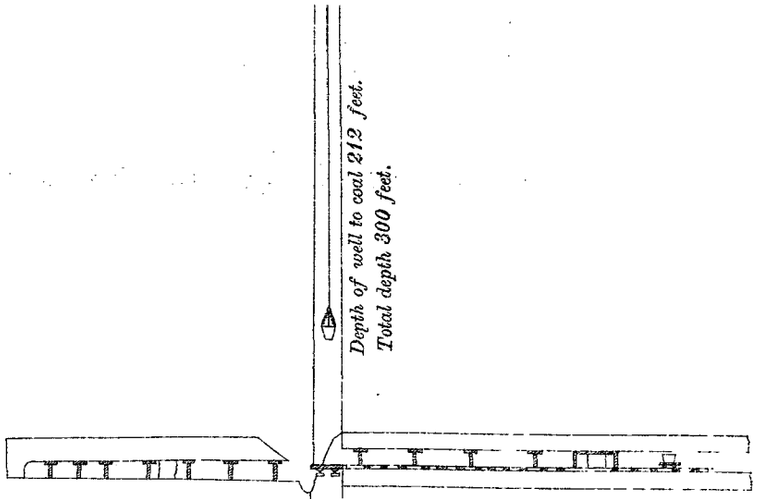
W. H. M. ROBINSON, *Major, I.M.S.,*
for *Resident, Bikaner.*

PLAN OF PALANA COLLIERY

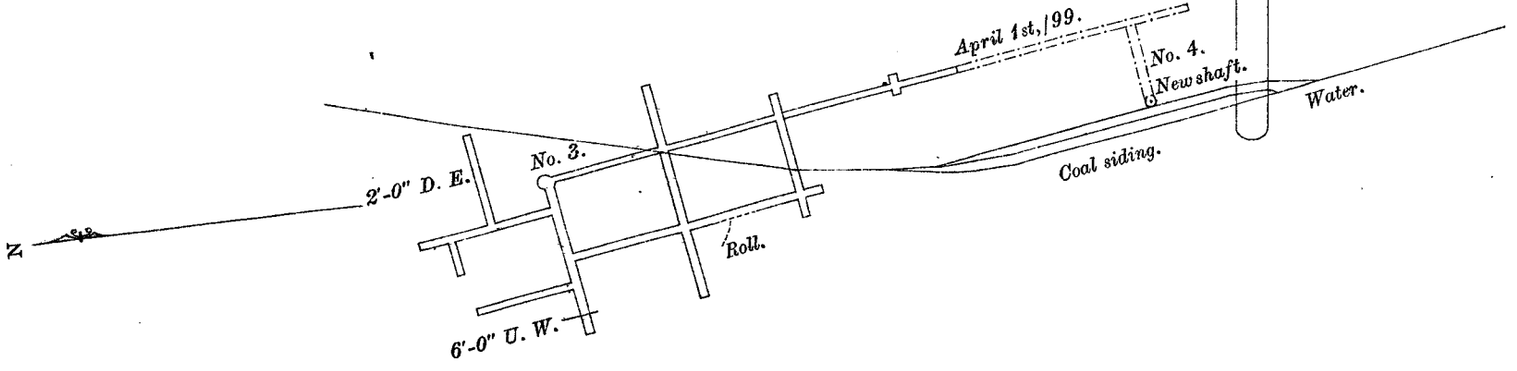
Scale 1 Inch = 50 Feet.



Section Scale 20 feet = 1 inch.



No. 1 Main Heading.
Scale of Section 20 feet = 1 inch.
No. 3 well.



Reg. No. 313, Print., I.—Oct. 99.—242.

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

PART III.

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER, FOR 1898-99.

Proceedings of the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, No. 1920—47 II of 1899, dated Abu, the 3rd May 1899.

READ—

Letter No. 242—12, dated the 5th April 1899, from the Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmer, reporting on the administration of the College for the year 1898-99.

RESOLUTION.—Thirteen boys left the College during the year, and a similar number joined. There was thus no falling off in the total, and the number of boys on the rolls at the close of the year 1898-99 was the same as at the close of the previous year, namely, 63. Noticeable amongst the enrolments of the year are those of the young Chief and two Sardars of Dungarpur, which State is now for the first time represented at the College since its establishment in 1876. The only States remaining unrepresented during the year were those of Bundi, Dholpur, Karauli, and Kishangarh. Four boys belonged to Native States outside Rajputana: the number in the preceding year was five.

2. The conduct and general health of the boys throughout the year were entirely satisfactory. There was no illness of a serious nature, and but few trifling ailments, a result which may, no doubt, be attributed in no small measure to the constant care and attention devoted by the Principal to the welfare of the boys under his charge.

3. The average daily attendance was 61·64 as against 67·24 in the year 1897-98. The daily average number of sick was —·73 against ·128 in the preceding year.

4. The total receipts for the year 1898-99 amounted to R45,006-8-9, while the total expenditure incurred during the year was R46,173-15-7, leaving a deficit of R1,167-6-10. The balance at the credit of the Mayo College Fund in the Ajmer Treasury was thus reduced from R9,278-5-9 on the 31st March 1898 to R8,110-14-11 on the 31st March 1899. This circumstance is due to the failure of certain Darbars, namely, Udaipur, Jaipur, Tonk and Partabgarh, to pay their subscriptions, estimated at about R2,850, before the close of the year. Had there been no arrears, the income of the year would have exceeded the expenditure by about R1,700.

5. The Agent to the Governor-General's remarks upon the Report presented by Mr. Oliver, Inspector of Education for the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, regarding the annual examination conducted by him in April 1898, have already been communicated in letter No. 2183G—35-IV, dated the 9th June 1898, from this Office. I am to request that they and the report to which they relate may be printed with this Resolution, and that this practice may be observed in future years.

6. The report now under review is satisfactory and reflects credit upon the Principal and his Assistants.

ORDER.—A copy of this Resolution to be forwarded to the Principal of the Mayo College for information.

By Order,
H. JOWERS,
for *First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.*

No. 242—12, dated Ajmere, the 5th April 1899.

From—LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM LOCH, A.D.C., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1898-99.

2. The number of boys at the end of the year 1897-98 was 63. The new admissions during the year under report and the withdrawals being identical, *viz.*, 13, the number on the College Roll still continues 63.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

3. The following is the list of boys admitted during the year :—

1. Kanwar Sawai Ram Singh of Masuda, Ajmer, joined 14th July 1898.
2. Thakur Sajan Singh of Kheosar, Marwar, joined 24th August 1898.
3. Kanwar Pratap Singh of Nagar, Ajmer, joined 8th August 1898.
4. H. H. Maharawal Bijey Singh of Dungarpur, joined 4th September 1898.
5. Rao Kesri Singh of Junia, Ajmer, joined 19th September 1898.
6. Thakur Pratap Singh of Awa, Marwar, joined 30th September 1898.
7. Thakur Shimbhu Singh of Sabli, Dungarpur, joined 31st October 1898.
8. Kanwar Girdhar Singh of Bikamkor, Marwar, joined 25th January 1899.
9. Thakur Bhupal Singh of Keru, Marwar, joined 25th January 1899.
10. Kanwar Bhagwant Singh of Bogera, Bikaner, joined 11th February 1899.
11. Kanwar Gobind Singh of Bogera, Bikaner, joined 11th February 1899.
12. Maharaj Ramkishen Singh of Himmatsar, Bikaner, joined 11th February 1899.
13. Thakur Sheo Singh of Ludawal, Dungarpur, joined 14th March 1899.

WITHDRAWALS.

4. The following boys left the College during the year under report :—

1. Maharaja Umaid Singh of Chhapol, Kotah.
2. Thakur Hukm Singh of Bidasar, Bikaner.
3. Thakur Abhaya Singh of Dodiana, Marwar.
4. Maharaj Kumar Ranjit Singh of Lunawada.
5. Sahibzadah Muhammaddin Khan of Tonk.
6. Maharaj Gopal Singh of Alsar, Bikaner.
7. Thakur Phul Singh of Mangal, Jhalawar.
8. Thakur Kushal Singh of Bisrasar, Bikaner.
9. Kanwar Ganga Singh of Bamori, Jhalawar.
10. Thakur Kishen Singh of Raslana, Bikaner.
11. Rao Dalpat Singh of Satola, Mewar.
12. Thakur Hari Singh of Satasar, Bikaner.
13. Thakur Gopal Singh of Gundoj, Marwar.

DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE ROLL.

5. The College Roll now consisting of 63 boys is divided as follows :—

Ajmer	3	Kotah	10
Banswara	2	Kushalgarh	1
Bharatpur	3	Lunawada	1
Bikaner	7	Manipur	2
Dungarpur	3	Marwar	10
Gwalior	1	Mewar	4
Jaisalmer	4	Partabgarh	2
Jaipur	1	Tonk	6
Jhalawar	1	Alwar	2

It is very satisfactory to be able to report that although no boys have been received from Dungarpur for 23 years, that State is now represented at the College by the young Chief and two Sardars.

STATES UNREPRESENTED AT THE COLLEGE.

6. The following States remain unrepresented :—

Bundi;	Karauli; and
Dholpur;	Kishengarh.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

7. The conduct of the boys has been excellent, and as regards their health, I have the honour to subjoin Colonel ffrench Mullen's report on the subject :—

"It is again my pleasing duty to report favourably on the health of the boys attending the Mayo College during the past year.

"There has been no epidemic of any kind and no illness that required more than a few doses of quinine or similar medicine to put right.

"Colonel Loch as usual has been most assiduous in his devotion to the boys' welfare, mental as well as physical, and he leaves nothing undone to make their lives happy and contented while under his charge.

"In conclusion, I can only repeat what I have often said before—that he is an ideal Principal for a College of Rajput Nobles."

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS ON COLLEGE ROLL, PRESENT AT COLLEGE, AND SICK.

8. The daily average number on the College Roll has been 61·64 against 67·24 last year, the average number present 52·06 against 54·97, and the daily average number sick ·73 against 1·28.

RECREATION EXERCISES.

9. Throughout the year there has been no cessation of Riding, Cricket, Gymnastic Exercises, Hockey and Rounders, and during the last few months the cyclists have been out every morning under my own charge for a 6 or 7 mile spin. During the recreation hour Indoor games, especially Billiards, are daily indulged in.

EXAMINATIONS.

10. Mr. Oliver, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, examined the College in April 1898, and his report was forwarded to your office with my letter No. 328—21, dated 17th May 1898.

DRAWING CLASS.

11. The Drawing Class was examined by Major Moore of the Merwara Battalion and his report referred to in paragraph 10 of my last year's report was forwarded to your office with my letter No. 252—21, dated 21st April 1898.

The class consists, at the present date, of 12 boys.

CLASSES AND STUDIES.

12. The number of pupils and the subjects taught in the various classes of the College are given in the statement attached to this report.

PUBLIC WORKS.

13. The expenditure on Imperial Works during the year under report has been R2,354-14-7 against R2,779-15-8, showing a decrease of R425-1-1.

14. The expenditure on Contributional Works, amounting to R8,347-1-10 against R8,717-6-7, shows a decrease of R370-4-9.

15. The following is a condensed statement of the Mayo College Fund:—

	R	a.	p.
Balance in Ajmer Treasury on 1st April 1898	9,278	5	9
Receipts during the year	45,006	8	9
TOTAL	54,284	14	6
Expenditure during the year	46,173	15	7
Balance in Ajmer Treasury on 1st April 1899	8,110	14	11

RECEIPTS.

16. The total receipts during the year amounted to R45,006-8-9 against R50,412-15-10 and show a decrease of R5,406-7-1:—

RECEIPTS.	1897-98. R	a.	p.	1898-99. R	a.	p.	Difference + Increase — Decrease. R	a.	p.
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to R7,34,200	25,488	2	0	25,488	2	0	...		
Government Contribution	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	...		
Contribution from Udaipur	1,187	13	9	...			—1,187	13	9
„ „ Jaipur	2,969	10	6	...			—2,969	10	6
„ „ Bikaner	593	15	0	593	15	0	...		
„ „ Bharatpur	593	15	0	593	15	0	...		
„ „ Karauli	178	3	0	178	3	0	...		
„ „ Alwar	415	12	0	415	12	0	...		
„ „ Tonk	118	12	6	...			—118	12	6
„ „ Sirohi	59	6	3	59	6	3	...		
„ „ Partabgarh	118	13	0	...			—118	13	0
„ „ Jaisalmer	36	0	0	36	0	0	...		
Book, Play and Medical Fund Subscriptions	3,750	0	0	3,000	0	0	—750	0	0
Drawing Class Fees	1,850	0	0	1,610	0	0	—240	0	0
Conservancy and Garden Produce	959	13	1	935	0	9	—24	12	4
Other Receipts	92	11	9	96	2	9	+3	7	0
TOTAL	50,412	15	10	45,006	8	9	—5,406	7	1

The Udaipur, Jaipur, Tonk, and Partabgarh States have not paid their contributions during the year under report, hence the large decrease.

The decrease under "Book, Play and Medical Fund Subscriptions" is due to subscriptions having been received from 60 boys against 75 last year.

Two boys of the drawing class have left the College during the year under report, hence the decrease under head "Drawing Class Fees".

EXPENDITURE.

17. The total expenditure during the year has been R46,173-15-7 against R47,479-3-2 last year, showing a decrease of R1,305-3-7:—

Expenditure.	1897-98.			1898-99.			Difference + Increase — Decrease.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Salaries and Establishments.									
Principal	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	...		
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal	1,382	0	3	979	1	3	−402	15	0
Head Master	5,982	2	3	6,000	0	0	+17	13	9
Allowance to Head Master for teaching Drawing	1,192	13	7	1,200	0	0	+7	2	5
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master	550	9	7	196	14	11	−353	10	8
Masters and Teachers	8,301	5	4	8,400	0	0	+98	10	8
Personal Allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	486	0	0	480	0	0	...		
Drill Masters	860	4	0	920	0	0	+59	12	0
Clerks	1,200	0	0	1,050	0	0	−150	0	0
Servants	1,201	15	5	1,152	0	0	−49	15	5
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,383	8	7	2,397	7	0	+13	14	5
Book, Play and Medical Establishment	1,095	0	0	1,089	1	6	−5	14	6
Local allowance to Hospital Assistant	300	0	0	300	0	0	...		
Allowance to Medical Officer	600	0	0	600	0	0	...		
Police Guard	478	8	0	454	8	0	−24	0	0
Contingent Charges.									
Stationery	228	12	3	191	7	10	−37	4	5
Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	64	2	0	79	2	0	+15	0	0
Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	1,490	2	8	1,198	7	4	−291	11	4
Book, Play and Medical Stores	1,994	6	5	1,999	15	7	+5	9	2
Library	335	9	5	368	5	8	+32	12	3
Pension and Absentee Charges	824	0	0	824	0	0	...		
Miscellaneous	899	7	5	686	14	3	−212	9	2
Prizes and Rewards	384	8	0	356	10	3	−27	13	9
Honorarium to Examiners	250	0	0	250	0	0	...		
Total	47,479	3	2	46,173	15	7	−1,305	3	7

The exchange compensation allowances to the Principal and Head Master has been paid according to the sanctioned rates.

The decrease under the head "Clerks" is due to the cashier not having been engaged for eight months of the year.

The decrease under "Conservancy of Garden and Grounds" is mainly due to less expenditure having been incurred in cutting, collecting and stacking the grass of the College Park.

A heavy expenditure incurred last year in repairing the College clock, which has not been repeated this year, accounts for the decrease under head "Miscellaneous."

SERVICES OF STAFF.

18. During 11 months of the past year Mr. W. Carmichael, to whom my cordial thanks are due, officiated as Head Master. Mr. Herbert Sherring rejoined at the expiration of his furlough on the 27th of February.

I am much indebted to the other members of the educational staff, to Honorary Jemadar Khizar Khan, Riding Master, and to Hospital Assistant Brindabun Chunder Sur, for their unremitting services throughout the year.

The House Guardians have performed their duties conscientiously and well.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

Receipts.	Estimated receipts, 1898-99.	Actual receipts, 1898-99.	Estimated receipts, 1899-1900.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to ₹7,34,200	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0
Total	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0
Government Contribution	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
Contributions from Native States and Private Persons.			
From Udaipur	1,187 13 9	...	1,187 13 9
„ Jaipur	1,484 13 3	...	1,484 13 3
„ Bikaner	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0
„ Bhartpur	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0
„ Karauli	178 3 0	178 3 0	178 3 0
„ Alwar	415 12 0	415 12 0	415 12 0
„ Tonk	59 6 3	...	59 6 3
„ Sirohi	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3
„ Partabgarh	118 12 6	...	118 12 6
„ Jaisalmer	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Book, Play and Medical Fund subscriptions	3,750 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,500 0 0
Drawing Class Fees	1,920 0 0	1,610 0 0	1,560 0 0
Total	22,398 1 0	18,487 3 3	21,788 1 0
Miscellaneous.			
Conservancy and garden produce	1,200 0 0	935 0 9	1,200 0 0
Other Receipts	100 0 0	96 2 9	100 0 0
Total	1,300 0 0	1,031 3 6	1,300 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	49,186 3 0	45,006 8 9	48,576 3 0

Expenditure.	Estimated expenditure, 1898-99.	Actual expenditure, 1898-99.	Estimated expenditure, 1899-1900.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Salaries and Establishment.			
Principal	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal	980 0 0	979 1 3	1,500 0 0
Head Master	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Allowance to Head Master for teaching drawing	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master	200 0 0	196 14 11	600 0 0
Masters and Teachers	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0
Personal Allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	480 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0
Drill Masters	960 0 0	920 0 0	960 0 0
Clerks	1,200 0 0	1,050 0 0	1,200 0 0
Servants	1,150 0 0	1,152 0 0	1,150 0 0
Conservancy and garden establishment	2,410 0 0	2,397 7 0	2,410 0 0
Book, Play and Medical establishment	1,090 0 0	1,089 1 6	1,090 0 0
Local Allowance to Hospital Assistant	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
Police guard	455 0 0	454 8 0	455 0 0
Total	40,425 0 0	40,219 0 8	41,345 0 0
Contingent Charges.			
Stationery	200 0 0	191 7 10	200 0 0
Purchase and repairs of furniture	100 0 0	79 2 0	500 0 0
Conservancy of gardens and grounds	1,500 0 0	1,198 7 4	1,500 0 0
Book, Play and Medical stores	2,000 0 0	1,999 15 7	2,000 0 0
Library	400 0 0	368 5 8	400 0 0
Pension and absentee charges	820 0 0	824 0 0	820 0 0
Miscellaneous	700 0 0	686 14 3	600 0 0
Prizes and rewards	500 0 0	356 10 3	500 0 0
Honorarium to Examiners	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
Total	6,470 0 0	5,954 14 11	6,770 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	46,895 0 0	46,173 15 7	48,115 0 0

Mayo College, Ajmer;
The 5th April 1899.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER.

Statement showing the number of pupils and the subjects taught in the various classes in the Mayo College during the year 1898-99.

Classes.	Number of pupils.	Subjects.
College class .	2	English: Science (Agriculture, Astronomy Chemistry, and Physics); Second Language (Sanscrit or Persian); and Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid and Mensuration).
First class .	2	English: Science (Physics and General Knowledge); Second Language (Sanscrit or Persian); Arithmetic; History; and Geography.
Second class .	5	English; Science (Physics and General Knowledge); Second Language (Sanscrit or Persian); Arithmetic; History; and Geography.
Third class .	4	English: General Knowledge; Second Language (Sanscrit or Persian); Arithmetic; History; and Geography.
Fourth class .	12	English: General Knowledge; Second Language (Sanscrit and Hindi or Persian and Urdu); Arithmetic; History; and Geography.
Fifth class .	12	English: General Knowledge; Second Language (Sanscrit and Hindi or Persian and Urdu); Arithmetic; History; and Geography.
Sixth class .	11	English: General Knowledge; Second Language (Hindi or Urdu); Arithmetic; History; and Geography.
Seventh class .	15	English: General Knowledge; Second Language (Hindi); Arithmetic; and Geography.
	63	

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER; *The 5th April 1899.*

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieut.-Colonel, Principal, Mayo College.*

EXAMINATION REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER
(BY A. THOMSON, ESQ., PRINCIPAL, AGRA COLLEGE).

I began my inspection of this College on the 24th April 1899 and continued it on the 25th and part of the 26th. The students are arranged in eight classes as follows:—

College class	2	Registered	2	Present.
First or Highest School class . . .	2	„	2	„
Second School class	5	„	5	„
Third „ „	4	„	4	„
Fourth „ „	12	„	11	„
Fifth „ „	12	„	11	„
Sixth „ „	11	„	11	„
Seventh „ „	15	„	14	„
TOTAL .	63	„	60	„

COLLEGE CLASS.

In *English* I took a passage from Stevenson's "Treasure Island"; one student read fluently and with good expression, the other seems to have taken up English rather late and his reading is somewhat stiff. Both, however, thoroughly understood what they had read and took a lively interest in the subject.

Experimental science, viz., Physics, Chemistry, and Agriculture. In Chemistry they have not had enough practical work and do not know how most of the gases are prepared and tested. In Agriculture, I took the subject of the Rotation of Crops, and their answers were clear and accurate.

Persian.—One student read the Sikandarnama fluently and translated well. He has an advanced and accurate knowledge of the language. The other took Sanskrit and read the Raghuvansa. He does not seem so smart as his Mussalman class-fellow, but, seeing that Sanskrit is so much more difficult than Persian, the one student may be considered about as good as the other.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.—Both understand the subject well and work correctly, but they are slow and need a good deal more judicious practice. The Sahibzada Ahmad-Din Khan speaks English fluently and with a good accent. The Kanwar Takht Singh probably knows as well what he is about, though he does not express himself so readily.

FIRST SCHOOL CLASS.

English.—Reading distinct but not very expressive. Explanation and translation correct; conversation hardly so fluent as I had expected in this class.

Science.—I took the Chapter on Insects in "Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge." They know the book well, but have not made many observations for themselves and need more training in the use of their eyes.

In *Persian*, one read and translated a story from the Bostan. He has a good knowledge of the language. The other read Sanskrit Sikshya clearly and translated well, but he is not strong in Grammar.

In *Arithmetic*, they worked questions from various parts of the subject quickly and correctly. Parshotam Rao is indeed very smart at figures. In the *History of India* both showed great interest and accurate knowledge. In *Geography* I took them on Africa and found them well up to date. Their Map Drawing is not altogether satisfactory. The outline is correct and no doubt that is the most important feature, but they might also be taught to print and colour neatly and so to turn out something like finished maps.

SECOND SCHOOL CLASS.

There are five students in this class—all Hindus.

English.—Reading neither very fluent nor expressive. Explanation correct. Conversation very fair. They also showed a good knowledge of English Grammar and parsed readily and correctly.

Physics.—They have read 125 pages of Balfour Stewart's Primer. I took them on the Air Pump, Barometer, and Thermometer. They thoroughly understand the construction and working of these instruments and the phenomena they illustrate. This subject has been intelligently taught and fully understood. In *Sanskrit*, four read and translated well and showed a fair knowledge of Grammar. The one who took *Persian* read and translated a tale from the Baharistan readily and correctly.

Arithmetic.—They have been learning Interest, Roots, etc., and understand the subject well, but their working though correct is very slow, and much more practice is required.

History of India during the present century. This subject has been tought very intelligently and studied with much interest. They showed a very good knowledge of the Geography of India both civil and physical. Their map drawing is good so far as the outline goes, and that is the most important part. But I think time would be well spent in teaching them to print and colour more neatly.

THIRD SCHOOL CLASS.

English.—Reading, explanation, translation, and conversation all good. In *Science*, they have read Paul Bert's small book from page 66 to page 146 and understand it very well indeed. The *Sanskrit* students have read 41 pages of Rijupath. They read and translate well, but they are weak in Grammar. One student takes *Persian* and has a good knowledge of the Gulistan. In *Arithmetic*, they have been learning Proportion and Interest and they work examples correctly and quickly. They have also a sound knowledge of *Geography*.

This is a very good class. The pupils are nearly equal in ability and attainments and they have been taught with great care.

FOURTH SCHOOL CLASS.

English.—Reading, translation, and conversation all good. In Grammar, however, they are weak and much more work is needed. They have read 80 pages of Paul Bert's First Book of *Science* and showed a good elementary knowledge of the structure and uses of plants. The *Hindi* section read a passage from the Ramayan fluently and explained it correctly. They aro also well grounded in Hindi Grammar. The *Urdu* section use the Fifth Urdu Reader and read and explain well. This is a good reading book so far as the matter goes, but I wish it were better printed. Their copy books are well written and in good style. There has been much improvement on this subject during the last four years.

Arithmetic.—Vulgar Fractions working quick and accurate.

This is on the whole a very good class without stupid pupils hanging on as dead-weight. They have a fair knowledge of the Geography of Europe, and their Map Drawing is better than in the higher classes.

FIFTH SCHOOL CLASS.

English.—All read fluently, pronounce distinctly, and translate correctly. The *Hindi* section have read 81 pages of the Third Reader while the *Urdu* section have read 66 pages of Haqaiq-ad-Maujudat. Both sections read and explain well. But in writing to *Dictation* they are backward as their penmanship is both slow and coarse. It would take them a day to write an ordinary letter and then it would not be well written. Such an important subject as correspondence in the vernacular needs far more attention, and the teachers should aim at far greater proficiency. In *Arithmetic* they have learned the Compound Rules and their working is correct though slow. They have a fair knowledge of that part of the *History of India* which they have read, *viz.*, the early Muhammadan Period, though that is perhaps the least interesting part of the subject. Their English *Copy books* are better written than their Hindi and Urdu books.

SIXTH SCHOOL CLASS.

The pupils in this class are very unequal in age ranging from 8 to 18 or so. This is in many ways disadvantageous but probably cannot be avoided.

Most of the boys read and translate fairly, though there is considerable difference of attainments. English penmanship good for boys at this stage. Hindi reading and explanation good, but writing to dictation miserably slow. None of them could write an ordinary letter, though such an important subject deserves more attention. The *Urdu* boys read and explain well. They also write neatly but far too slowly. *Arithmetic*, the Simple and Compound Rules. All work correctly and at a fair speed. I am glad to see that every one understands the subject clearly and on such a foundation a good knowledge of Arithmetic should be built up. They have just begun the *History* and *Geography of India*. Some of them draw very fair maps.

SEVENTH SCHOOL CLASS.

This can hardly be called a class as the boys have been admitted at different times during the year and consequently are at different stages. They seem a nice lot of little fellows, they all read Hindi, and as they will probably remain here for several years they should become fine, manly, intelligent men. It is encouraging to have such a bright class of beginners. Only four can write Hindi to dictation, and these write very slowly.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are three points that seem to me to require attention. *First*, vernacular writing—both writing to dictation and letter writing. It is of great

importance that boys should be able to carry on their vernacular correspondence neatly and quickly, and for this purpose far more practice is needed especially in the lower classes. *Second*, more practice is needed in Arithmetic. The rules are generally understood and questions are solved correctly but far too slowly. *Third*, the maps should be better finished. The outlines are correctly drawn, and that is the most important part of the exercise; but it would be well to have neat printing and colouring and to have rivers and mountains carefully put in with ink.

On Monday afternoon I had an opportunity of seeing how *physical training* is carried out in shooting, riding, and gymnastics. The shooting was at short range but very accurate. The riding was easy and bold and showed that the students could make long journeys on horse-back without fatigue. The gymnastics are a good deal more advanced than when I saw the College four years ago, *i.e.*, a much greater number of students are able for the more difficult exercises and there is more confidence. Not more than three or four of the smaller boys showed any signs of hesitation, and even these did the exercises fairly though they were a little timid.

On Tuesday we had a display of recitation in English. I do not think any of the students of this year are as good as two or three were four years ago, but the average has been well maintained. The boys—even the smallest of them—enter into this useful exercise with great spirit.

The houses are as clean and orderly as usual. But the excessive drought has destroyed almost all the grass and flowers, and the grounds are not so bright and cheerful as when I last visited Ajmer. I hope, however, that early and abundant rain will put this right in due time.

I was very favourably impressed by the manners of the boys. They were all plainly but neatly dressed, they had the air of gentlemen, neither shy nor pert, and they looked me in the face straight and honestly without a trace of impudence.

On the whole, I consider this college is thoroughly well adapted for the class of pupils attending it. All may not turn out well, but all must be greatly improved by a few years of such discipline and surroundings. Too much should not be expected of the school-master, seeing that the most important element in education, *viz.*, home influence, is beyond his control. But I do not think more can be done than is done here to make the young chiefs strong, active, intelligent, and courteous gentlemen, and the results are generally—to say the least—satisfactory.

AGRA:
April 1899.

A. THOMSON,
Principal, Agra College.

PART IV.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 377-C., dated Camp Abu, the 10th May 1899.

From—G. BARTON GROVES, Esq., Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to furnish a Review on the working of the Imperial Post Office in the Rajputana Circle for the year 1898-99, together with the usual statistical information.

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT.

2. *Extensions in Rajputana.*—The following experimental post offices became self-supporting during the year and were made permanent, *viz.*, Siana (Sirohi), Mori Railway Station, and Gachhipura (Marwar) and Bharatpur Agency. The District Post Office at Gobindgarh (Ajmer District) also became self-supporting and was taken over by the Imperial Post. With the District Post funds thus released, a new District Post Office was opened at Barakhera (Merwara District). For convenience of administration the Kotkasim Office, situated in Jaipur State, was transferred from the Panjab to this Circle. The Branch Office at Kotputli (Khetri), Pali (Marwar) and Partabgarh, as also the new post office at the Bharatpur Agency, which was originally started as a branch office, were raised in status to sub-offices. New offices were also opened at Jonesgunj (Ajmer), Rol and Diguna (Marwar), and Surpura (Bikaner): they were still under experiment at the close of the year. The branch office at the Bharatpur Railway Station was closed in connection with the opening of the new office at the Bharatpur Agency: and the office at Katholi was removed to the neighbouring village Bari-Khatu (Marwar).

3. *Extensions in Central India.*—The experimental offices at Bagli (Bagli Chiefship), Padhana and Ringnode (Dewas) were made permanent during the year. The office at Tirla (Nimkhera), which had been closed as non-self-supporting, was re-opened permanently, under State guarantee. At the close of the year experimental offices were open at Rajpur (Barwani), Bamnia (Rutlam) and Hatpiplia (Bagli); and arrangements had been concluded to open an experimental office at Chhapihera (Narsingarh), with effect from the 1st April 1899. Initiative measures were also taken towards opening post offices, under State guarantee, at Raoti and Bangrod (Sailana).

The year's work in respect of new post offices was, therefore, as follows:—

Permanent Offices.

Newly opened	9
Transferred from Panjab	1
	10
Deduct, closed	1
Permanent—net increase	9

Experimental Offices.

Existing at close of the year	7
Projected for ensuing year	3
EXPERIMENTAL TOTAL	10

4. *Appendix I, Post Offices and letter-boxes.*—Appendix No. I to this Review shows only the post offices and letter boxes which were on a permanent footing at the end of the year. It gives net increases of 9 offices and 21 letter-boxes. The increases in the previous year were 13 offices and 3 letter-boxes.

5. *Appendix II, Main Lines.*—This Appendix gives a net increase at the close of the year of 54 miles in the distance over which mails were carried by various agenies—Railways, Camels, Tongas and Runners. There was an increase of 8 miles in Railway Agency, due to the transfer of the Kotkasim Office from the Panjab to this Circle. The increase in runner's mileage was 69 miles, due to (i) the transfer of the Kotkasim Office to Rajputana, 7

miles; (ii) opening of new lines—Chandarun to Jael, 24 miles—Kalandari to Siana, 12 miles,—Jaora to Ringnode, 7 miles,—and Akbarpur to Bagli, 19 miles; but against these increases there was a decrease of 81 miles in runners' lines, due to (i) the introduction of a mail tonga service between Nasirabad and Deoli, 58 miles; (ii) the closing of the line Kolia to Jael, 21 miles; and (iii) an error of 2 miles excess which occurred in the preparation of Appendix II to previous reviews, and which has now been rectified.

The Nasirabad-Deoli mail tonga service has supplied a long-desired want. It has been the means of expediting the letter mails by some three hours and the parcel mails by more than one day between Nasirabad and Deoli; and this advantage is shared by the important cities beyond Deoli, *viz.*, Tonk, Bundi, Kotah and Jhalrapatan. It also affords rapid means of locomotion to travellers. There was, however, some difficulty with the contractor, who, though he fully maintained the contract rate of speed for the mails, overworked the ponies and overloaded the tongas.

The experiment alluded to in the previous year's review—of transmitting the Imperial mails between Jodhpur, Phalodi and Sankra, by the escort camel sowars, for which the Post Office pays the Marwar Darbar a sum equivalent to the cost of the mail camel sowars, who have been abolished—was tried for six months during the year, and proved entirely satisfactory and was confirmed. The success of this measure—the first of its kind in the annals of the Imperial Post Office—was so marked, by increased speed and regularity of the mail service, that similar measures have been proposed as part of a scheme for the introduction of Postal Unity in the State of Bikaner; and it is hoped that the precedent now established may be adopted elsewhere, to the mutual advantage of the States and of the Post Office.

6. *Postal Unity.*—Efforts were steadily maintained during the year, in view of the substitution of the Imperial Post for the Raj Dâk services,—which, at the best, very imperfectly meet the necessities of the people. It was hoped that Postal Unity would have been established in the new State of Jhalawar during the year, but the installation of the new Chief took place so late in the year, that it was found impossible to settle details and introduce the measure before the 31st March. The Kotah Darbar, who, as stated in last year's review, had conceded the opening of more Imperial Offices in the State, have now taken into serious consideration the adoption of complete unification of posts. During the year, at the personal desire of His Highness the Maharaja, I drew up a scheme (alluded to in the preceding paragraph) for Postal Unity for Bikaner; but negotiations had not been concluded by the 31st March. The question of extension of the Imperial Post throughout the Dhar State was taken up; and there is reason to hope that Postal Unity will be adopted by the Kishengarh Darbar, who recognise the need for more post offices in the State, and also the superiority of the Imperial Post to any indigenous Dâk system. In the State of Jaipur, the policy of objection to Postal extensions has remained unchanged; and there has been no improvement in the Alwar Raj Dâk in its connection with the Imperial Post.

7. *Appendix III, enumeration of articles "delivered."*—Appendix III shows for five years, *viz.*, 1894-95 to 1898-99, the enumeration of letters, post-cards, newspapers and packets, parcels—ordinary, value payable, and insured—and of money orders issued and paid, that were *sent out for delivery* through Post Offices in the Circle. A comparison of the figures of the first, with the last, of these five years shows large increases under all heads; and this is, no doubt, due in a great measure to the increased postal facilities afforded to the public, by the opening of many new post offices and letter-boxes, during the period concerned.

Comparing the figures for the year under review with those of the preceding year,—*vide* statement below—there was an increase of 3·8 per cent. in letters and of 2 per cent. in parcels sent out for delivery :—

Year.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1897-98	13,288,726	158,018
1898-99	13,818,221	161,251
Increases	529,495	3,233

An analysis of the details given in the Appendix for the last two years shows that, while there was an increase of 4·7 per cent. in ordinary and value payable parcels, there was a decrease of 8 per cent. in insured parcels. The increase in 1897-98 was, however, abnormal, owing to large imports of silver and influx of population from plague-stricken localities which led the immigrants to transmit their valuables by post, under the insurance system, for safety. There was a decrease of 4·1 per cent. in newspapers and packets, which is attributed to the abolition, during the year, of the privileged publication system—under which many trade circulars and price lists, periodically published, were allowed the ¼ anna rate of postage. Such articles were excluded from the cheap postage, by the introduction of the Registered newspaper system, which has superseded the old privileged publication system.

The numbers and amounts of money orders issued and paid during the two years are contrasted below:—

Year.	Number of money orders issued.	Amount of money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Amount of money orders paid.
		₹		₹
1897-98 . . .	277,022	76,11,774	174,797	63,07,766
1898-99 . . .	286,035	76,98,008	185,604	70,46,600
Increase . . .	9,013	86,234	10,807	7,38,834

The issues increased by 3·2 per cent. in number and by 1·1 in amount; while the payments increased by 6·1 in number and by 11·7 in amount. The average value of a money order issued fell from ₹27-8-9 in 1897-98 to ₹26-14-7 in 1898-99; while the average value of a money order paid rose from ₹36-1-4 in 1897-98 to ₹37-15-5 in 1898-99.

8. *Appendix III A., insured articles and ordinary parcels "posted".*—Appendix III A affords statistics of the insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels *posted* in the Circle during the year under review. It shows the following increases:—

	per cent.		per cent.
Insured articles . . .	14·5	Amount specified for recovery .	24·8
Value of ditto . . .	23·34	Ordinary parcels registered .	4·7
Value payable articles . .	25·07	„ „ unregistered .	9·2

As compared with the statistics of the previous year, there were large increases under all items, except ordinary registered parcels; and that was to be anticipated as the cheaper system of unregistered parcels (in which there was an increase of over 6 per cent.) became more widely appreciated and resorted to by the public. The value of insured articles posted rose to some 55 lakhs, against some 44 lakhs in the preceding year.

SAVINGS BANKS.

9. The following statement shows the increase in the Circle during the 12 months ending the 31st December 1898, in the number of Savings Bank accounts open and the total deposit balance:—

	Number of Savings Bank accounts open.	Amount of deposit balance.
		₹
Quarter ending 31st March 1898	11,809	19,16,275
Quarter ending 31st December 1898	12,069	19,77,588
Increase during the 12 months	260	61,313

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

10. Appendix IV shows that no cases of highway robberies of mails occurred during the year; and that there was only one case of attempt. The first three cases detailed in the Appendix were pending at the close of the previous year. In case No. 1 (attempt on the parcel mail, Ujjain-Agar line, date 9th December 1897), the Agent to the Governor General held that an attempt on the mail had been made. The culprits have not been traced. In case No. 2 (robbery of the parcel mail, Deoli-Nasirabad line, date 16th December 1897), the robbers have not been apprehended and police enquiries have now been abandoned. In case No. 3 (robbery of ₹300 from the mail, Nagar-Dig line, date 20th February 1898), Runner Manohar was suspected and prosecuted. He was convicted by the Lower Court, but acquitted on appeal by the Sessions Court at Bhartpur.

Of the two cases of attempt at highway robbery, No. 4, which occurred on the Ujjain-Agar line, in Holkar Territory, on date the 15th February 1898, was inadvertently omitted from last year's appendix. The runner and the escort sowar were attacked by three men, who pelted them with stones. There was no loss. The culprits have not been traced. Case No. 5 occurred on the Bag-Jhabua line, Jhabua State, on date the 19th April 1898. The runner, who was unescorted, was accosted by six Bhils, who, after feeling the bags, allowed him to pass on with the mail. During the year there were five allegations of attempts on the mails which, on enquiry, were found not to have been *bonâ fide* cases. The runners concerned were dealt with departmentally.

SALT REVENUE.

11. During the year under review, Abu Road Head Office and Pindwara Branch Office (Sirohi) were placed in the list of post offices authorized to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depôt at Sambhar and Pachbadra. Only two sub-offices, Chitorgarh Railway Station and Alwar, and three branch offices, Malhargarh, Rajgarh and Pindwara, received indents, which aggregated 109 in number, for 20,947½ maunds of salt, valued at ₹56,672-15-9. The following statement shows the transactions of the last two years :—

Year.	Number of indents.	Quantity of salt supplied.	Value of salt supplied.
		Md. Sr. Ck	₹ a. p.
1897-98	124	23,365 0 0	63,253 6 6
1898-99	109	20,947 20 0	56,672 15 9
Decrease	15	2,417 20 0	6,580 6 9

The Depôt Post Offices at Sambhar and Pachbadra received from other Post Offices, outside this Circle, 262 indents for 48,117 maunds 20 seers of salt, valued at ₹1,30,991, against 286 indents, for 51,990 maunds, valued at ₹1,41,262 in the previous year. The decrease in the receipt of indents at post offices is attributed, in the main, to the introduction of a system whereby the Indian Midland Railway now receives indents for salt from traders without charge, whereas the post office charges 8 annas per cent.

QUININE.

12. The sale of quinine at post offices in the Rajputana Agency was continued during the year; and the measure was extended, with effect from the 1st May 1898, to those post offices situated in the Central India Agency, which are under the jurisdiction of this Circle. From the 1st January 1899, the post offices in Central India have been supplied with the drug direct by the Superintendent of the Aligarh Jail; and that arrangement has proved superior to the initiative plan of distribution through the local Medical Department.

The following comparative statement of sales for 1897-98 and 1898-99 shows a net decrease of 11,209 five-grain powders, from which it is to be

inferred that the year under review was healthier than the preceding year, when, owing to famine or scarcity, the poorer class fell ready victims to fever:—

Postal Divisions.	Sales, 1897-98.	Sales, 1898-99.	Increase or Decrease.
Upper Rajputana	13,514	5,469	— 8,045
Lower „	15,927	8,467	— 7,460
Mewar	11,215	7,401	— 3,814
Malwa	3,855	11,965	+ 8,110
Total .	44,511	33,302	— 11,209 net decrease.

The five-grain powders sold during the year under review represent nearly 24 lbs. of the drug, valued at ₹520-5-6, as against 44,511 powders, or over 35 lbs, valued at ₹733-8-0, sold in the previous year. The number of powders sold by Village Postmen amounted to 2,228.

POSTAL-TELEGRAPH.

13. During the year, the telegraph was extended to the following five Post Offices, *viz*, Dig and Kumher (Bharatpur), Jhunjhnu and Mandawa (Jaipur) and Pachor (Narsingarh). Thus, there were 44 combined offices existing in the Circle at the close of the year, as against 39 on the 31st March 1898.

These 44 combined offices received 122,692 and sent 97,413 messages; which yielded a revenue to the Telegraph Department of ₹75,196, against 113,154 messages received and 88,000 messages sent, affording a revenue of ₹80,885 in the previous year. Thus, while the number of messages received increased by 9,538, and of those sent by 9,413, there was a diminution of revenue of ₹5,689. This is attributable to (i) the decrease of the more costly "Ordinary" messages, consequent on the system—introduced during the year under review—whereby "Deferred" telegrams are now delivered by messengers, instead of being posted and sent out with the mail delivery; and (ii) the value of Telegraph Reply passes, which was in the past included as part of the revenue, has now been excluded.

The expenditure incurred on Postal-Telegraph establishments was in 1897-98 ₹14,219-1-0 and during 1898-99 ₹15,481-9-6.

The 130 Receiving Post Offices in the Circle,—at which telegrams are booked for the public and transmitted by post to the nearest Telegraph Office for despatch by wire,—received 5,723 telegrams, representing a revenue of ₹4,684, as against 6,239 telegrams booked the previous year, representing a revenue of ₹5,539. As stated in last year's review, the extension of combined offices necessarily leads to the diminution of telegrams booked at Receiving Post Offices.

TOURS OF THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

14. A Post Office was attached to the camps of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana during the winter tour. It was opened at Jaipur on the 16th January 1899 and closed at Udaipur on the 11th March 1899.

A camp Post Office also accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. It was opened at Narsingarh on the 17th November 1898 and closed at Mhow on the 2nd February 1899.

TEMPORARY POST OFFICES.

15. A temporary Post Office was opened at Ajmer from the 19th to the 25th February 1899, for the convenience of the large camp of Railway Volunteers formed there for annual practice. There was no need for temporary Post Offices at Fairs, such as Jodhpur, Pushkar, etc., as such periodical gatherings were again held in abeyance, owing to the risk they involved of importing sickness.

THEFT BY POSTAL SERVANTS.

16. The following seven cases of theft and misappropriation by Postal servants occurred in the year under review: in the previous year there were

five such cases. Phundun Lal, Overseer of the Ujjain-Agar mail line, misappropriated R36, the pay of certain runners. He was convicted, under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, by the Political Agent, Malwa, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of R100; or, in default, to further rigorous imprisonment for four months. Ladia, runner of the Pipar-Khimsar mail line, when leaving the Asop Post Office with the mails, wilfully failed, as he passed through the village, to call for the escort sowar to accompany him; and when he had proceeded some distance on the line, he opened the Asop office bag and abstracted R100, which he hid and afterwards gave up. He was convicted, under Section 408 of the Indian Penal Code, by the Court of Vakils, Marwar, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one-and-a-half years. The sentence was confirmed by the Resident, Western Rajputana States. Sadhu Ram, Postman, Begun, temporarily misappropriated R7, the amount recovered on a Value Payable packet delivered by him. He made good the amount shortly afterwards and absconded. His dismissal was ordered. Girwar Lal, while officiating as Branch Postmaster, Madar, misappropriated postage R2 recovered by him on unpaid covers delivered. He made good the amount, and was dismissed. Rahimuddin, Branch Postmaster, Jaswantpura, reported that he had received copper coin, instead of a remittance of R50 in rupees, sent to him in the mail bag from the Abu Sub-office. The enquiry failed to fix the theft on the Branch Postmaster, though it gave rise to some suspicion against him; he was, therefore, held liable to make good the loss and was transferred to another office. The following cases were pending at the close of the year: (i) Sham Lal, 2nd clerk, Jodhpur Post Office, was suspected of misappropriating R5, the amount by which a money order was short paid; (ii) Yeswant Rao, Sub-Postmaster, Churu, failed to bring to credit certain Savings Bank deposits, amounting R10-3-9.

FRAUDS IN CONNECTION WITH POSTAGE STAMPS.

17. Fifteen cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps were finally disposed of during the year. Of these, ten related to the misuse of service stamps for private correspondence. Legal convictions were obtained in five of the cases; in three, the accused were discharged for want of evidence; and in the two remaining the offenders could not be traced.

The other five cases related to the re-use of ordinary stamps. Legal convictions were obtained in two cases; in one case the accused was discharged; and in the two remaining they were acquitted.

In the previous year there were five cases of the misuse of service stamps and two of the re-use of private stamps.

FRAUDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEM.

18. Two instances were brought to notice by the Minister of Kishangarh, in which attempts had been made to swindle His Highness the Maharaja by means of the Value-payable post. The offender in one case was a clerk in the Nowlakha Post Office. The value of the articles sent—some worthless pamphlets—was recovered from the sender, and he was also punished by the Postmaster General of the Panjab. In the other case, a native of Gya sent some old, valueless magazines to His Highness. The sender is said to be of unsound mind. The Deputy Postmaster-General, Behar, recovered the value from him, and placed the case in the hands of the District Magistrate, Gya.

A resident of Kotputli complained that the sender of a Value-payable article to his address, posted at Lahore, had cheated him by sending goods other than those he had ordered. The case was referred to the Panjab Circle, and the complainant was recommended to seek legal redress.

POST OFFICE BUILDINGS.

19. In Rajputana, during the year, a new building on rent was constructed by the Railway Administration and occupied by the Post Office at Erinpura Road; and at the close of the year other Post Office buildings were under construction, by similar agency, at Barmer and Pindwara. At the latter place, His Highness the Maha Rao of Sirohi kindly placed free accommodation for the Post Office at the disposal of the Department, until the new building is completed. The Bharatpur Darbar were so good as to find free accommodation for the newly-established Post Office at the Bharatpur Agency.

Owing to the good offices of the Kishangarh Darbar, preliminaries were settled for the construction of a new Post Office, on a site centrically situated at the Capital. The Rao Raja of Sikur, who is on all occasions most helpful to this Department, has consented to erect a new and much needed building for the combined Post and Telegraph office at the important and rising town of Fatehpur. The Jhalrapatan City Post Office has been enlarged and adapted for the impending extension to it of the telegraph. Preliminaries were settled with the Bundi Darbar to enlarge the accommodation for the combined office at the Capital. The Thakur of Mandawa agreed to construct a building, on rent, for the combined office there. A firm of Bankers at Jhunjhnu are constructing a suitable house for the local combined office.

In Central India, the Narsingarh Darbar are building a house for the combined office at Pachor.

In many cases Post Office buildings, borne on the books of the Public Works Department, were extended, or otherwise improved during the year. In other cases, better accommodation for post offices has been secured, at enhanced rent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20. The year has been marked by the introduction of a new Post Office Act (No. VI of 1898), which came into effect from the 1st July, and by the following changes and concessions to the public. From the 1st October the privileged publication system was abolished and new rules introduced for the registration of *bonâ fide* newspapers. From the same date, the Inland postage rates on letters were revised and reduced in respect of those above half a tola in weight. With effect from Christmas Day, 1898, the rates were reduced from 2½ annas to 1 anna per half ounce on letters for the United Kingdom and certain British Possessions. From the 1st January 1899 the conditions were revised and simplified under which Inland postal articles may be insured. The extension of the Postal Life Insurance system generally to servants of Government, which was introduced from February 1898, was, during the year under review, also extended to Officers of Government whose services have been lent to Railway Administrations. The commission on money orders issued upon the post offices at Katholi, Erinpura, Ahor, Chanand, Jalor and Tugatgarh, which, in the preceding year, had to be increased from 1 to 2 per cent. on account of the very heavy transactions and the difficulty and cost of financing, was again reduced at Katholi with effect from the 1st July 1898 and at the other offices from the 1st March 1899. Owing to the expansion of Postal business and consequent increase in their work and responsibilities, the salaries of the Postmasters at Mhow, Neemuch, Rutlam, Udaipur and Abu Road were materially enhanced. The growth of Postal-Telegraph work also led to increases in establishment and in some cases of emoluments. The general expansion of the Circle within the last four years necessitated the strengthening of the clerical staff of my own office and of the Ajmer Dead Letter Office. Revisions of mail routes, establishments, etc., were worked out and sanctioned, in reference to the impending opening of the Guna-Baran and Balotra-Barmer Railway extensions early in the ensuing year.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

21. The statistics furnished with this review indicate a steady advancement in Postal business. The relaxation of the strict economy imposed in the previous year opened the way for some useful measures of development. There were no cases of highway robbery of mails, and no very serious case of default by Postal servants. Cordial relations continued to be generally maintained by the Department in its relations with various Darbars. With the exception of three months (July to October) when I was on leave, and Mr. W. T. VonSomeren, C.I.E., acted for me, the administration of the Circle was in my hands. Between us we spent 171 days of the year on tour. I have experienced a continuance of the kind assistance of the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India—and of the Political officers generally—which was so liberally extended to me in the past and for which my best acknowledgments are due.

G. BARTON GROVES,

Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

Appendix I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1899.

EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1898.					EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1899.					INCREASE OR DECREASE.					REMARKS.
POST OFFICES.				LETTER-BOXES.	POST OFFICES.				LETTER-BOXES.	POST OFFICES.				LETTER-BOXES.	
Head.	Sub.	Branch.	TOTAL.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	TOTAL.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	TOTAL.		
12	72	238	322	223	12	76	243	331	244	..	+4	+5	+9	+21	Imperial.
...	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dâk.
12	72	249	333	223	12	76	254	342	244	...	+4	+5	+9	+21	TOTAL.

Appendix II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railways, Camels, Tongas, and Runners, during the year ending 31st March 1899, as compared with the previous year.

DESCRIPTION OF MAIL LINES.	Mileage on 31st March 1898.	Mileage on 31st March 1899.	INCREASE OR DECREASE		REMARKS.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
Imperial.					
Railways	1,469	1,477	8*	...	* From Ajereka to Bawal.
Camels, tongas and mail carts	245	303	58	...	
Runners	3,231¼	3,219¼	69	81	
TOTAL .	4,945¼	4,999¼	135	81	Net increase 54 miles.
District Dâk.					
Runners	190	190		...	
TOTAL .	190	190	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL .	5,135¼	5,189¼	135	81	

Appendix III.

Enumeration of articles delivered, and money orders issued and paid during the past five years.

YEAR.	Letters.	Post cards.	Newspapers and packets.	Parcels including value-payable articles.	Insured parcels.	MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.		MONEY ORDERS PAID.		REMARKS.
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
							₹		₹	
1894-95 .	6,552,480	3,908,785	941,335	74,760	25,915	228,821	61,36,589	136,239	47,39,059	
1895-96 .	6,442,615	4,172,680	997,180	101,105	24,090	249,783	63,54,324	149,525	49,35,457	
1896-97 .	7,054,840	4,948,164	1,181,804	103,428	19,656	277,440	71,15,077	174,717	60,95,832	
1897-98 .	6,983,571	5,146,630	1,158,525	127,228	30,790	277,022	76,11,774	174,797	63,07,766	
1898-99 .	7,080,009	5,625,406	1,112,806	133,225	28,026	286,035	76,98,008	185,604	70,46,600	

Appendix IIIA.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle during the year 1898-99.

YEAR.	INSURED ARTICLES.			VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.			NUMBER OF ORDINARY PARCELS.	
	No.	Value.	Insurance fees.	Number.	Amount specified for recovery.	Commission.	Registered.	Unregistered.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
1897-98 .	16,697	44,67,747 10 4	11,842 14 0	7,924	1,17,190 0 0	1,908 0 0	38,918	4,063
1898-99 .	19,131	55,10,620 11 8	14,666 1 0	9,911	1,46,325 3 0	2,360 4 0	40,778	4,439
Increase or decrease .	+2,434	+10,42,873 1 4	+2,823 3 0	+1,987	+29,135 3 0	+452 4 0	+1,860	+376
Percentage .	14·5	23·34	23·8	25·07	24·8	23·6	4·7	9·2

Appendix IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies committed or attempted in the Rajputana Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the fact of the case and the result of the enquiry.	REMARKS.
1	9th December 1897.	...	Gwalior State.	...	...	An attempt was made to rob the parcel mail despatched from Ujjain for Agar on the 9th December 1897 by three highway-men two miles from Agar. The runner, who was suddenly stopped by the robbers, handed over the mail to the escort sowar, who conveyed it safely to the Agar Post Office.	The case was pending at the close of the previous year. The Political Agent, Malwa, was of opinion that no attempt had been made on the mail; but the Agent to Governor General, Central India, decided there was some foundation for the runner's report that the mails had been attacked by highway-men. The culprits were not traced.
2	16th December 1897.	...	Ajmer District.	...	One insured parcel containing 50 tolas of lace valued at ₹70, 1 value payable parcel, 7 ordinary parcels, 5 value payable unregistered packets, and 1 unregistered parcel.	The parcel mail despatched from Nasirabad for Deoli on the 15th December 1897, was robbed in British territory, near the Rifle Butts at Deoli, at a distance of 1 mile and 3 furlongs from the Post Office. The escort sowar and the runner were wounded. Part of the mail robbed was afterwards found in an adjoining field. The insured parcel and some of the ordinary parcels were carried away by robbers.	The case was pending at the close of the previous year. It remains undetected and the investigation by the local police has been closed.
3	20th February 1898.	...	Bhartpur State.	...	₹300 cash	The mail despatched from Sikri and Nagar for Dig on the 20th February 1898 was plundered by highway robbers at a distance 1 mile from Dig. The Branch Office bag from Nagar contained a remittance of ₹300. The robbers cut open the bag and took away the cash. The rest of the contents of the mail were subsequently recovered.	The case was pending at the close of the previous year. The runner, Monohar, was suspected to have robbed the cash. He was prosecuted in the Court of the Nazim of Dig, and was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment; but, on appeal to the Sessions Court, he was finally acquitted.
4	15th February 1898.	...	Holkar State.	...	...	Runner Pira, of the Dhabla Kalyan stage, on the Ujjain-Agar line, alleged that, when carrying the mail from Agar towards Ujjain, he and the escort sowar, were accosted by three men, near the 23rd mile stone, in Indore Territory. The men threw stones at them, which struck the sowar and his horse. The runner was not hit.	The offenders have not been traced. The Political Agent, Malwa, addressed the Scindia and Holkar States, in view of rendering the escort accompanying the Government mails more efficient.
5	19th April 1898.	...	Jhabua State.	...	...	Runner Hira Singh, while carrying the mail from Tanda Chowkey towards Sirdarpore on the Bag-Jhabua line, was stopped by six Bhils, who, after asking the runner what he carried and feeling the bag with their hands, allowed him to proceed without further molestation.	The runner was unescorted and could produce no evidence of his allegation. The case was reported to the Political Agent, Bhopawar. The Bhils concerned have not been traced.

CAMP ABU:
The 10th May 1899.

G. PARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

PART V.

GENERAL REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

SUMMARY.

The expenditure during the year 1898-99 on Public Works in Rajputana, including that incurred in the different Native States, but excluding the outlay on Irrigation Works in the British Districts of Ajmer-Merwara, which is accounted for in a separate report, amounted to R80,58,065, as shown below :—

	R
(1) Imperial Military Works	1,31,365
(2) Imperial Civil Works	2,16,760
(3) Famine Relief (Civil)	2,502
(4) Incorporated Local Funds	14,452
(5) Other Contributional Works inclusive of Municipal Works in Ajmer-Merwara.	28,383
(6) Native States of Rajputana	76,64,603
TOTAL	80,58,065

Items (1) to (5) inclusive are separately reviewed.

2. The expenditure incurred by Native States on item (6) is detailed as follows :—

	R
Mewar (exclusive of Railways)	4,44,639 †
* Marwar including Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway	45,19,083
Ditto work done for British Section	95,971
Jaipur (exclusive of Railways)	7,81,532 †
*Tonk	23,600 †
*Bhartpur	4,50,500
*Alwar	4,03,497
*Kotah (exclusive of Railways)	4,31,056 †
*Bikaner (ditto)	3,89,929 †
Jhalawar	1,02,776
Dholpur	Figures not furnished.
Karauli	Figures not furnished.
Bundi	22,000
TOTAL	76,64,603

The total outlay of the year, as compared with that of the previous year, shows an increase of R24,14,358.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE NATIVE STATES OF RAJPUTANA.

A.—RAILWAYS.

3. *Marwar.*—The excess outlay during the year under review over that of the previous year is mainly due to the large expenditure on the Shadipalli-Balotra metre-gauge line (Marwar Section). This section is 134·81 miles in length and is estimated to cost R42,77,574. Work is still in progress. The formation is finished with the exception of two large cuttings. The minor bridges are nearly completed. It is expected that this extension will be opened for traffic probably in April 1900, and the line will be completed in August 1900. The reports of the British section of 40 miles between Marwar border and Nara Valley are submitted seperately to the Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Bridge ; the sum of R95,971 was expended on it during the year.

Gwalior, Tonk and Kotah.—The broad-gauge line from Guna to Baran passes through 29¼ miles of the Kotah State, and 22·46 miles of the Tonk State. It was commenced in 1897, and is now ready for traffic. Formal sanction of the Government of India has been obtained for opening the line provisionally at once.

* Expenditure supervised by Public Works Officers lent by Imperial Government.
† Capital expenditure on Railway construction has not been reported,

Guna-Baran Extension.—The extension of the Railway from Baran to Kotah, a distance of 43 miles, is deferred pending investigation of the scheme for the through communication to connect with the Jodhpur Railway system and Karachi. A party of Railway Engineers was deputed by the Government of India to explore and survey the country between Baran, Kotah, Bundi and westwards through Mewar on to Marwar Junction on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, during the cold season 1898-99.

The field work is practically completed and the estimates and reports are under preparation.

Bikaner.—The section Bikaner to Khari, 41·67 miles, of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway is open for traffic. The line from Bikaner northwards *viâ* Khari to Lunkaransar and Suratgarh is in progress. From Khari to Lankaransar 8·9 miles, the earthwork is nearly ready. Ballast has been collected at depôts. The bridges are not yet commenced. The permanent-way materials are shortly expected.

For the section Lunkaransar to Suratgarh (63 miles) an estimate amounting to ₹12,71,300 has been sanctioned by the Government of India Work is in progress. An estimate for the Suratgarh-Bhatinda Section. (88 miles), amounting to ₹19,42,757, has been submitted to the Government of India for sanction, but has not yet been sanctioned.

The Gigasar-Palana branch line, which has been sanctioned and on which work is in progress, will connect the Palana Colliery with the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway system, a distance of 9·5 miles.

Mewar.—The extension of the line, from Debari to Ahr river bridge, *viz.*, 6·44 miles, and estimated to cost ₹2,53,777, has been nearly completed. Application is about to be made to the Government of India for the opening of this extension, which will in all probability take place in July 1899.

Jaipur.—The metre-gauge line between Sanganer on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and Sawai-Madhopur, 73 miles in length, in the Jaipur State, is in progress.

On the first 40 miles of the line the earthwork and masonry of the bridges are practically completed. On the second section of the line, work has only recently been commenced. The biggest work on this new line is the Banas Bridge at mile 51½, which is estimated to cost nearly 4 lakhs of rupees. No arrangements have as yet been made for either rails or sleepers.

The gross earnings on the open lines are as follows :—

In Marwar State.

	₹
Gross earnings	13,81,455
Working expenses	6,59,176
Net profit	7,22,279

or 10·37 per cent as compared with 10·50 per cent for last year.

In Bikaner State.

	₹
Gross earnings	1,60,495
Working expenses	70,846
Net profit	89,649

or 4·08 per cent as compared with 6·73 per cent to end of December 1898.

The reduction in percentage earned on both the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways is due to increased outlay under Capital due to the construction of Railway extensions in each case.

In Mewar State.

	R
Gross earnings	1,43,822
Working expenses	82,458
Net profit	61,364

or 3·57 per cent on the Capital outlay to end of December 1898. The percentage for the preceding year, 1897, cannot be given for comparison, as the Capital and Revenue Accounts for 1897 are recorded in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Administration.

B.—IRRIGATION.

Considerable progress has been made on irrigation works particularly in Jaipur on the Ramgarh Project and in Bharatpur on the Bareta Bund System, the Oochein Canals, and the Sikri Canals. No report has been furnished regarding the working of the Ghaggar Canals in Bikanir State during the current year under review.

C.—GENERAL.

The Palana Colliery in the Bikaner State, which has been working since April 1898, has made little progress. In July 1898, Mr. R. W. Clarke, a mining expert, was appointed to Bikaner and took over charge of the collieries and general engineering work of the State. He reports that the work up till now has been more or less exploratory, and very little money has been spent on plant and machinery. The output has reached 500 tons per month. The coal is used in the engines and workshops in Bikaner, on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway in the Jaipur State, and at the Kishangarh Mills. When the branch railway line, sanctioned by the Government of India and at present under construction, connecting Gigasar with the collieries is opened, it is anticipated that production will be cheaper and a more ready sale will ensue. The coal sold during the past ten months was—

Tons 878 16 cwts. at R8-8 per ton=R7,470-3-0.

The expenditure of the year amounted to R32,308. The coal has been tried on both locomotives and stationary engines. In the latter it does very well, but in the former it has not hitherto given satisfaction as the coal often clinkers very badly.

ESTABLISHMENT.

4. Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, who was transferred to the Frontier for field service, rejoined the Public Works Department of Rajputana and Central India on the afternoon of 18th April 1898.

Mr. Charu Chandra Ray, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, proceeded on one month and 18 days' privilege leave on 20th June 1898, and returned to duty on the 7th August 1898.

Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, proceeded on six months' furlough from 4th October 1898, making over charge of the Ajmer Provincial Division to Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, who had just returned from furlough.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, was transferred from the Ajmer Provincial Division to the Mount Abu Division, and relieved Mr. A. J. Fluke, Sub-Engineer and Officiating Executive Engineer, on the 28th October 1898.

Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, returned from furlough. on the 3rd April 1899, and assumed charge of the Mount Abu Division from Rai Bahadur Pandit Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, on the afternoon of 8th April 1899.

Rai Bahadur Pundit Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, 3rd, grade, was transferred to the Indore Division, *vice* Mr. P. E. Raven, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, who proceeded on three months' privilege leave, and assumed charge of the Division on the forenoon of 20th April 1899.

Lieutenant E. N. Heale, 7th Bombay Infantry, has been deputed to Ajmer for famine relief operations in Ajmer-Merwara. He joined on the 27th April 1899.

IMPERIAL.

Military Works.

The following are the chief works which were undertaken during the year 1898-99:—

MAJOR WORKS.

NATIVE INFANTRY LINES AT INDORE.

1. Dismantling and reconstructing Pendals estimated at ₹17,473.

Outlay during the year, ₹10,483; in progress.

BHOPAL BATTALION, SEHORE

2. Iron moveable latrines brought on the returns of the Public Works Department, ₹3,402.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY BARRACKS AT INDORE.

3. Renewing terrace roof of Day and Sergeants' rooms estimated at ₹7,894.

Outlay during the year, ₹8,352; completed.

MINOR WORKS.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY AT INDORE.

4. Providing pine ceiling to married men's quarters, ₹973; completed.

BHOPAL BATTALION, SEHORE.

5. Two new cells were added and the roof raised at total cost of ₹1,390; completed.

6. Mortuary and store room was constructed, ₹1,360; completed.

NATIVE INFANTRY AT INDORE.

7. New doors were provided to the Sepoys' pendals, Nos. 8 and 14, ₹542; completed.

8. Wire fencing was provided on the three sides of the compound of officers' quarters, ₹527; completed.

MALWA BHIL CORPS AT SIRDARPORE.

9. Trap stone floor arm, racks and shelves were provided to the Bells of Arms, ₹675; completed.

DEPÔT MEDICAL OFFICER'S QUARTERS, ABU.

10. Dismantling and rebuilding the cook-house, ₹623; completed.

20.—FAMILY BLOCK, ABU.

11. Sinking a well to be 70 feet deep has been commenced, ₹563 expended on 30 feet depth only. Work has been stopped owing to a solid sheet of rock having been found at a depth of 30 feet. A new site will probably have to be selected.

STATION HOSPITAL, ABU.

12. Constructing Hospital Store-keeper's quarters, ₹1,900; completed.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL, ABU.

13. Constructing an iron latrine of ten seats for girls, ₹533; completed.

ROYAL ARTILLERY LINES, DEESA.

14. Removing present doors of gunshed No. 64 and substituting plain galvanized iron sheet doors, ₹1,290; completed.

RIFLE RANGE, KHERWARA.

15. Constructing a new range, ₹1,298; completed.

REPAIRS.

The following special repairs were executed during the year :—

NATIVE INFANTRY, INDORE.

16. Special repairs to some of the Sepoys' pendals and Native Officers' quarters, ₹4,426; completed.

STATION HOSPITAL, ABU.

17. Re-roofing the infectious ward, ₹1,088; completed.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY BARRACKS, Nos. 4 AND 9, ABU.

18. Re-roofing with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles, ₹2,481; completed.

PURVEYOR'S STORE, ABU.

19. Re-roofing with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles, ₹805; completed.

SERGEANT-MAJOR'S QUARTERS, ABU.

20. Re-roofing with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles, ₹1,293; completed.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS, No. 51, ABU.

21. Re-roofing with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles, ₹1,542; completed.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY BARRACKS, ABU.

22. Re-roofing barracks, Nos. 1 and 6, with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles, ₹2,659; completed.

23. Re-roofing barracks, Nos. 5 and 10, with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles, ₹5,269; completed.

ROYAL ARTILLERY BUILDINGS, DEESA.

24. Special repairs to Royal Artillery Buildings, ₹1,930; completed.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY BARRACKS, DEESA.

25. Special repairs to European Infantry barracks including the Station Hospital, ₹2,024; completed.

FEMALE HOSPITAL, ABU.

26. Re-roofing with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles, ₹1,688; completed.

REPAIRS, MILITARY.

27. Annual and ordinary repairs were carried out to all Military buildings and roads as far as funds permitted.

MAJOR WORKS, CIVIL BUILDINGS.

ADMINISTRATION.

28. Constructing a new Agency Office at Abu, R13,969; nearly completed.

29. Constructing a new billiard and vakils' rooms for the Abu Residency, R3,625; completed.

30. Constructing a new office room for the Agent to the Governor General Rajputana, R4,294; completed.

MINOR WORKS, CIVIL BUILDINGS.

ADMINISTRATION.

31. Constructing two entrance gates complete to the Residency road R583; completed.

32 Additions and alterations in the Residency buildings, Abu, R899; completed.

33. Renewing old doors, etc., for the Residency, Abu, R621; completed.

34. Additions and alterations to Assistants' quarter No. 1 (The Dell), R1,406; completed.

35. Constructing a new verandah on the east side of Assistant's quarter No. 3 and a new stable, R621; completed.

REPAIRS, CIVIL.

36. Annual and ordinary repairs were carried out to all Civil buildings as far as funds permitted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MAJOR WORKS.

The following are the chief items of expenditure during the year :—

ABU HILL ROAD.

37. The work on widening, improving and metalling the 4th mile is in progress. Most of the widening has been done and metal collected. Side drains and dry stone walls and parapets are under construction, also rock blasting. Similar widening and improvement of the road in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th miles is practically completed, excepting side drains, parapet walls and widening of some of the narrow portions of the road which cannot be safely disturbed.

38. Constructing paved causeway on Banas river, Deoli Link Road, R5,246; completed.

39. Constructing culverts and causeways on miles 26, 33 and 48 of Deoli Link Road, R3,702; completed.

REPAIRS, COMMUNICATIONS.

40. All lines of communication were kept in good order. The following special repairs were executed during the year.

41. Special repairs to road from Erinpura Railway Station to Erinpura Cantonment, R1,866.

CONTRIBUTIONAL WORKS.

42. Constructing a racquet court for the Rajputana Club, Abu, R6,563; in progress.

43. Constructing Jubilee tank at Kundal near Pindwara in the Sirohi State. This tank is being constructed at the instance and expense of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi. It is about 3 miles from Pindwara village to the east. It has two dams. The north dam is 310 feet in length and 38¼ feet in height, and the south dam is 870 feet long and 19¾ feet high. Each dam is provided with a sluice well. The expenditure during the year is R1,300; in progress.

44. Constructing a bridge in the Municipal gardens at Abu, R1,433;

NATIVE STATES.

MEWAR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year 1898-99.

The expenditure on Public Works during the year exclusive of Railways is R4,44,639 distributed as under :—

	R
Original Works—Buildings	2,87,582
Repairs	39,997
Original Works—Communications	2,143
Repairs	29,436
Original Works—Irrigation	17,945
Repairs	12,661
Miscellaneous	39,145
Establishment	15,730
TOTAL	4,44,639

RAILWAYS.

2. The extension of the line from Debari to Ahr river bridge, *viz.*, 6·44 miles, and estimated to cost R2,53,777, has been nearly completed. Application is about to be made to the Government of India for the opening of this extension, which will in all probability take place in July 1899.

GENERAL.

3. Mr. G. E. Lillie, the Railway Engineer, still continues in office as the Manager of the Railway, both open line and new construction. The ordinary Public Works are managed by a separate establishment. The cost of establishment for the latter has been R15,730, which gives a percentage of 3·67 on the outlay of R4,28,909, spent on Pubic Works exclusive of Railways. The report lacks interest and value from the fact that the Darbar has failed to comply with the Resident's application for more detailed information regarding the expenditure in this most important branch of the Administration.

JODHPUR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year 1898-99.

The total estimated expenditure during the year on Railway and other Public Works taken together amounted to R46,15,074, *viz.* :—

	R
Railways—	
Expenditure on construction debitable to Capital accounts	34,55,011
Working expenses of Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway	7,22,912
General Public—	
Works including Establishment Charges	4,37,151
	46,15,074
Deduct—	
British section	95,971
Estimated expenditure on Jodhpur Railway	45,19,083

2. The estimated expenditure of the year as compared with that of last year shows an increase of R26,15,520. The increase is chiefly due to the large outlay on the construction of the Marwar Section of the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway, on which R22,57,057 were spent during the year, the total expenditure to date being R33,81,206 on this section. A large proportion of the Funds required for the Railway has been obtained by means of a loan advanced on favourable terms by he Mysore Darbar.

RAILWAYS.

3. The open mileage of Jodhpur State Railways remain the same as last year, *viz.*, 320·50 miles.

The gross receipts and working expenses of these lines were R13,81,455 and R6 59,176, respectively, during the year, giving a net profit of R7,22,279 and a return of R10·37 per cent. on the total Capital cost of R69,65,005. The gross receipts, which are the largest yet recorded, were swelled by freight for permanent-way materials for the extensions under construction and by large inward traffic in food-grains to Bikaner, Jodhpur and Balotra.

The work on the Jodhpur Section of the Balotra-Shadipalli Railway, 134·81 miles in total length, as mentioned in last year's report, is still in progress. The formation is finished with the exception of two large cuttings. The minor bridges are nearly completed. Ballast is nearly complete up to 95 miles and is in progress beyond. It is expected that this extension will be opened for traffic probably in April 1900 and the line will be completed in August 1900. The estimated cost of this line is R42,77,574. The Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, is also constructing the British Section of 40 miles between Marwar border and Nara Valley. Reports of this section are submitted separately to the Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Bridge. Rupees 95,971 were expended during the year.

CONSERVANCY TRAMWAY.

4. A length of 3¾ miles has been laid down in addition to the existing line of 9 miles to connect it with the Palace and from His Highness's stables round his race-course. The total cost of these tramways, which now aggregate 13 miles, is R1,25,466 including rolling-stock, against the estimate of R1,30,532. The working expenses amount to R5,371. Between 70 to 80 wagon-loads are carried over the line at an average daily.

CITY TRAMWAY.

5. The working of this line has been more profitable than last year, the net receipts being R1,358 or 6·90 per cent. of the Capital cost. The receipts from passengers were R1,159 against R1,255 last year. In goods traffic the receipts amounted to R3,105 against R1,813 in the previous year, due to heavy grain imports.

FLOUR AND CORN CRUSHING MILLS.

6. These mills, which were in course of construction last year, have been completed and have been working well for about two months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. Improvements to roads, buildings, gardens, etc., have been carried out during the year as usual.

GENERAL.

8. Mr. W. Home, Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway and Superintending Engineer of the State, continued in office throughout the year. The cost of establishment has been R17,426, which gives a percentage R4·45 on the outlay of R3,91,787 spent on Public Works other than railways. Mr. Home has, in addition to his ordinary duties and the construction of the British Section of the Balotra-Shadipalli Railway, also taken charge of the construction work of the railway extension between Bikaner and Bhatinda since May 1898. The charge is a large and responsible one, and Mr. Home and his staff are commendable for good work done during the year.

The report is good and interesting, and the enterprise exhibited and really attained by the Public Works Department in Marwar compare very favourably with other States in Rajputana.

JAIPUR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year 1898-99.

The total outlay of the year on Public Works exclusive of Railways was R7,81,532 against R8,82,525 for the previous year; it shows a decrease of

R1,00,994 during the year. The main heads of expenditure are as given below :—

	R
New works	32,006
Repairs	96,385
Irrigation	2,93,568
Miscellaneous public improvements	61,276
City water supply	47,468
State Cotton Press { Jaipur	34,142
State Cotton Press { Mandaor	14,040
Gas works	31,978
Establishment	56,310
Imarut works	60,614
Miscellaneous items	53,745
TOTAL	7,81,532

2. The total establishment charges amount to R75,395, which gives a percentage of R10·67 against R10·47 for the previous year.

3. The chief items of expenditure are as detailed below :—

	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent to end of previous year.	Amount spent during the year.
Original Works—Buildings.	R	R	R
New wards for females to the west of old jail at Jaipur.	62,448	50,102	2,138
Mayo Hospital operation room	12,275	11,831	444
Jail buildings, Hindown	23,080	8,385	7,737
Thana buildings at Hurmara Thoi, etc.	10,390	68	4,341
Original Works—Communications.			
Road from Ajmer Chouk to Madho Bilas	37,063	31,460	400
Pucca road from Sanganer Station to Jaipur and Tonk road junction in mile 7½.	16,874	45	3,903
Fair weather road from Gungapur to Bharote	13,763	581	5,123
City conservancy tramway maintenance	1,25,731	1,10,680	8,006
Lunatic Asylum	33,084	27,630	801
Cleaning the City of Jaipur	35,103	26,604	6,425
City water-supply maintenance	76,095	....	46,513
Ramnewas Garden	34,827	...	29,527
Irrigation Works.			
Chanurawara Irrigation Works	5,06,193	4,75,201	6,462
Negot Sagar	25,000	9,663	1,551
Sainthal Sagur	1,32,840	76,004	62,006
Bund Barika Thori at Bairath	27,025	2,122	16,910
Ramgarh	2,00,000	12,026	1,04,696
New bund at Gum Lal, Tahsil Gungapur	16,146	19	8,519
Tori Sagur	5,52,099	5,44,310	1,504

IRRIGATION.

4. The total number of irrigation works in this State is :—

	R
Completed works	146
In progress	8
TOTAL	154

as compared with 149 last year.

The main ducts, which vary in width from 5 feet to 20 feet, comprise a otal of 719 miles besides 632 miles of distributaries.

The total expenditure on Irrigation works during the year was R2,93,568, and the revenue realized for the year ended 31st August 1898 was R3,17,658, or R88,144 more than in the previous year. The area irrigated was 1,22,352 bigahs and the area cultivated was 1,20,582 bigahs. The total amount spent on irrigation since the year 1868 to 1898 is R50,08,762, and the revenue derived during the same period is R42,09,157.

THE RAMGARH IRRIGATION PROJECT.

5. As noted in last year's review, the foundation stone of this large project was laid by the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Sir R. Crosthwaite, in December 1897. The drainage area is 297 square miles. The height of proposed high-water level is 70 feet and length of bund 1,080 feet, capacity when full will be 2,689 millions cubic feet. In ordinary years there will be water sufficient for 30,000 bigahs or 12,000 acres. The work is in good progress, and the main dam is being pushed on vigorously ; the usual course of the river has been closed and the bank is 10 to 15 feet high. A puddle wall 20 feet thick is provided to diminish the leakage.

Rupees 54,459 have been expended during the year. Surveys for the canals are well in hand.

RAILWAY.

5. The work on the projected line of Railway between Sanganer (on the Rajputna-Malwa Railway) and Sawai-Madhopur, 73 miles in length, and estimated to cost R28,47,685, was sanctioned by the Darbar on 24th February 1898 and funds were allotted on 9th April 1898. Owing to the absence of Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E., the Superintending Engineer of the State, on leave, work on the first section of 40 miles only could be started, as the multifarious duties devolving upon Mr. Stotherd, who acted for Colonel Jacob, rendered it impossible to do more. On the return, however, of Colonel S. S. Jacob from leave, the work of the remainder of the line was put in hand. The original alignment sanctioned in 1897 was followed, excepting a slight deviation between miles 37 and 41. Work on the first section of 39 miles was commenced in April 1898, and the earthwork was practically completed within the year except gaps at nullahs. One major bridge has been finished and the remaining 21 culverts are either finished or well in hand. Ballast sufficient for about 10 miles has been collected at the depôts. The funds budgeted for in June 1898 for permanent-way materials have not as yet been granted. The final completion of this section of the line will therefore be greatly delayed on this account.

In regard to the 2nd section of the line, of 34 miles, work was taken in hand in November 1898. About 60 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork has been done on this portion; collection of material for bridges is in hand, and it is anticipated that both earthwork and bridges will be ready as far as the Banas river before the rains of 1899.

Owing to the unavoidable delay in the completion of the first section of the line, it is reported that there is at present no necessity for pushing the work beyond the Banas river (20 miles) to completion. The expenditure on this line to the end of December 1898 is R1,27,459.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. The water works, gas works, conservancy, and cotton presses have been maintained successfully during the year. The Jaipur Cotton press gave a return of R8·59 on the Capital outlay against R18·24 in the previous year. After paying all expenses the Jaipur Press has earned a clear profit of R3,52,517 up to date.

The Mandaor Press gave a return of R2·20 on the Capital outlay of R1,13,122.

The public buildings and gardens, etc., have been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

GENERAL.

Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer of the Jaipur State, proceeded on six months' leave with effect from 10th April 1898, making over charge of his duties and office to Mr. C. E. Stotherd, the Railway Engineer for the State.

Colonel Jacob returned to duty on 22nd October 1898. All works and repairs will be found more fully detailed in his complete printed report for the year.

The year's record of work done is a very satisfactory one. But it is matter for regret that, although the total expenditure was more than a lakh less than in the previous year, the funds for which application was made so long ago as June 1898 for the purchase of the permanent-way materials for the new Railway had not been sanctioned when the Report was drafted.

The completion of the first section of 39 miles, which was practically ready to receive the laying of the permanent-way, has thus been seriously delayed, and the consequent loss to the Darbar cannot fail to be considerable.

The staff of the Department appear to have worked admirably during the year under review, the exertions of Mr C. E. Stotherd, who held sole charge (Railway inclusive) during the absence of Colonel Jacob from April 10th to October 22nd, being, as the Superintending Engineer remarks, worthy of special commendation.

TONK.

Report on Public Works for the year, 1898-99.

The Public Works allotment of the State Budget for the year is ₹23,600 exclusive of Railways, or ₹15,400 less than that of the previous year. The financial circumstances of the State and its heavy Railway expenditure rendered this reduction necessary. Progress on the road from Tonk to Deoli was, therefore, slight and on the important road connecting Sironj with the Indian Midland Railway, progess has been scarcely more rapid.

RAILWAY.

The railway line between Guna and Baran which passes for 22'46 miles through the Tonk State is now practically complete. The Tonk Darbar has spent on this line nearly 16 lakhs of rupees which were borrowed from the Gwalior Darbar for this purpose. Interest to the extent of ₹41,000 was paid during the year to the Gwalior Darbar on account of the above loan.

BUNDI.

Report on Public Wokrs for the year 1898-99.

This State is not remarkable for its progress in Public Works. Rupees 22,000 are said to have been expended during the year on the portion of the road in Bundi territory which connects Kotah with Nasirabad, but the road is not well kept.

BHARATPUR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year 1898-99.

The expenditure on Public Works during the year amounted to ₹4,50,500, distributed as under :—

Head of Expenditure.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹
Military Works	15,900	18,900	34,800
Civil Buildings	80,700	69,800	1,50,500
Communications	6,000	41,200	47,200
Public Improvements	6,300	7,900	14,200
Agriculture (Reproduction)	90,100	27,000	1,17,100
Miscellaneous	400	1,600	2,000
Establishment	31,400	26,100	57,500
Tools and Plant	1,900	1,000	2,900
Suspense	14,000	10,300	24,300
Total	2,46,700	2,03,800	4,50,500

2. The expenditure of the year under review shows a decrease of ₹1,01,920 as compared with that of the previous year.

ORIGINAL WORKS—MILITARY.

3. The following are the chief works undertaken for the Imperial Service troops at Bharatpur:—

(*a*) The quarters for the Inspecting Officers have been enlarged at a cost of ₹1,300.

(*b*) Store rooms for range appliances and mobilization equipment have been built at a cost of ₹1,000.

(*c*) Two new drinking-water wells have been constructed.

(*d*) Bells-of-arms have been furnished for the regiment.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

MAHARAJA'S PALACE.

4. (*a*) Additions have been made to His Highness the Maharaja's Palace at a cost of ₹3,500.

(*b*) New buildings have been constructed for the Council office establishment and are already occupied.

The cost of these with out-buildings will amount to about ₹10,000.

NEW HOSPITAL.

(*c*) The main block of the new Hospital at Bharatpur has been complete except in respect of some ornamental details.

The building is fully occupied.

The total expenditure to date on this hospital and subsidiary works amounted to about ₹1,20,000. The revised estimate for the completion of the scheme is anticipated to cost ₹1,66,500.

SUBSIDIARY JAIL.

(*d*) A range of old buildings at the subsidiary jail, formerly intended for cow stables, has been completed and fitted for the State press at a cost of ₹4,000.

IRRIGATION.

5. The Capital expenditure on Irrigation amounts to ₹65,000 during the year.

Of this sum ₹10,000 were expended during the year in payment of liabilities incurred during the preceding year.

The following are the principal works :—

AJAN BUND.

(*a*) A new escape weir 200 feet long was completed in time to pass a heavy flood.

OCCHEIN CANAL.

(*b*) Masonry works consisting of regulators, sluices and a fall have been constructed.

BARETA BUND.

(*c*) Rupees 23,000 were spent during the year on this bund and supplementary works and canals.

A channel or duct, 10 feet bed width, is in full use and two others are under construction. Owing to the tract of ravine country through which they pass before reaching level ground being so difficult, their completion was retarded during the past year. They are now nearly finished and will be ready for use next year.

Two inundation cuts from the Banganga River have been widened and will be completed for use before next floods.

SIKRI BUND.

(*d*) Rupees 24,000 have been spent during the year in improving the bund, *viz.*, raising and strengthening the bank, constructing new sluices and improving existing sluices and weirs: all this is necessary to protect the large area of cultivation (more than 20,000 acres) depending on the "Rupareil" irrigation.

The bund is in good condition. The distributary channels have yet to be remodelled.

The area of cultivation fed by artificially constructed irrigation channels and embankments amounted during the past year to 1,15,000 bighas (46,000 acres), the floods of 1898 having been below the average and of short duration. This area has been regularly measured and assessed.

COMMUNICATION.

6. No new works were constructed.

QUARRIES.

7. During the past year 31,5,000 maunds of stone have been quarried, of which more than 1,00,000 maunds were carted to Bharatpur, a distance of 25 miles.

The royalty collected on sales amounted to R19,075. By sale of stone from a depôt at Bharatpur a net profit of R7,900 was realized.

8. All buildings and roads in charge of the Public Works Department of the State were maintained in good order during the year.

ESTABLISHMENT.

9. The cost of establishment has been R57,500 or R14,747 less than that of the previous year. This is due to the absence of the Executive Engineer on furlough for seven months. It gives a percentage of 14·63 as compared with 15·04 of the previous year.

Mr. J. A. Devenish, Executive Engineer, proceeded on seven months' furlough with effect from 23rd April 1898, during which time Major Herbert, Political Agent, held charge of the Public Works of the Bharatpur State in addition to his own duties.

This report again describes a good and useful year's work.

ALWAR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year 1897-98.

The expenditure on Public Works from 1st September 1897 to the 31st August 1898 is R4,03,497 against the Budget allotment of R5,16,067. In addition to this, work to the extent of R7,617 was done for Municipalities, bringing the grand total expenditure to R4,11,115, distributed under the following heads:—

	R
Original Works, Military	11,503
Repairs, Military	24,180
Original Works, Civil	76,040
Repairs, Civil	43,942
Original Works, Communications	38,784
Repairs, Communications	27,800
Original Works, Irrigation	91,129
Repairs, Irrigation	9,791
Original Works, Garden and Forest	1,306
Repairs, Garden and Forest	9,125
Imarut Kham	8,586
Company Garden	3,533
Miscellaneous	11,995
Municipal Works	7,617
Establishment	40,784
TOTAL	4,11,115

2. The expenditure of the year under review shows a decrease of R1,04,690 as compared with that of the previous year.

ORIGINAL WORKS—MILITARY.

3. No large or important new buildings were commenced during the year.

ORIGINAL WORKS—CIVIL.

4. The chief items of expenditure are as detailed below :—

	₹
(*a*) Lansdowne Kothi	11,316
(*b*) Maharaja's Palace garden	10,793
(*c*) Restoration and alterations to the Palace itself	9,725
(*d*) A dam above the City Palace tank	2,564
(*e*) An extension to the jail was started comprising a new barrack for life and judicial prisoners and a Hospital for 40 patients, etc.	1,287
(*f*) A new school was started at Harsoli in the District	1,021

ORIGINAL WORKS—COMMUNICATIONS.

5. No large or important works were undertaken during the year. Rupees 66,584, however, were spent during the year on road improvements and repairs.

IRRIGATION.

6. No new projects were started during the year. Rupees 91,129 were spent on works and ₹9,791 on repairs of bunds, as compared with ₹85,283 and ₹20,616 respectively in the previous year.

MUNICIPAL WORKS.

7. Work to the extent of ₹7,617 was done. Of this, ₹5,044 was spent during the year in paving the streets of Govindgarh.

ESTABLISHMENT.

8. The establishment charges amounted to ₹40,784, which give a percentage of 11·00 against 7·21 for the previous year. The establishment charges were higher than in the previous year, due to promotions, pay of the European Superintendent of Workshops and the employment of extra staff for surveying, etc., for irrigation extension.

GENERAL.

9. The Public Works Department of the State is still under the charge of Mr. A. R. Macdonald, State Engineer.

KOTAH STATE.

Report on Public Works for the year 1898-99.

The total outlay on public works during the year ended 31st March 1899 was ₹4,31,056, or about the same as last year.

The sanctioned budget allotment for the year under report, *viz.*, 1898-99, was ₹4,47,752.

The outlay of the year is distributed as under :—

Main Head.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹
Military Works	1,747	303	2,050
Civil Buildings	1,61,209	19,475	1,80,684
Communications	17,907	38,304	56,211
Miscellaneous Improvements	1,11,026	15,013	1,26,039
Irrigation	30,521	9,259	39,780
Contributional Works	651	3,671	4,322
Establishment	21,970	...	21,970
Total	3,45,031	86,025	4,31,056

MILITARY WORKS.

2. No new works were undertaken during the year.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

3. The chief items of expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Name of work.	Amount of Estimates.	Expended during the year.	Total expended up to end of March 1899.
	R	R	R
New Palace for His Highness the Maharao of Kotah and subsidiary buildings . . .	4,51,364	1,05,579	3,63,875
New Crosthwaite Institute at Kotah . .	46,837	7,409	13,861
Nobles' School at Kotah	98,108	2,795	2,803
Addition to Jail at Kotah	20,321	12,243	19,705
New Public Works Department Workshop .	10,154	7,653	7,757
New Dâk Bungalow at Kotah . . .	14,000	9,609	9,609
Alterations to buildings in Garh . . .	32,557	336	336

All of these works are in progress.

COMMUNICATIONS.

4. The following are the chief works:—

New fair-weather road from Chipa Barode to Mohesa, R2,057; in progress.

New metalled road from Kunari Ghat to near Nauta on the Abhera Road, R2,896; in progress.

Metalling miles 25 to 31 of Kota Bara Road, R5,236; completed.

New Guderwara branch road, R3,035; completed.

Earthwork of Gao Ghât-Atroo fair-weather road, R16,308; completed.

Iron Pontoon Bridge at the Kurari Ghât, Kotah, on the river Chambal, R54,494; completed.

Tolls have been collected at this bridge from 10th November 1898 and the monthly receipts have averaged R1,450. The cost for maintenance is R200 per mensem, so that the net revenue is R1,250 per mensem or R15,000 per annum, which gives a return of 27·5 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

Roads in the new Palace compound, R8,136; completed.

IRRIGATION.

5. The most important work is the Gara Pagura Tank, which is estimated to cost R1,69,595. The expenditure on this tank during the year is R15,440. It consists of a combined masonry and earthen tank about 3 miles long. It will be 46½ feet deep at its deepest part and will impound 484 million cubic feet of water. It is estimated to be capable of irrigating 6,750 acres of land. When completed and in full working order it may give a gross return of 12 per cent. on Capital outlay.

A few small tanks and wells have been constructed during the year.

RAILWAYS.

6. The line of Railway between Guna and Baran passes through 29¼ miles of the Kotah State. This work was started in 1897. It will shortly be opened for passenger traffic. Formal sanction of the Government of India has been asked for opening the line provisionally.

The extension of the railway from Baran to Kotah, a distance of 43 miles, is deferred, pending investigation of the scheme for through communication to connect with the Jodhpur Railway system and Karachi. A party of Railway Engineers was deputed by the Government of India to explore and survey the country between Baran, Kotah, Bundi and westwards through Mewar to Marwar Junction on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway during the cold season 1898-99. The field work is practically completed, and the estimates and reports are under preparation.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

7. The plans and esimate for the project for supplying the Kotah city and environs with water by pumping with steam-power from the Chambal River were completed in January 1897. The estimated cost is ₹5,41,098. That portion of the scheme which gives water-supply to the new Palace has been completed at an outlay of ₹73,075. The rest of the scheme is in abeyance pending grant of funds.

GENERAL.

8. The establishment charges amount to ₹21,970 which give a percentage of 5·09 as compared with 4·97 in the previous year. Mr. R. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer of the Kotah and Jhalawar States, proceeded on seven weeks' privilege leave with effect from 3rd June 1898, making over charge of his duties at Kotah *pro tem.* to the Dewan of the State. The works at Jhalawar were looked after by the Political Agent, Jhalawar, during this interval. Mr. Tickell rejoined his duties on the 22nd July 1898 forenoon. His works show good progress during the year under review.

The Railway work is a distinct charge under the management of Mr. H. B. Taylor, the Engineer-in-Chief of the line.

BIKANER STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year 1898-99.

The expenditure during the year on public works amounted to ₹3,89,929 as compared with ₹3,94,132 of the previous year. The sanctioned Budget allotment for the year under report, namely, 1898-99, was ₹4,01,790.

2. The expenditure of ₹3,89,929 is distributed under the following heads :—

Heads.	1898-99.	1897-98.
	₹	₹
Original Works, Military	25,271	...
Repairs, Military	1,418	1,098
Original, Works, Civil	1,76,865	1,60,317
Repairs, Civil	42,375	21,335
Original Works and Repairs, Communications	20,148	14,028
Original Works, Irrigation	...	...
Repairs, Irrigation	2,784	7,547
Original Works, Railway	...	1,44,000
Contributional Works	61,888	12,173
Establishment	26,696	33,147
Tools and Plant	676	487
Palana Colliery	32,308	...
Total	3,89,929	3,94,132

3. The chief items of expenditure on Military Works comprised two bells-of-arms, six houses for Jemadars, and two store-houses for the Imperial Service troops.

4. The Civil Works comprise the New Palace on which about a lakh of rupees has been expended, the Gunga Newas Palace nearing completion, and the general offices, which are practically completed.

RAILWAYS.

5. The line from Bikaner northwards *viâ* Khari, Lankaransar and Suratgarh to Bhatinda is in progress. The section Bikaner to Khari (41·67 miles) is open for traffic. From Khari to Lankaransar, 8·9 miles, the earthwork is nearly ready. Ballast has been collected at depôts. The bridges are not yet commenced. The permanent-way materials are shortly expected. For the section Lankaransar to Suratgarh (63 miles) an estimate, amounting to R12,71,300, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. Work is in progress. The formation is nearly complete; some ballast collected; bridges not commenced; permanent way materials have been ordered from England. An estimate for the Suratgarh-Bhatinda section (88 miles), amounting to R19,42,757, has been submitted to the Government of India, but is not yet sanctioned. Work has not yet commenced.

6. The gross earnings on the open line were R1,60,494-11-5 as against R1,17,456-7-3 in the previous year. The working expenses were R70,845-8-4 against R48,082-6-6 in 1897-98. The net profit for the year was R88,649-3-1 against R69,374-0-9 in the year preceding.

7. The Gigasar-Palana branch line, which has been sanctioned and on which work is in progress, will connect the Palana Colliery with the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway system, a distance of 9·5 miles.

8. From 16th May 1898 when Mr. Gabbett, the Executive Engineer to the State, proceeded on furlough, Mr. W. Home, Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, took over charge of the Railway system in the State, both open line and new construction.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

9. Only a few repairs were done by State Agency. No report has been furnished regarding the working of the Ghaggar Canals in Bikaner State during the current year under review.

GENERAL.

10. The Palana Colliery, which has been working since April 1898, has made little progress. In July 1898 Mr. R. W. Clarke, a Mining expert, arrived at Bikaner and took over charge of the collieries and general public works of the State, exclusive of Railways. He reports that the work up till now has been more on less exploratory, and very little money has been spent on plant and machinery. The output has reached 500 tons per month. The coal is used in the engines and workshop in Bikaner, and there is also a small local sale. It is also used on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, in the Jaipur State and at the Kishangarh mills. When the branch railway, sanctioned by the Government of India and at present under construction, connecting Gigasar with the collieries is opened, it is anticipated that production will be cheaper and a ready sale will ensue. The coal sold during the past ten months is 878 tons 16 cwt. at R8-8 per ton=R7,470-3. The expenditure incurred during the year amounts to R32,308.

The Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway reports:—"Coal from Palana in the Bikaner State has been tried on both locomotive and stationary engines. In the latter it does very well and no other fuel is now being used in the workshop engine, electric light-house, flour mills, or ice factory; but in locomotives it has not hitherto given satisfaction: it has been found impossible to keep up steam with heavy loads against gradients, and the coal often clinkers very badly."

ESTABLISHMENT.

11. The expenditure for the year on works and repairs amounts to R3,63,233. The charges for establishment amount to R26,696 or 7·29 per cent. on the above. Mr. J. E. Gabbett, who was Engineer to the State from March 1893, proceeded on two years' furlough to Europe on 16th May 1898 after making over charge temporarily to Mr. W. Home, Manager of the Jodhpur Railway system. The services of Mr. R. W. Clarke, of the Warora Colliery, have been permanently transferred to the Bikaner State—*vide* Government of India, Foreign Department, letter No. 455-I.A., dated 17th February

1899—on a gross salary of R800 a month rising to R1,000 by annual increments of R50.

JHALAWAR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year ended 31st March 1899.

The total outlay of the year amounts to R1,02,776. This includes that portion of the Jhalawar State which was subsequently transferred to Kotah.

2. The main heads of expenditure are as given below:—

	New Jhalawar State.	Portion of State subsequently made over to Kotah.
	R	R
Original Works, Military	1,692	208
Repairs, Military	38	...
Original Works, Civil	31,576	1,109
Repairs, Civil	8,125	...
Original Works, Communications	8,853	4,246
Repairs, Communications	9,739	2,883
Original Works, Irrigation	8,480	12,537
Repairs, Irrigation	909	4,024
Establishment	5,344	3,013
TOTAL	28,020	74,750

3. The establishment charges for the Jhalawar State amount to R5,334, which gives a percentage of 7·69 against 6·79 for the previous year and 12·9 in 1896-97.

4. The chief items of expenditure on Military and Civil Works and Communications are shown below:—

NAME OF WORK.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent to end of previous year.	Amount spent during the year.
Original Works—Military.	R	R	R
Stables for six horse of sowars at Pach Pahar Awar and Gangdhar, and line for ten sowars at each place, completed	5,658	4,661	1,067
Original Works—Civil.			
New Dispensary at Gangdhar	7,035	938	3,822
An Ice Machine and shed in workshops Jhalrapatan	5,761	135	6,024
Supplying water to Ice and Soda water Machine in workshop	3,040	...	3,848
Original Works—Communications.			
Constructing Road to Durgapura	2,297	671	1,389
Fair-weather road Dig to Gangdhar	12,873	...	4,904
Metalling road from Jhalrapatan to Gagron	7,046	1,507	1,752

IRRIGATION.

5. The chief items of expenditure were for increasing the catchment of Gauree tank (estimated to cost R4,514,) and a pucca bund Padlia Tahsil Dig (estimated to cost R4,416).

MISCELLANEOUS.

6. Improvements to roads, buildings, etc., were carried out during the year as funds allowed.

GENERAL.

7. The Public Works of the State are in the charge of Mr. R. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer, the Engineer to the Kotah State. He proceeded on seven weeks' privilege leave with effect from 3rd June 1898, and returned to duty on the forenoon of 22nd July 1898.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

Secy. to the Agents to the Governor General
in Rajputana and Central India,
Public Works Department.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1898-99.

Name of States.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	£	
Jodhpur.	About Jodhpur	.....	.....	44·70	2·50	47·20	4,816	
	„ Pali	.....	.....	...	0·50	0·50	.....	
	„ Jaswantpura	.....	.....	...	9·00	9·00	.....	
	Sendra-Erinpura Road	.....	.....	...	96·00	96·00	.....	
	Total	.....	.....	44·70	108·00	152·70	4,816	
Sirohi.	Kharari Kotwali to Kaisarganj bungalow.	.....	.....	...	½	½	.....	
	Abu Road Railway gate to Kaisarganj and round the bungalow.	.....	.....	½	...	½	.....	
	Sirohi-Pindwara	Sirohi	Pindwara	...	16	16	83	
	Sirohi Surajpul to Kaisarbilas.	Surajpul	Kaisarbilas over a mile.	Over 1 mile.	...	1	79	
	Rohera to Rohera Station and Rohera-Kotra Road.	Rohera	Rohera station.	...	16	16	132	
	Ajmer-Abu Road	.....	.....	...	48	48	75	
	Sirohi-Jaswantpura Road.	.....	.....	...	27	27	.....	
	Pindwara Railway Station to Pindwara.	Pindwara Railway station.	Pindwara	...	½	½	3	
	Abu to Achalgarh	Abu	Achalgarh	..	4½	4½	300	
	Abu to Gaumukh	„	Gaumukh	...	4½	4½	300	
	Total	.....	.....	1½	117	118½	972	
Mewar.	Udaipur-Debari Station.	Udaipur	Debari station	8	...	8	232	
	Udaipur-Kherwara	„	Khewara	...	50	50*	55	*Partially metalled.
	Kherwara-Kotra	Kherwara	Kotra	...	48	48	25	
	Udaipur-Eklinji	Udaipur	Eklinji	...	13	13*	22	
	Eklinji-Nathdwara	Eklinji	Nathdwara	...	17	17*	22	
	Deoli-Teekur	Deoli	Teekur	6	...	6	96	
	Debari Gate-Chitorgarh.	Debari gate	Chitorgarh	62	...	62	17	
	Udaipur-Jeysamund	Udaipur	Jeysamund	...	33	33	45	
	„ Kumalgarh	„	Kamalgarh	...	54	54	14	
	Total	.....	.....	76	215	291	528	
Kotah.	Tater, Antah, Bara Bhawan, Gurh and Jhalawar Border Road.	.....	.....	...	54·7	54·7	Average cost of maintenance including renewing certain miles is Rs34·16 per mile.	
	Tater Barode and Dipri Road.	.....	.....	...	27·0	27·0		
	Bara Mangrole Etawah Road.	.....	.....	...	35·0	35·0		
	Bara-Bapaur Khanpur	.....	.....	...	...	...		
	Mandawar and Kali Sindh river near Jhalrapatan.	.....	.....	...	47·0	47·0		
	Bapaur and Sangode Kanwas and Makemdera Road.	.....	.....	...	27·0	27·0		
	Khanpur, Badora and Atroo.	.....	.....	...	21·0	21·0		4¾ Miles now metalled.
	Kotah to Rangpur Road.	Kotah	Rungpur	...	5·4	5·4		
	Kotah to Rungbari	„	Rungbari	...	4·0	4·0		
	Bapaur to Gao Ghat	Bapaur	Gao ghat	...	13·5	13·5		
	Kawai to Road near Gao Ghat.	.....	.....	...	11·3	11·3		
	Dipri and Ganeshgung Road.	.....	.....	...	8·0	8·0		
	Badora and Shergarh	.....	.....	...	5·0	5·0		
	Kotah-Bora bas Road	.....	.....	...	11·4	11·4		
	Atroo and Bara	.....	.....	...	20·0	20·4		
	Gaderwara Road	.....	.....	...	2·4	2·4		
	Gao Ghat and Atroo Road.	.....	.....	...	8·6	8·6		
	Total	.....	.....	...	302·1	302·1		

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1898-99—continued.

Name of States.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	
Kotah.	Mandawar Ghat Road part of Bara and Jhatrapatan Road.	.....	.....	4·0	...	4·0	Average cost including establishment is ₹267-21 per mile.	
	Kotah and Tater Road and on to Bara 1st to 2nd section (9+7).	.....	.....	16·0	...	16·0		
	Kotah Oomedgunj Road.	.....	.....	6·0	...	6·0		
	Kotah-Abhera Road	.....	.....	3·4	...	3·4		4⅝ Miles of this fair weather road now metalled.
	Kotah Suburb Roads	.....	.....	13·0	...	13·0		
	City Roads	.....	.....	8·0	...	8·0		
	Bundi Border to Kotah (river Chambal).	.....	.....	6·0	...	6·0		
	Kotah Durrah-Jhalawar Border.	.....	.....	33·4	...	33·4		
	Borekhera-Oomedgung	.....	.....	4·0	...	4·0		
	Kotah-Borabas Road	.....	.....	2·4	...	2·4		
	Kotah-Rungpur	.....	.....	2·4	...	2·4		
	Total	.....	.....	99·0	...	99·0		
Tonk.	Tonk-Jaipur	Tonk	Jaipur	13	...	13	Not known.	
	Tonk-Deoli	,,	Deoli	10	4	14		
	Tonk City and environs.	,,	,,	5	...	5		
	Deoli-Tonk	Deoli	Tonk	...	8	8		
	Deoli-Kotah Border	,,	Kotah	33	...	33		
	Total	.....	.....	61	12	73		
Alwar.	Repairs to environ roads.	.....	.....	25	...	25	8,728	
	Repairs to Seliserh Road.	Alwar	Seliserh	10	...	10	6,313	
	Repairs to Akharpur Road.	,,	Akharpur	6½	...	6½	589	
	Repairs to Burja Road	,,	Burja	3	...	3	1,862	
	,, Station Road, Rajgurh.	.....	.....	2	...	2	1,004	
	Repairs to Ramgarh-Ferozpur Road.	Ramgarh	Ferozpur	15½	...	15½	10,327	
	Repairs to Nagor Road.	Alwar	Nagor	9	11½	20½	3,640	
	Converting Khartal-Tijura Road into fair-weather road.	.....	.....	...	16¾	16¾	.....	
	Converting fair-weather road from Luchmangarh to Kutsomar.	.....	.....	...	14	14	.....	
	Constructing Seraska-Bara Road	.....	.....	...	17	17	.....	
	Grading Ghata Tala Tahsil Rajgarh.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	
	Constructing fair-weather road Salha to Dhadoh Tahsil Ramgurh.	.....	.....	...	3¼	3¼	.....	
	Total	.....	.....	70¾	62½	133¼	32,463	
Jhalawar.	Durah Road	.....	.....	19½	...	19½	Average cost is ₹110-2-3 per mile.	
	Jhalrapatan-Bhilwara Panchia Kheri-Road.	.....	.....	18	...	18		
	Jhalrapatan-Raipur or Agar Road.	.....	.....	9½	...	9½		
	Jhalrapatan-Chaoni Roads.	.....	.....	12	...	12		
	Jhalrapatan-Asnawar Road.	.....	.....	5	...	5		
	Jhalrapatan Suburban Roads.	.....	.....	12	...	12		
	Total	.....	.....	76	...	76		

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1898-99—continued.

Name of States.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		
Jhalawar	Tendhara-Eklehra Road.	.....	.....	...	25	25	Average cost of maintenance R43-13-6 per mile.	
	Eklehra Manohur Thana Road.	.....	.....	...	24	24		
	Eklehra-Chipa Barode .	.....	.....	...	20	20		
	Piplia-Pagaria Road .	.....	.....	...	37½	37½		
	Pagaria-Dig „ .	.....	.....	...	16	16		
	Kailwara-Shahabad Road.	.....	.....	...	24	24		
	Shahabad-Deori Road .	.....	.....	...	7	7		
	Deori-Sandu and Jhalawar Border Road.	.....	.....	...	2	2		
	Bichwa-Bikani Road .	.....	.....	...	15	15		
	Jhalrapatan to Durajpura Road.	Jhalrapatan .	Durajpura .	...	2	2		
	Jhalrapatan to Gagron.	„ .	Gagron .	...	2	2		
	Chipa-Barode Mohusa Road.	.....	.....	...	...	...		
	Deori Thana Road .	.....	.....	...	...	...		
	Dig-Gangdhar Road .	.....	.....	...	...	...		
	Total .	.....	.....	...	174½	174½		
Jaipur.	In the City and environs.	.....	.....	52 18 40 / 46 46	...	52 18 40 / 46 46	11,108	
	Dosa *via* Lalsote to River Chambal.	Dosa .	River Chambal.	15	67½	82½	4,624	
	Agra Road, including Naila section and a branch to Mowa Dispensary.	.....	.....	80 49/88	...	80 49/88	13,792	
	Ajmer Road .	.....	.....	52	...	52	6,937	
	Jaipur to Tonk Border and a new link road in the bed of Sanganer River.	Jaipur .	Tonk Border .	47 9/88	...	47 9/88	17 376	
	Mandawar to Karauli Border.	Mandawar .	Karauli Border.	43	...	43	9,131	
	Hindown and Gangapur.	.....	.....	...	24	24	876	
	Gangapur and Lalsote .	.....	.....	...	26	26		
	Deoli Road, Jaipur section.	.....	.....	...	16	16	760	
	Rajmahal and Deoli Branch.	„ ...	.....	8	...	8	615	
	Total .	.....	.....	298·35	133⅓	431 7/6	65,219	
Bikaner.	Roads about Bikaner .	Bikaner .	Dwekund .	10·45	...	10·45	.....	
		„ .	Sheobari and cross roads.					
		Fort Bikaner station Roads.	Railway station.	·50	...	·50	.....	
		Bikaner .	Guinere .	19·03	...	19·03	.....	
		City Gate .	Jail and school.	·62	...	·62	.....	
		Fort Bikaner .	His Highness the Maharaja's new Palace.	1·19	...	1·19	.....	
	Total .	.....	.....	32·13	...	32·13	.....	

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1898-99—concluded.

Name of States.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	*R*	
Bharatpur.	Bharatpur to Agra	Bharatpur	Agra	10½	...	10½	.....	
	„ Mutza	„	Mutra	10	...	10	.....	
	„ to Kumher	„	Kumher	36	...	36	.....	
	Dig and Kama.		Dig and Kama					
	Bharatpur to Jaipur	„	Jaipur	34	...	34	.....	
	Dig to Mutra	Dig	Mutra	5	...	5	.....	
	„ to Nagar	„	Naga	7	...	7	.....	
	Bharatpur Agency to Sewar.	Bharatpur Agency.	Sewar	4	...	4	.....	
	Bharatpur to Keladeo	Bharatpur	Keladeo	4	...	4	.....	
	Circular Road round the Bharatpur City.	.....	.....	5	...	5	.....	
	Roads within Bharatpur State territory—	.....	.....	49	...	49	.....	
	Bharatpur to Fatehpur Sikri.	Bharatpur	Fatehpur Sikri.	...	10	10	.....	
	Bharatpur to Hindon and Karauli.							
	1st section Sewar to Oochim.	Sewar	Oochim	...	7	7	.....	
	Oochim to Bijana	Oochim	Bijana	...	16	16	.....	
	Bijana to Hindon	Bijana	Hindon	...	10	10	.....	
	Bijana to Radawal and beyond.	„	Rudawal	...	20	20	.....	
	Kama to Gopalgarh	Kama	Gopalgarh	...	12½	12½	.....	
	Oochim to Bareta	Oochim	Bareta	...	15	15	.....	
	Bareta to Sumri	Bareta	Sumri	...	4	4	.....	
	Bareta to Bansi Paharpur.	„	Bansi to Paharpur	...	9	9	.....	
	Paharpur to Rupba and beyond.	Paharpur	Rupbas	...	9	9	.....	
	Paharpur to Pichuna, *viâ* Rudawal.	„	Pichuna	...	12	12	.....	
	Rupbas to Keladeo *viâ* the Agan Bund.	Rupbas	Kaladeo	...	14	14	.....	
	Bareta to Bijana	Bareta	Bijana	...	6	6	.....	
	Bijana to Weir and Bhusawar.	Byana	Weir	...	18½	18½	.....	
	Weir to Oochim	Weir	Oochim	...	15½	15½	.....	
	„ to Halena	„	Halena	...	6½	6½	.....	
	Bhusawar to Halena	Bhusawar	„	...	9	9	.....	
	Kama to Pahari	Kama	Pahari	...	6	6	.....	
	Nugger to Alwar border.	Nugger	Alwar Border	...	5	5	.....	
	Gopalgarh to Nugger	Gopalgarh	Nugger	...	17	17	.....	
	„ to Pahari	„	Pahari	...	4	4	.....	
	Total	.....	.....	164½	226	390½	.....	
Jaisalmer.	Jaisalmer town and environs.	.....	.....	1⅛	...	1⅛	291	
	Jaisalmer Pokaran Road.	.....	.....	...	47	47	.....	
	Jaisalmer Balmer	.....	.....	...	42	42	229	
	Jaisalmer Balotra	.....	.....	...	25	25	117	
	Total	.....	.....	1⅛	[illegible]	5⅛	637	

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India, Public Works Department.

MOUNT ABU;
The 30th May 1899.

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the road communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana, Public Works Department, during 1898-99.

Name of Road.	From.	To	Metalled Road.	Unmetalled Roads.	Total length.	Cost of Maintenance.	Remarks.
Imperial Roads.							
Agra and Ahmedabad Road—			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	
Kishangarh Section	Middle of 13th mile from Ajmer.	30th mile towards Jaipur.	17½	...	17½	152	
Ajmer, 1st Section	,,	Middle of 13th mile Kishangar boundary.	12½	...	12½		
,, 2nd ,,	Ajmer	Mangliawas	16	...	16		
,, 3rd ,,	Mangliawas	Beawar, 34 mile	18	...	18		
Burr Pass ,,	Beawar 34 mile	Marwar Frontier	10¼	...	10¼		
Nasirabad Link Road	Ajmer 2 mile	Nasirabad	13¼	...	13¼	452	
Mangliawas ,,	Nasirabad	Mangliawas	14¾	...	14¾	51	
Deoli ,,	,,	Deoli Cantonment	57	...	57	377	
Ajmer Section Khow and Nasirabad Road.	,,	Khari River near Barl Village.	28½	...	28½	42	
Mewar Link Road	Burh Village	Piplia Chowki	...	97	97	16	
Deesa-Erinpura Road	Deesa	Anadra	...	44	44	117	
Dessa-Cantonment Road	...	...	11	...	11	1,701	
Abu Cart Road	Abu	Abu Road	13	5⅚	18⅚	5,567	
Abu Station and through Ghat Roads.	,,	Oria	...	5	5	2,988	
	,,	Anadra	...	5½	5½		
		Station Roads	...	5	5		
		Total	211¾	162½	373⅓	11,463	
District Fund Roads.							
Ajmer-Pushkar Road	Ajmer Municipal Boundary.	Pushkar	6	...	6	635	
Ajmer-Srinagar Road	...	Srinagar	4	5	9	227	
Ajmer-Arurka Road	Ajmer	Arurka	...	14	14	19	
Mangliwas-Pisangan Road	Mangliawas	Pisangan	...	12	12	37	
Lohagal-Kair Road	Lohagal	Kair	...	2¾	2¾	...	
Harmara-Tilornia Road	Harmara	Tilornia	2	...	2	27	
Ramsur-Khanpura Road	Ramsur	Khanpura	...	8	8	...	
Khurwa-Masuda Road	Khurwa	Masuda	...	10	10	41	
Nasirabad-Srinagar Road	Nasirabad Cantonment Boundary.	Sriganar	4½	3½	8	61	
Nasirabad-Ramsur Road	Nasirabad	Ramsur	...	10	10	218	
Ramsur-Barol Road	Ramsur	Deolia	...	6	6	...	
Banderwara-Masuda Road	Banderwara	Masuda	...	12½	12½	...	
Banderwara-Kekri Road	,,	Kekri	2½	31½	34	23	
Kekri-Junia Road	Kekri	Junia	...	8½	8½	...	
Beawar-Pisangan Road	Beawar Municipal Boundary.	Pisangan	...	21	21		
Beawar-Taragurh	,,	Taragurh	12	7	19		
Taragurh to Todgurh *viâ* Jussakhera, Bhim and Harar.	Taragurh 21 miles	Todgurh 47½ mile	6	21½	27½		
Taragurh to Jussakhera Road *viâ* Barakhan.	Jussakhera	Todgurh	...	16	16		
Todgurh-Dewair Road	Todgurh	Dewair	...	23½	23½		
Dewair Pass Road	Dewair	Marwar Boundary	...	5½	5½	20	
Beawar-Dilwara Road	Beawar Municipal Boundary.	Dilwara	...	3	3		
Beawar-Masuda Road	,,	Masuda	...	10½	10½		
Beawar-Sheopura Ghata Road	,,	Sheopuraghata	...	10	10		
Beawar-Chitar Road	,,	Chitar	...	9	9		
Beawar-Nynagar Road	Beawar	Nynagar	...	4	4		
Beawar-Rupnagar Road	,,	Rupnagar	...	5	5		
Beawar-Bulad Road	,,	Bulad	...	2	2		
Suraghata-Road	From 6th mile on Beawar Todgurh Road.	9½ miles towards Patan village.	4¾	4¾	9½		
Beawar-Kotra Road	34½ miles on Bur Pass Section.	Kotra	...	9	9		
		Total	41¾	275½	317¼	...	
Municipal Roads.							
Ajmer Municipal Suburban Roads.	Ajmer City wall	Ajmer Municipal boundary.	13⅓	13	26⅓	95	
Foy Sagar Road	Pushkar Road 1st mile.	Foy Sagar	...	2½	2½	200	
		Total	13⅓	15½	29	...	

D. J(S ELYNE, *C E.*,

Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India, Public Works Department.

PART VI.

REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN RAJPUTANA IN 1898-99.

INSPECTIONS, VITAL STATISTICS, SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISEASES, DISPENSARIES, AND JAILS.

CHARGE.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, M.D., I.M.S., assumed administrative medical charge in Rajputana from Colonel T. H Hendley, C.I.E., I.M.S., on the 6th of April 1898, and continued to hold it throughout the year.

INSPECTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams inspected all the head-quarters stations in Rajputana, and also Tonk, Bundi, and Dholpur, and made frequent inspections of the plague prevention arrangements, during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration of vital statistics has been attempted in 18 Native States, one more than in the previous year, *viz.*, Bundi, and although many of the returns are still obviously wanting in correctness, some of them show an improvement when compared with those of previous years. Endeavours are being made to improve the agencies for collecting these statistics, and it is hoped more accurate data will shortly be forthcoming; it will, however, take time to overcome the prejudices of the people of these States, many of whom are still averse to reporting female births, which, according to their ideas, bring discredit on the family.

SANITATION.

Steady progress is being made in sanitation in most of the States of Rajputana, and the plague scare has tended to activity in this direction.

The sanitary steam tramway for Jodhpur City continues to be worked satisfactorily, and it has already done much to improve the condition of both the city and suburbs A new incinerator has been put up for the burning of rubbish in Jaipur city, and many other improvements in sanitation have been carried out there during the past year. Sanitation in Alwar, Bharatpur, and Kotah cities is receiving much attention. A new drainage system has been completed for the Bikaner Palace and it is working satisfactorily. An improved water-supply is under consideration for both Udaipur and Bharatpur, and if the schemes be carried out the health of the people of these Capitals must be materially benefitted.

Village sanitation is receiving some attention in most of the important States, and endeavours are being made to place medical subordinates at the head of the sanitary departments.

Village sanitation is receiving particular attention in Alwar.

Residency and Agency Surgeons have been encouraged to spend as much of the cold weather as possible in camp, where they have had opportunities of advising village authorities in the sanitary measures which could easily be carried out. With the exercise of tact, patience, and judgment on the part of the medical officer, the people can be prevailed upon to protect their water-supply and do much to improve the sanitary condition of their surroundings, which would not be readily accomplished by Darbar orders.

VACCINATION.

In Native States the primary vaccinations rose from 276,933 in 1897-98 to 334,374 in the year under report, and 99·27 of these were successful against 98·55 in 1897-98. The increase in the number of primary operations performed, and in the successful percentage, both indicate satisfactory progress in these States.

It is also satisfactory to note that vaccination returns have been received from Bundi this year.

There have been 242 vaccinators employed against 235 in the previous year: four additional vaccinators were employed in Mewar, three in Marwar, two in Sirohi, one in Bikaner and one in Jaisalmer, and four less in Kishangarh, one less in Alwar and one less in Jhalawar State. Two vaccinators were employed in Bundi.

The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator rose from 1,271 to 1,387, but the work varied in different States from 3,505 operations in Jhalawar to 190 in Bundi.

There were 88,975 primary successful vaccinations performed in Jodhpur, 76,171 in Jaipur, 40,688 in Bharatpur, 26,020 in Bikaner, 25,160 in Alwar, 23,619 in Mewar, 15,858 in Kotah, 10,296 in Jhalawar, 4,902 in Dholpur, 4,583 in Tonk, 3,493 in Sirohi, 2,702 in Karauli, 2,606 in Kishangarh, 2,297 in Jaisalmer, 950 in Shahpura, 562 in Kushalgarh, 489 in Dungarpur, 344 in Partabgarh, 343 in Bundi, and 216 in Banswara.

Re-vaccination has not yet been much practised in Rajputana States, as it is difficult to persuade the people to submit their children to it; consequently only 727 successful operations were performed during the year under report. Three hundred and ninety-five of the total successful re-vaccinations were done in Bikaner State, where some of the advanced people have taken to it.

The Residency Surgeon, Jodhpur, inspected 552 towns and villages and saw 12,278 children who had been successfully vaccinated; the Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, inspected 329 towns and villages and saw 9,293 children who had been successfully vaccinated; the Residency Surgeon, Udaipur, inspected 236 towns and villages and saw 4,700 children who had been successfully vaccinated; the Agency Surgeon, Alwar, inspected 695 towns and villages and saw 7,901 children who had been successfully vaccinated; the Civil Surgeon, Bikaner, inspected 114 towns and villages and saw 3,481 children who had been successfully vaccinated; the Medical Officer, on special duty at Bhartpur, inspected 132 towns and villages and saw 5,508 children who had been successfully vaccinated; and the Agency Surgeon, Kotah and Jhalawar, inspected 774 towns and villages and saw 4,850 children who had been successfully vaccinated.

It is very satisfactory to notice an increase of over 17,000 vaccinations in Jaipur, and also an increase in the work done in Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Bikaner, Kotah, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Dholpur, and Kishangarh.

Vaccination is advancing steadily in most of the important States of Rajputana, and although Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Partabgarh, Kushalgarh and Shahpura are still very backward in this most useful department, a commencement has been made.

The Residency and Agency Surgeons have done much inspection during the year under report, and nothing will do more to bring about thoroughness and progress in the department than their direct supervision.

The expenditure on vaccination was R31,715-1-9 against R32,338-12-6 in the previous year, and the cost of each operation fell from 21 to 18 pies.

DISPENSARIES.

There are now 139 hospitals, and dispensaries supported by Darbars in Rajputana against 136 in the previous year. Three new institutions were opened, *viz.*, one at Samode in Jaipur, one at Debari Railway Station in Mewar, and one at Sojat in Marwar.

The new hospital at Churu in Bikaner has been completed and an Assistant Surgeon took charge of it on the 1st October 1898.

One block of the Bharatpur General Hospital has been completed, and a good supply of new instruments and appliances procured for it; these include the Röntgen rays apparatus and sterilizers of the most approved pattern.

The Sojat dispensary in Marwar has been removed to a new and suitable building completed during the year under report, and a new dispensary has been completed and opened at Shergarh by the Jodhpur Darbar.

Many of the out dispensaries have been rebuilt and improved during the year, and progress in this direction is very satisfactory.

NUMBER TREATED.

In the Native States hospitals and dispensaries 14,374 in-door and 922,915 out-door patients were treated against 15,025 in-door and 948,088 out-door patients in the previous year. The decrease in attendance at the dispensaries may be attributed to the healthiness of the season and the much less prevalence of malarial fever consequent on a diminished rainfall.

MALARIAL FEVERS AND SPLEEN DISEASES.

Although much less prevalent than usual, malarial fevers and spleen diseases were the most common ailments met with at the hospitals and dispensaries; these affections gave rise to 15 per cent. of the total treated against 19 per cent. in the previous year, and to 7 against 3 per cent. of the deaths.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

Four per cent. of the total treated were for dysentery and diarrhœa against 5 per cent. in the previous year, and the death-rate from these diseases was much lower than in 1897, *viz.*, 18 against 30 per cent. of the total mortality.

LUNG AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Of the total treated, 8 against 6 per cent. suffered from lungs and respiratory affections, but the mortality fell from 24 per cent. in 1897 to 23 per cent. in 1898.

CHOLERA.

Only six cases of sporadic cholera were reported in Rajputana in 1898; these occurred in Bharatpur, they were all fatal, and due no doubt to some local insanitary condition.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Between the 1st of April and the end of September no bubonic plague was imported from the infected area into Rajputana. However, after the latter date, occasional cases began to appear on the railway, and up to the end of March 1899 there were 15 cases of plague or suspected plague discovered by the inspecting officers, 14 of which proved fatal. The precautions taken were fortunately sufficient to prevent the spread of the disease, and no indigenous plague followed the importations. Inoculations have been carried out with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic on contacts when opportunity has offered.

SMALL-POX.

There were 590 deaths from small-pox reported against 817 in 1897; cases occurred in 12 against 14 Native States in the previous year. The marked progress now being made in vaccination in most of the States of Rajputana is doing much to mitigate the ravages of this dire disease.

LEPROSY.

There were 610 cases of leprosy treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of Native States in Rajputana against 625 in 1897 and 791 in 1896. The disease seems to be becoming less prevalent in this part of the country, although no specific remedy has been yet discovered for it.

SNAKE POISONING

Strychnia is no longer accepted as a specific in the treatment of snake-poisoning; Calmette's antivenine is kept in stock and used when opportunity offers, but it has not yet been sufficiently tested here to warrant a definite opinion on it as a specific.

OPERATIONS.

In Native States hospitals and dispensaries 61,470 operations were performed in 1898 against 58,541 in 1897 with a mortality of only ·07 per cent.

the same as in the previous year. Of these operations, 1,583 were extractions of the lens for cataract, 89 litholapaxies, 70 lithotomies, and 141 amputations, against 1,511, 43, 78 and 117, respectively, in 1897.

Of the total operations performed, 12,073 were done in Jaipur, Kishangarh and Sambhar, 10,557 in Jodhpur, Sirohi and Jaisalmer, 7,930 in Udaipur, Partabgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur, 7,397 in Alwar, 6,248 in Kotah and Jhalawar, 5,849 in Bikaner, and 4,612 in Bharatpur.

Good progress is being made in surgery throughout the States of Rajputana, and opthalmic and obstetric operations have particularly increased in the women's hospitals at Jodhpur, Alwar and Tonk.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on medical institutions in Native States fell from R3,12,528 to R2,84,128. The decrease was mainly due to lessened expenditure on buildings and repairs, which fell from R64,345 to R26,051 in 1898.

The expenditure on Europe medicines, bazaar medicines, and diets, fell from R60,027, R7,191 and R26,656 to R58,920, R6,941 and R23,298 respectively in 1898, but the expenditure on establishments and miscellaneous charges rose from R1,35,024 and R19,555 in 1897 to R1,46,307 and R22,611 respectively in 1898.

Of the total cost of Hospitals and Dispensaries in these States, R56,724 were expended in Jaipur, R47,367 in Jodhpur, R37,382 in Bikaner, R26,201 in Udaipur, R23,303 in Alwar, R20,370 in Bhartpur, R19,807 in Kotah, R14,321 in Jhalawar, R8,646 in Tonk, R5,598 in Dholpur, R4,266 in Karauli, R2,898 in Sirohi, R2,643 in Jaisalmer, R2,330 in Bundi, R1,628 in Kishangarh, R1,547 in Banswara, R1,353 in Partabgarh, R1,251 in Dungarpur, and R1,113 in Shahpura.

The increase in expenditure in Dungarpur has been due to the appointment of a qualified Hospital Assistant to the dispensary instead of the unqualified practitioner hitherto in charge there.

A well qualified Hospital Assistant is much needed in Bundi.

Each case treated cost 58 against 62 pies in the previous year, and this was mainly due to the decrease in expenditure on buildings and repairs.

SALE OF QUININE AT POST OFFICES.

During the year 1898 quinine was sold at 117 against 133 post offices in 1897. The total sales effected amounted to 295 packets of 102 powders each, equal to 30,090 doses of five-grains each, against 46,920 doses of five-grains each in the previous year. The falling off in sales may be attributed to the much less prevalence of malarial fevers.

The largest number of packets of quinine disposed of was in Mewar, *viz.*, 135, equal to 13,770 doses of five-grains each.

As in the previous year, the largest sales were effected in towns near the railway, and the drug is not yet much appreciated by the ordinary villagers, except in dispensary towns, where they can get it free of charge. It has, however, been decided to continue the scheme for a further period as this can be done at little cost to the States.

JAILS.

Returns have been received from 20 jails in the Native States of Rajputana as in the previous year.

The daily average number of prisoners in these jails fell from from 4,919·73 in 1897 to 4,679 58 in 1898, and the total treated in hospital fell from 5,888 to 3,636, which may be attributed to the healthiness of the season as well as to improved jail management. The daily average sick fell from 124·95 to 112·39, the mortality from 116 to 90, and the death-rate from 23·58 to 19 23 per mille.

Of the total admissions, 31 per cent. were for malarial fevers and spleen diseases, against 27 in the previous year, and the deaths from these affections

were 9 against 6 per cent. in 1897; the admissions from lungs and respiratory diseases rose from 9 to 12 per cent. and the deaths from 26 to 38 per cent.

The dysentery and diarrhœa gave rise to 12 per cent. of the total treated against 14 per cent. in the previous year, but the death-rate was much lower than in 1897, *viz.*, 17 against 38 per cent.; ulcers and injuries gave rise to 5 and 2 per cent. of the total treated, as in the previous year, and there were no deaths from these affections.

No cholera occurred in any of the jails of Rajputana in 1898.

No deaths were reported from the Shahpura and Dungarpur Jails, and the rate of mortality fell in all jails except Jaipur, Tonk and Kishangarh.

The death-rate per mille of population in the Bikaner Jail was 4·09, in Jodhpur 9·52, in Alwar 10·33, in Karauli 20·98, in Jaisalmer 22·35, in Banswara 22·09, in Kishangarh 24·62, in Kotah 25·12, in Sirohi 25·27, in Jaipur 27·27, in Bharatpur 28·29, in Udaipur 30·49, in Jhalawar 30·57, in Partabgarh 39·39, in Tonk 42·10, in Bundi 60·00, and in Dholpur 61·54.

The death-rate in Dholpur has been by far the highest recorded in Rajputana. The jail of the State is badly situated and badly constructed; it is, however, hoped that a new jail on scientific principles will shortly be built on a healthy site. There has been overcrowding in the Udaipur and Jaipur Jails which readily accounts for the high mortality; more accommodation, it is hoped, will shortly be provided for prisoners in both States. The overcrowding which hitherto existed in the Jhalawar Jail has been relieved by the transfer of a number of prisoners to Kotah, where the accommodation is ample.

A new jail has been completed at Kishangarh which will materially benefit the prisoners there.

Steady progress is being made in jail management in most of the States of Rajputana, and the prisoners are now generally well cared for. The water-supply, the food and the vegetable gardens of jails are all receiving more attention than hitherto. There is still overcrowding of prisoners in some States, and there are a few of the old jails very defective in drainage and construction, which require immediate remedy.

FEMALE HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

JODHPUR.

Miss Adams, M.D., has been in charge of the Jaswant Hospital at Jodhpur throughout the year, and the returns shew a satisfactory increase of work. There were 8,308 in and out-door patients treated and 774 operations performed, of which 25 were extractions of the lens for cataract and 6 obstetric operations. Miss Adams visited many *parda nashin* ladies at the Palace and at their own houses in addition to those treated in the hospital.

Mrs. Bose, a qualified Hospital Assistant, who was appointed in June 1898, resides in the hospital and gives valuable assistance. Some of the town dhais have received instruction in their special calling during the year.

ALWAR.

Miss Dissent, M.D., held charge of the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Alwar till the 28th February 1898, when she was relieved by Miss Lauder, M.D., who is now Superintendent of the institution. During the year 11,267 in and out-door patients were treated and 2,045 operations performed against 11,787 in and out-door patients and 2,504 operations in 1897. Two new wards were opened by His Highness the Maharaja on the 1st April 1898, and these afford much extra accommodation for in-patients.

UDAIPUR.

Miss Graham has been in charge of the Walter Zenana Hospital at Udaipur throughout the year. There has been a considerable decrease in both the in and out-door patients, *viz.*, 2,860 against 3,398 in the previous

year; this may to some extent be attributed to the greater healthiness of the year. A Female Hospital Assistant resides in this hospital and assists in all the duties connected with it.

TONK.

Miss DeSouza has been in charge of the Walter Hospital at Tonk throughout the year and has done excellent work. During the year 6,234 in and out-door patients were treated and 407 operations performed, against 3,692 in and out-door patients and 223 operations in the previous year. A considerable number of *purdah* ladies were visited at their houses, and Miss DeSouza is of opinion that the strictness of her *purdah* arrangements have materially helped this hospital, which has hitherto been backward.

BHARATPUR.

The female dispensary in Bharatpur City has been in charge of Female Hospital Assistant Bibi Rup Kuar throughout the year. Nine thousand and seventy-nine in and out-door patients were treated against 10,079 in the previous year; the decrease is attributed to the less prevalence of malarial fevers during the year. The hospital has lately been removed to a new building, and an increase in attendance is hoped for.

KOTAH.

The Victoria Hospital at Kotah has been in charge of Hospital Assistant Bessie Karimullah throughout the year. She passed her examination for the second class on the 15th April 1898, and she has done much good work during the year. The total number of in and out-door patients treated in the hospital fell from 8,173 to 7,997, a decrease attributed to greater healthiness of the season. There were 849 operations performed against 718 in the previous year. It is proposed to place this fine hospital in the hands of a well qualified Superintendent who should be able to acquire more influence with the people than any Hospital Assistant can be expected to obtain.

BIKANER.

Bibi Asharfi, a qualified female Hospital Assistant, has been in charge of the female wing of the Bhagwan Dass Hospital at Bikaner throughout the year. *Purda nashins* and other women who do not wish to go into the male wing of the hospital are treated in this detached building but no special returns are made out for it.

JAIPUR.

A second class Female Hospital Assistant has been employed in the women's wards of the Mayo Hospital, Jaipur, throughout the year. There has been a decrease in attendance, which has been attributed to the absence of another Female Hospital Assistant on plague duty at Bandikui. Endeavours are being made to get a women's hospital established at this Capital, where it is much needed, as the *purdah* system is more rigid than in many of the other States where such institutions now attract large numbers of *purdah nashins*.

KARAULI.

The Karauli Dispensary for women was closed till the 1st of February last, when it was opened by Mrs. Bose, a qualified Hospital Assistant from Calcutta.

SIROHI.

Mrs. Ives, a qualified nurse, is still employed by the Sirohi Darbar to look after the ladies and children in the Palace, but she has no opportunity of working amongst the town's people.

The Jodhpur, Jaipur, and Bikaner Darbars are educating a female pupil each at the Agra Medical School.

INSANES.

There were 197 insanes treated in Rajputana hospitals and dispensaries during the year under report ; of these 61 were cured, 29 discharged otherwise to the custody of their relatives, and 7 died.

There are comfortable lunatic asylums at Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Alwar, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Kotah, and Jhalawar, where the insanes receive medical treatment and are fairly well cared for.

It is hoped lunatic asylums will soon be established at Udaipur, Partabgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Shahpura, Dholpur, Tonk, Bundi, and Kishangarh, and that insanes will cease to be confined in jails. The Residency Surgeon, Mewar, reports that it is the intention of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur to erect a lunatic asylum at Udaipur immediately, for which a site has been selected, and a site has also been selected at Sirohi for a similar institution.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The four regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry in Jodhpur, Alwar and Bharatpur, the Bikaner Camel Corps, the Jaipur Transport Corps, and the two regiments of Imperial Service Infantry at Bharatpur and Alwar, have got good well-equipped hospitals which have been regularly inspected by the Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana ; the recruits of this force have also been inspected from time to time and found to be of good physique. The Jaipur Transport Corps returned from the North-West Frontier Expedition to Jaipur on the 17th April 1898.

ABU ;
The 17th May 1899.

A. ADAMS, M.D., I.M.S., *Lieut.-Col.*,
Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 52 F. D.—6-11-99.—20.—MABUR

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OF

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REPORT

ON

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1899-1900.

PART I.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REVIEW.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S.I., C.S., held charge of the office of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana for the whole of the year under report. He proceeded on furlough on the 1st May 1900, from which date I assumed charge of the Agency.

The names of the officers who held charge of the subordinate Agencies during the year under review and the changes that occurred are noted below :—

Mewar Residency.—No fewer than five officers held charge of this Residency for the periods noted against their names :—(1) Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Ravenshaw, from the 1st April to the 19th June 1899; (2) Major R. Shore, I.M.S., from the 20th June to the 19th August 1899; (3) Captain H. B. Peacock, from the 20th August to the 15th October 1899; (4) Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, from the 16th October 1899 to the 28th February 1900; and (5) Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, from the 1st to the 31st March 1900.

Western Rajputana States Residency.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., held charge from the 1st to the 11th April and from the 10th November 1899 to the end of the year under review. During his absence Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., held charge of the Residency, except for the last 27 days, when Captain Grant, I.M.S., and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, I.M.S., carried on the current duties, the former from the 14th October to the 1st November, and the latter from the 2nd to the 9th November 1899.

Jaipur Residency.—Mr. G. R Irwin, I.C.S., held charge of the Residency throughout the year.

Eastern States Agency.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert held charge throughout the year except for the period from the 2nd June to the 11th July and from the 23rd July to the 1st August, when he was absent on privilege leave. His duties were performed during his absence by Captain V. G. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States.

Haraoti Agency.—Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., held uninterrupted charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Alwar Agency.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, R.E., held charge from the beginning of the year until the 26th July. From the 27th July to the 2nd October Mr. G. R. Irwin, I.C.S., Resident, Jaipur, took over the appointment in addition to his own duties. From the 3rd to the 23rd October the

current duties of the office were performed by Major H. N. V. Harington, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, who was then relieved by Captain L. Impey.

Kotah Agency.—Captain W. C. R. Stratton, on his return from privilege leave on the 5th June, received charge of the Agency from Major W. Stewart. On the 5th February 1900 Captain Stratton proceeded on furlough, giving over charge to Major C. G. Fagan.

Bikaner Agency.—Colonel H. A. Vincent held charge from the beginning of the year to the 2nd August. He then proceeded on furlough, being relieved by Captain S. F. Bayley, I.S.C.

Movements of the Agent to the Governor General.—On the 31st July 1899 Mr. Martindale proceeded on duty to Simla, returning to head-quarters on the 6th August. He again left Abu on the 21st August for Ajmer for the purpose of discussing with the Political and other officers concerned various matters in connection with the Viceroy's contemplated tour in Rajputana, which was afterwards abandoned on account of the distress which had made itself felt throughout the Province on the premature cessation of the rains. A Famine Conference was also held in view of approaching troubles. Mr. Martindale paid a second visit to Ajmer towards the end of September, proceeding thence to Udaipur where he personally discussed with His Highness the Maharana, the Officiating Resident and the Political Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts, Mewar, the schemes which had been devised to combat the famine in Mewar, Dungarpur, Banswara, Partabgarh, and Kushalgarh with special reference to the Bhil population and the measures to be adopted for the suppression and prevention of crime which was increasing to an unusual extent. The States of Jodhpur and Bharatpur were visited in October, and also Beawar in the Ajmer-Merwara District.

The Agent to the Governor General's usual cold weather tour began on the 8th January 1900, but owing to the severe distress throughout the Province and the scarcity of fodder was necessarily confined to those districts which were accessible by rail.

From Abu Mr. Martindale visited in succession Kishangarh, Jaipur and Alwar. At Alwar a Darbar was held, at which the insignia of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire were presented to Rai Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh, Member of the State Council. From Alwar the Agent to the Governor General proceeded to Dholpur, and thence to Kotah and Jhalrapatan, inspecting *en route* at Anta the earthwork of the Baran-Kotah Railway extension which formed the principal relief work in the Kotah State. From Jhalrapatan he went to Udaipur, Shahpura, Bikaner and Jodhpur, returning to Abu on the 7th March 1900. During his tour Mr. Martindale spent much time in inspecting relief works and poor-houses, and in discussing with the local Political Officers and the Darbars all points connected with famine and the preservation of order.

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS.

The year has unhappily been marked by a famine, the severity of which is unprecedented in the history of the Province, and has taxed to the utmost the resources of nearly every State.

Hitherto it has been the custom for the people in Rajputana, more especially in the Western States, to emigrate in large numbers with their families, their flocks and their herds, whenever, owing to a deficient rainfall, scarcity has been apprehended; but on the present occasion the afflicted area included a portion of the Panjab on the north, Sindh on the west, and Gujerat and Malwa on the south: the usual channels of emigration were therefore blocked and the Darbars suddenly realized that they were face to face with a calamity which seemed utterly beyond their powers of organization and their financial ability to cope with.

At this juncture the Government of India generously came forward with offers of loans of money and officers which the Darbars, in most instances, gratefully accepted and, with the assistance thus received, at once set to work to provide relief for their starving subjects.

It is much to the credit of the Rajputana Chiefs that they should thus have recognized their obligations, and should have opened works and poor-houses on a scale as new to themselves as it was unexpected by their people.

In November 1899 His Excellency the Viceroy paid an informal visit to Ajmer for the purpose of inspecting famine relief measures in Ajmer-Merwara, and of discussing the situation generally in Rajputana with Mr. Martindale, the Agent to the Governor General. While at Ajmer His Excellency presented new colours to the Merwara Battalion.

At Agra, in December, His Excellency presented the decoration of a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath to His Highness the Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh of Dholpur and to Colonel Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh, G. C. S. I., the Musahib Ala of Marwar, in recognition of their services in the expeditions against the tribes on the North-Western Frontier of India during the year 1897.

On the occasion of His Excellency's stay at Agra, His Highness the Maharaja Ram Singh of Bharatpur had the honour of exchanging visits with the Viceroy.

Maharani Panwarjee of Sirohi died on the 24th April 1899.

Maharaj Bhopal Singh, uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, died at Jodhpur on the 11th September 1899.

A son and heir was born to His Highness Maharaja Ram Singh of Bharatpur on the 4th October 1899.

All the Chiefs and most of the nobles in Rajputana subscribed liberally to the Transvaal War Fund. The Maharaja Madho Singh of Jaipur, besides contributing to the War Fund, presented the munificent sum of sixteen lakhs in Government Promissory Notes as an endowment to the Indian Peoples' Famine Relief Trust.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

The statement below shows the rainfall during the year 1899-1900 :—

Statement showing the rainfall in Native States in the Rajputana Agency during the year 1899-1900.

Number.	Station.	April 1899.	May 1899.	June 1899.	July 1899.	August 1899.	September 1899.	October 1899.	November 1899.	December 1899.	January 1900.	February 1900.	March 1900.	Total.	Remarks.
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	Abu	0·21	0·62	4·14	0·89	0·56	3.79	0·02	*Nil.*	0·13	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	10·36	
	Sirohi or Erinpura	0·10	0·42	5·35	0·33	*Nil.*	0·06	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	0·93	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	7·19	
	Jodhpur	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	0·34	0 06	*Nil.*	0·03	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	0·02	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	0·45	
	Kherwara	0·1 3½	0·86	3·82	1·49	0·03	*Nil.*	0·21	*Nil.*	0·02	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	6·56½	
5	Partabgarh	*Nil.*	1 80	5·81	2·32	0·74	0·06	0·07	*Nil.*	0 08	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	10·88	
6	Mewar or Udaipur	0·07	1·65	5·79	1·02	0·92	0·24	0·04	*Nil.*	0·19	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	9·92	
7	Jhalawar	*Nil.*	0·10	11 79	8·50	0·37	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	20·76	
8	Kota	0·04	0·68	6·02	8·66	0 04	0·11	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	0·02	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	15·57	
9	Deoli	0·27	0·33	7·04	5·74	0·06	0·90	0·02	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	14·36	
10	Shahpura	1·70	0·81	5 86	3·77	*Nil.*	0 93	*Nil.*	0·02	0 05	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	13·14	
11	Ajmer	0 96	0·20	3·57	4·72	*Nil.*	0·45	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	0·10	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	10·0	
12	Jaipur	0·11	0 36	5·10	5·64	*Nil.*	0·22	*Nil.*	0·01	*Nil.*	0·04	0·01	*Nil.*	11·49	
13	Karauli	*Nil.*	0·84	10·55	7·09	*Nil.*	0·63	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	0 06	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	19·17	
14	Dholpur	*Nil.*	0 19	12 26	7·89	0·11	0·99	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	0·21	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	21·65	
15	Bharatpur	*Nil.*	1 81	11·72	7·69	0·08	0 55	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	0·13	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	21·98	
16	Alwar	0 25	1·10	7·20	6·14	0·23	1·08	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	16·0	
17	Bikaner	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	0·57	0·46	*Nil.*	0·11	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	0·10	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	1·24	
18	Tonk	0·02	0·98	2·49	6·90	0·03	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	10·42	
19	Bundi	0·36	0·24	6·41	6·51	0·30	0·14	0·03	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	13·99	

The average fall for the whole Province was only 12·37 inches as compared with 19·2 inches in 1898-99, which was also a year of deficient rainfall. The failure of the monsoon following immediately after a year of drought caused severe distress throughout the Province.

The rainfall and the condition of the crops in each State are briefly noted below:—

Mewar.—The rainfall at Udaipur measured only 9·92 inches as compared with an average fall of 23·83 inches. The kharif outturn was very poor, the grass withered and the early cessation of the rains restricted the rabi sowings to a small area capable of irrigation from such wells and tanks as held water. Food prices rose very high and large quantities of grain had to be imported from the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. The State Railway between Udaipur and Chitor proved of the greatest possible value in bringing in supplies which otherwise would not have been obtainable owing to the want of transport.

Relief works and poor-houses were opened in many places, and the earth work of the Mewar Section of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway afforded employment to large numbers of famine labourers. The total number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the State on the 31st March were 93,842 and 19,662, respectively.

A loan of five lakhs of rupees was granted to the Mewar Darbar by the Government of India for expenditure on famine relief.

In Dungarpur, Banswara, Partabgarh and Kushalgarh the rainfall registered was 10·29, 14·18, 10·88 and 10·34 inches, respectively, as compared with 17·78, 34·47, 31·82 and 45·19 inches during the previous year. Both harvests failed everywhere and acute distress followed. Relief works were opened and a loan of one lakh of rupees each was granted by the Government of India to the Dungarpur and Partabgarh States for famine expenditure.

Western Rajputana States.—The year has been a disastrous one for Marwar. In Jodhpur only 45 cents of rain were registered at the capital in the twelve months, as against an average fall of 14·84 inches during the previous ten years. The kharif crops failed entirely, and the rabi sowings were confined to certain well lands. Measures for relief on a large scale were undertaken late in the autumn. The numbers on relief works and those gratuitously relieved on the 25th March 1900 were 121,733 and 13,203, respectively. The approximate cost to the State of the relief measures up to that date was ₹13,00,000. The Government of India granted a large loan to the Darbar and the services of Captain A. G. Bremner, R.E., and Lieutenant V. G. Menzies, I.S.C., to supervise relief operations.

One of the worst effects of the famine has been the heavy mortality among the cattle, especially cows, of which one million are computed to have perished in consequence of want of fodder. This loss will be felt by the State for many years to come.

The rainfall in Jaisalmer was only 1·49 inches and the condition of the season and the crops resembled that in Marwar. Both harvests failed and there was no grass for the cattle.

In Sirohi the recorded rainfall was 5·75 inches as compared with 14·6 in the previous year. The kharif outturn was very poor and [illegible] anna crop was anticipated from the rabi [illegible] The Darbar obtained a money loan from Government and the services of Mr. W. Knight, Executive Engineer, to assist in relief operations.

Jaipur.—The rainfall was 12·72 inches as compared with an average fall of about 25 inches. Only a small portion of the kharif was saved. The arrangements made by the Darbar for the relief of distress were well considered and on a liberal scale.

Kishangarh.—The rainfall was 4·58 inches as against 8·32 in the previous year, when the fall was also very deficient. In 1897-98 the rainfall registered was 19·4 inches. The kharif produced little or nothing and the area under rabi was very restricted. The Darbar early made adequate relief arrangements which have been well conducted.

Eastern States.—Although the rainfall of 1899 exceeded the rainfall in

other parts of the province, it was less than that of the previous year as below :—

	1899.	1898.
Bharatpur	21·93	24·20
Dholpur	21·65	22·23
Karauli	19·17	23·32

The monsoon was favourable until the end of July, but after that date little or no rain was received. The kharif was very poor, but the land under rabi irrigated from wells and tanks gave a fair harvest. The distress in these States has not been severe.

Bundi.—The rainfall measured 13·99 inches and all fell before the end of July. The outturn of the kharif and rabi harvest was only from 10 to 12 per cent. of the normal. His Highness the Maharao Raja assumed personal control over the famine administration. At the end of March 11,723 persons were employed on relief works, of which the principal was the earthwork on the Bundi section of the Baran-Marwar Railway.

Tonk.—Except in the detached parganas of Sironj and Chabra the rainfall failed everywhere, and the kharif and robi outturns were only about 12 per cent of the normal. His Highness the Nawab took a keen personal interest in the relief operations, and made an extensive tour through the greater part of his State. New tanks have been constructed and old tanks repaired. About 4·93 per cent. of the total population in Tonk was on relief at the end of the year.

Shahpura Chiefship.—The rainfall was 13·14 inches. The crops failed, and about 4·65 per cent. of the population came on to the relief works.

The services of Lieutenants Jacob, Haworth and Abbott were lent by the Government of India to assist the Darbars in the Haraoti and Tonk Agency. Bundi, Tonk and Shahpura also received money loans for famine purposes.

Alwar.—The rainfall registered at the capital was 16 inches against 18·80 inches recorded in 1898. Owing to the stopping of the monsoon the kharif crops with the exception of bajra, masina and til failed. The rabi, though not large, was fair. Early measures were adopted to assist the people, and distress was at no time acute in the State. On the 31st March there were 9,783 persons on relief works and 2,010 in receipt of gratuitous relief.

Kota.—The rainfall again proved much below the normal, being 15·57 inches, as against an average for the past five years of 27·29 inches. The grass, usually so abundant in the State jungles, came up badly, and the maize crops failed. With the exception of a comparatively small area commanded by such wells and tanks as held water, the whole of the rabi lands, comprising about 60 per cent. of the cultivated ground in the State, was left unsown. Following on a succession of unfavourable years the failure of the monsoon caused, for the first time in the history of the State, distress which, although late in making itself felt, gradually deepened, and necessitated the opening of numerous relief works and poor-houses. In addition to their own subjects the authorities had a large body of immigrants to provide for who had wandered from their homes in search of pasteur for their cattle. The State has received loans from the Government of India and had the assistance of Lieutenant James and after-wards [illegible] Lang as famine officers.

Jhalawar.—The rainfall was deficient, only 20·76 inches being registered, as against an average of about 32·36 inches. The kharif harvest was poor, and only a very small area was brought under rabi cultivation. The grass also failed. On an average 2,583 people were daily employed on relief works and 1,692 persons received gratuitous relief.

Bikaner.—The average fall for the whole State was 3·5 inches against 6·11 inches in 1898 and 15·24 inches in 1897. The harvest naturally failed, but thanks to the liberal expenditure of the Darbar and the well-considered measures of relief personally supervised by His Highness the Maharaja, the people have suffered less than might have been expected.

A feature of the famine administration was the excellent service rendered by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Imperial Service Camel Corps. The Commandant Rai Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh was made

Personal Assistant to the Maharaja, and, under the orders of His Highness, controlled the whole of the famine works in the State, with the exception of the earthwork of the Bikaner-Bhatinda line which was in the charge of Mr. Warren, Assistant Engineer. Camel Corps patrols were also employed in the districts where crime had increased owing to the scarcity, and succeeded in capturing several notorious outlaws.

NATIVE STATES.

Mewar.—His Highness has continued to keep the reins of administration entirely in his own hands. Kumar Shri Harbhanji, of the Berar Commission, whose services were lent to the State, proceeded on sick leave towards the close of the year under review, and the Darbar have intimated that his further employment is not desired. The famine is no doubt largely responsible for the numerous dakaitis which occurred.

The eight miles extension of the Udaipur-Chitor Railway from Debari to Udaipur was completed and opened for traffic towards the end of August to, the great benefit of the grain importers.

Dungarpur.—The administration of the State has been conducted by a Kamdar and Council, under the supervision and direction of the Assistant Resident.

Captain H. B. Peacock, the Assistant Resident, proceeded on furlough in April 1900, when he was succeeded by Lieutenant A. B. Drummond. The strain of the famine and the serious outbreak of crime which followed proved too much for the administrative ability of the Kamdar, Izzat Rai, and his colleagues. Izzat Rai was accordingly removed and Pandit Kashinath Vithal, a Government servant, who for some years past has held the post of Faujdari Hakim at Udaipur, was appointed in his stead. At the same time Lieutenant Drummond, with the assistance of Lieutenant Nicolas, the famine officer, reorganized relief measures under the instructions of Colonel Thornton, the Officiating Resident of Udaipur.

To restore order among the Bhils it was found necessary to call in the aid of two companies of the Mewar Bhil Corps from Kherwara and to punish severely the inhabitants of the Mandav Pal, who had long been the terror of the surrounding country and had successfully defied the Raj authorities. The subjugation of this Pal has been a useful lesson to the members of other unruly Bhil villages, and serious crime has since diminished to a marked extent.

The various departments of the State are being gradually reorganized as funds become available, but the State finances are at a low ebb.

Partabgarh.—The finances of this State also, owing in a measure to the depreciation of the local currency, are in an unsatisfactory condition. The desirability of substituting the British rupee for the Salim Shahi rupee is still under consideration. His Highness the Maharawat evinced a personal interest in the organization of famine relief, and works and poor-houses were well managed and supervised.

Banswara.—This is the most out of the way and backward of all the Rajputana States, and the administration continues to be conducted on old conservative lines. It is not surprising, therefore, that the distress arising from inadequate relief organization necessitated the deputation to the State in the month of May 1900 of a special famine officer, Lieutenant S. B. A. Patterson, who was also invested with political powers. Under his effective control matters were soon placed on a proper footing.

The Maharawal and his officials are entitled to credit for the ready manner in which they agreed to and carried out Lieutenant Patterson's recommendations.

Marwar.—Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., C.B., discharged the onerous duties of Musahib Ala with the assistance of his able Secretary, Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad, throughout the year. The ordinary income of the State for the year amounted to R42,83,617 and the ordinary expenditure to R51,63,570. A loan of 6 lakhs of rupees is being raised to meet the deficit of over 8 lakhs.

It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the severe famine only 49 cases of dakaiti were reported during the year. The majority of these cases were grain thefts. The Darbar adopted prompt measures for the repression of crime by augmenting the strength of the district police and by posting parties of Imperial Service Troops on the Palanpur and Jaisalmer borders. The expenditure on railway construction during the year amounted to R5,63,173, of which R5,43,088 were spent on the Jodhpur Section of the Balotra-Shadipalli line. The extension of the railway in Marwar has been of immense value in providing food-supplies for famine-stricken tracts and, under Mr. Home's able and successful management, has also proved a very profitable undertaking. The net profits on the open Jodhpur Railway during the year under review amounted to 14·28 per cent. on the capital cost against 10·37 in the preceding year. The high percentage of earnings was chiefly due to the large imports of food-grains and grass to supplement local supplies.

Preliminary arrangements were made for the conversion of the State currency, a measure which has since been carried out.

Sirohi.—His Highness the Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., administered his State with his usual care assisted by his Diwan.

In July His Highness proceeded to Simla to pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy. During March last the telegraph wire was extended to Sirohi.

Jaisalmer.—His Highness the young Maharawal continues to attend the Mayo College. There was no change in the *personnel* of the administration which was presided over by the Diwan Rao Bahadur Jagjiwan Jaiwan. The finances of the State have suffered seriously from the famine, and funds were not forthcoming to pay the fixed instalment of R24,000 due in liquidation of the State loan.

Jaipur.—The administration remained unchanged. As a result of the famine there was a large increase in crime, for the repression of which the Darbar promptly despatched camel sowars to patrol the most disturbed districts, and posted selected police officers along the border to deal with border crime.

Five notorious criminals were arrested during the year.

Jaipur is fortunate in retaining the service of Colonel S. S. Jacob, who during the year has been ably assisted in the Public Works Department by Mr. Stotherd.

The earthwork on the Jaipur Sawai-Madhopur Railway has been finished, and the earthwork on the Jaipur Section of the Rewari-Phalera Railway is nearing completion.

Kishangarh.—As in other States in Rajputana the finances of Kishangarh have been severely strained by the famine, and the Government of India have given the Darbar a loan of R1,10,000. Special arrangements were made in conjunction with the Jaipur Police for the protection of the Kishangarh-Jaipur border. A carpet factory and a tannery were started in the city, and other local industries are also carefully fostered by the Darbar. The improvement of the sanitation of the city is likewise engaging attention.

Lawa.—This Thakurate has suffered from distress in common with the adjoining States, and has been helped by the Government of India with a famine loan of R20,000.

Bharatpur.—The administration of the State has been carried on by a Council under the guidance of the Political Agent. The ravages of the wild cattle have been effectually put an end to by bringing them under proper control. During the year the settlement of the four central tahsils of Kumher, Akhaygarh, Bharatpur and Nagar was completed and the new assessments were announced. A conference, at which the Political Agent attended, was held at Agra in July 1899 by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to discuss means for suppressing dakaiti on the Dholpur and Bharatpur border. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy on Rai Sahib Munshi Sohan Lal, Secretary and Member of the State Council.

Dholpur.—There is nothing special to record of Dholpur, where no administrative or other changes have occurred. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy on Haji Agha Mahomed Husain Beg, Kurdistani.

Karauli.—His Highness the Maharaja Bhanwar Pal, G.C.I.E., married in January the daughter of the Raja of Sheopur-Baroda in Gwalior.

Bundi.—The administration, which is conducted on the old Rajput lines, has, on the whole, worked satisfactorily and has stood the test of the famine. The increase in crime caused by the famine necessitated the employment of extra police.

The earthwork of the Bundi section of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway was started as a relief work.

Tonk.—His Highness the Nawab with the assistance of the Prime Minister Sahibzada Sir Mahomed Ubaidulla Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., has continued to govern his State. The State debt, exclusive of the Railway loan of 15¾ lakhs, was reduced at the end of the Tonk financial year in August to R1,92,060, but the famine has since added to the liabilities. Crime increased at the beginning of the famine, but the strength of the police was augmented and special arrangements made with the Jaipur Darbar to check border crime. These measures have proved successful and crime has diminished. A survey has been made for a branch railway line to connect Tonk city with the Jaipur-Madhopur Railway on the east and the main line from Baran to Marwar on the west.

Shahpura.—The Chiefship is well administered by the Raja Dhiraj who has recently appointed a new Kamdar named Chedasingh Verma. The famine has taxed the resources of the Chiefship, and strict economy for some years will have to be observed.

Alwar.—The administration continues to be carried on by a Council under the guidance of the Political Agent. The title of Dewan Bahadur was conferred on Rao Bahadur Balmokand Das, one of the members of the Council; another Member Rao Gopal Singh resigned his appointment during the year, and has since been succeeded by Thakur Madho Singh of Bijwar.

For the purpose of revenue administration the State has been divided into two circles, each of which has been placed in charge of a Deputy Collector. During the year the land settlement in nine out of the twelve tahsils was completed, leaving only three tahsils to be reassessed. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the prevailing scarcity no case of dakaiti was reported during the year. The financial condition of the State is sound and the Darbar holds a large sum in Government securities.

Kota.—The administration has been conducted by His Highness the Maharao with the assistance of Diwan Rai Bahadur Chobey Raghunath Dass. The winding up of the accounts and other matters connected with the transfer of certain districts of the old Jhalawar State has been recently brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The survey of the Kota section of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway was finished and the earthwork started for famine relief. In consequence of the famine only a very small portion of the land-revenue, which constitutes three-fourths of the income of the State, was collected. The finances are therefore seriously embarrassed, and the Darbar has been compelled to raise money in the open market. In January 1900 the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred by the Government of India upon Mir Madar Ali, Superintendent of Gardens, and one of the most deserving of the State officials.

Jhalawar.—The State has been administered by His Highness the Raj Rana Bhowani Singh with the aid of his Diwan Pandit Parmanand, on whom the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred. At the same time Sheikh Subhan, the Bakshi Fouj, received the title of Khan Sahib.

Bikaner.—In every branch of the administration which has been presided over by His Highness the Maharaja Gunga Singh, good progress has been made. In May 1899 His Highness was married to a second wife, the daughter of Thakur Sultan Singh, brother of the Pattadar of Keri in Bikaner. In July 1899 His Highness' first wife gave birth to a daughter.

The ordinary revenue of the year amounted to R15,65,475 and the ordinary expenditure to R17,76,832.

The extraordinary receipts, which amounted to R12,08,623, include the the loans raised for expenditure on famine and railway construction and also the public and private subscriptions to the State Famine Fund. The net profits on the open railway amounted to R1,00,100, which represents 4·95 per cent. of the capital cost. The output of the Palana colliery has been satisfactory, the receipts from the sale of the coal exceeding those of the previous year by R16,967.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

One regiment of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Cavalry (Sirdar Rissala) was sent to Muttra in November 1899 to take the place of the 9th Lancers ordered on service to South Africa. The Government of India, in addition to paying for the conveyance of the regiment by rail, defrayed the entire cost of the maintenance of the horses and ponies, thus relieving the Jodhpur State of a heavy charge. The Rissala furnished 194 horses, with equipments, for service in South Africa.

The strength of the Jaipur Transport Corps on 31st March 1900 was—

Officers (including the Superintendent)	9
Non-Commissioned officers and men	695
Ponies	1,126
Carts	490
Ambulance tongas	9

Great use was made of the carts for carrying grain into the districts and to the relief works, and for conveying sick and infirm persons to the poor-houses and dispensaries.

In last year's report mention was made of the proposal to replace the Imperial Service Lancers at Bharatpur by a Mule Transport Corps. This scheme has now been carried into effect. The corps will consist of 300 carts and 600 mules, and it is anticipated that half its complement will be completed by the end of September 1900.

Teams from the Imperial Service Cavalry and Infantry Regiments at Alwar attended the rifle meeting held at Meerut during the year under review and were successful in several competitions. Both regiments are in a high state of efficiency. The Imperial Service Cavalry Regiments provided 100 horses, with saddlery and line gear complete, for use in South Africa. Six Non-Commissioned officers and men, 3 farriers and 26 syces accompanied the horses.

The Bikaner Camel Corps is also in a very efficient condition.

MINTS.

The statement below shows the quantity of silver accepted at the various Mints during the year under review :—

States.	Quantity of silver in tolas.
Bharatpur	*Nil*
Bundi	*Nil.*
Jaisalmer	485½
Jaipur	131,355
Jhalawar	*Nil.*
Karauli	2,344 7/12
Kishangarh	*Nil.*
Kota	*Nil.*
Marwar	18,245
Udaipur	142,949
Partabgarh	*Nil.*
Tonk	5,025

Preliminary arrangements for the conversion of the State currency were made in Marwar, and since the close of the year this important fiscal reform has been commenced.

No opportunity has been lost of impressing on the Darbars, who still maintain local currencies, the desirability in their own interests of substituting the British rupee for their own coin. Since the close of the year proposals to convert their currencies have been received from the States of Kota and Jhalawar, and similar schemes are under consideration in connection with the smaller States of Partabgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur. The several local currencies have lately depreciated very considerably in value, one of the chief causes doubtless being the large imports of food grains necessitated by the famine and the lack of exports.

COURT OF VAKILS.

The following is a statement of the cases disposed of by the Lower Courts of Vakils in Rajputana during the year :—

Offences.	Number of cases in				Total.
	Mewar Court.	Jaipur Court.	Marwar Court.	Haraoti Court.	
Against the person—					
Murder	...	...	...	1	1
Total	...	...	...	1	1
Against property—					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	2	...	...	3	11
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances	3	...	3		
Dakaiti with aggravated circumstances	4	...	...	3	10
Dakaiti without aggravated circumstances	1	...	2		
Cattle lifting	2	...	9	2	13
Burglary	...	...	...	2	2
Theft	7	...	8	8	23
Miscellaneous	5	...	3	13	21
Total	24	6	25	31	80 +6 86

The total number of cases tried during the year was 87 as against 112 in the preceding year. Compared with the figures of the previous year the Mewar and Haraoti Courts show an increase of 4 and 2 cases, respectively, while in Jaipur and Marwar the number of cases decreased by 8 and 21.

The following statement shows the number of appeals instituted in and disposed of by the Upper or Appellate Court during the year :—

Names of courts against whose decisions appeals were received.	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases in which the Lower Courts' decisions were			Remaining at the close of the year.
				Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	
Mewar	1	10	11	5	4	...	2
Jaipur	...	2	2	1	1	...	...
Marwar	...	4	4	1	2	1	...
Haraoti	...	6	6	4	2	...	...
Total	1	22	23	11	9	1	2

There was one appeal pending at the beginning of the year. The number of appeals instituted during the year was twenty-two, in eleven of which the Lower Courts' decisions were confirmed, in nine revised, and in one instance reversed. Two cases remained pending at the close of the year.

BORDER COURTS.

Owing to the difficulty in securing the attendance of the parties and witnesses in a year of famine, it was not possible to arrange for the holding of

more than one Border Court. At this Court which assembled at Parthapur in Banswara in December 1899, minety-five cases were disposed of between tne States of Dungarpur on the one side, and Banswara, Partabgarh and Kushalgarh on the other.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

Owing to the famine no boundary settlement work was undertaken during the year. The services of Lieutenant Pinney, employed on the settlement of internal boundaries in Mewar, were utilized in the supervision of famine relief in that State.

EDUCATION.

The report submitted by Colonel W. Loch on the Mayo College at Ajmer, and also the Examination Report by Mr. Thomson, Principal, Agra College, will be found in Part III of this Report. The College continues to maintain its high reputation. The average daily attendance of students was 62·61 against 61·64 in the previous year.

Two hundred elementary private schools in Jaipur, attended by about 4,000 boys, are said to have been closed during the year in consequence of the prevailing distress among the poorer classes. Nevertheless at the end of the year there were 101 State schools open with 8,494 pupils on their rolls as compared with 105 schools containing 8,416 pupils in the preceding year.

In Mewar the district schools were increased from 34 to 36, and the total expenditure on education amounted to ₹26,796 as against ₹22,016 in the previous year.

The results of the University examinations in Marwar were not so good as in the year before. No student passed the B. A or Middle Class examination. Two out of six passed the F.A. test, and two out of five passed the Entrance examination.

At the close of the year there were 92 schools in Bharatpur, *i.e.*, 1 Sadar school, 14 Tahsil schools and 77 Halkabandi schools. The expenditure on education amounted to ₹26,817-5-4.

The average attendance of boys at the Maharaja's school at Karauli was 265 against 219 in the previous year.

The school at Bundi was attended by 150 boys, of whom 55 study English.

In Alwar there are 90 schools for boys and 12 for girls. Four boys' schools and two for girls were closed during the year for want of pupils. Five out of nine candidates passed the Entrance examination, and seven out of thirteen were successful in the Middle Class examination.

Kota contains 37 schools, affording education to 1,896 boys. Two out of six candidates from the High school, and one out of three from the Noble's school, passed the University Entrance examination, while seven out of sixteen boys were successful in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class examination.

The attendance in the schools in Jhalawar rose from 413 in 1898-99 to 533. The girls' school in the Chaoni has 20 pupils.

The annual school athletic meeting, inaugurated by Mr. Martindale when Commissioner of Ajmer, was held in January and proved very popular.

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES AND JAILS.

Vital Statistics.—Systematic registration of births and deaths has been attempted in 18 States, but the figures furnished are in many instances obviously inaccurate.

Sanitation.—Increased attention is being paid to sanitation, particularly in the capitals of the different States. Considerable advance has been made in improving the drinking water supply and street drainage.

Vaccination.—Vaccination is making steady progress except in the States of Bundi, Shahpura, Dungarpur, Banswar, and Partabgarh, where it has not yet received the attention it deserves. The primary successful vaccinations

performed were 344,447 against 331,946 in 1898-99. Re-vaccinations rose from 1,309 in 1898-99 to 10,410 in 1899-1900, and are said to have been mostly performed in Bikaner, Marwar and Bharatpur.

Dispensaries.—At the end of the year there were 147 hospitals and dispensaries in Rajputana against 139 in the previous year. Seven new institutions were opened, *viz.*, five in Kota, one in Marwar and one in Dholpur. The total number of "in" and "out" door patients treated has risen, being 17,328 and 999,263, as against 14,374 and 922,951, respectively, in 1898-99.

The expenditure on medical institutions increased from ₹2,84,128 to ₹3,02,217. During the year the women's dispensary in the city of Karauli was re-opened, and the women's wing of the Victoria Hospital at Bharatpur became available for patients.

Eight hundred and forty-six cholera cases were reported during the year, of which 497 proved fatal. The disease first showed itself in Bharatpur in May 1899 and extended thence into Jaipur, Bikaner, Marwar and Jaisalmer.

Six indigenous cases of suspected plague occurred at Gandhar in the State of Partabgarh, of which three proved fatal. A bacteriological examination, however, of the serum which was sent to the Laboratory at Bombay proved that the disease was not the true bubonic plague. The measures adopted to suppress the outbreak were successful, and the disease, which was confined to one village, the inhabitants of which had not been in contact with any one from an infected area, speedily disappeared. Twenty-two cases of plague, real or suspected, were detected at the railway stations during the year, of which 19 proved fatal.

Epidemic small-pox appeared in Rajputana in August 1899 and continued up to the end of the year. The total number of cases reported was 2,061 as against 590 in the preceding year.

Sixty-two thousand two hundred and thirteen surgical operations were performed during the year against 61,470 in 1898, with a mortality of ·07 per cent. as in the previous year.

Jails.—At present 20 jails in the Native States submit their returns. The daily average number of prisoners in these jails rose from 4,679 in 1898 to 5,194 in 1899, and the average death-rate from 19 to 29 per mille. The increased mortality is said to be due partly to over-crowding and partly to the bad health of many of the prisoners who had suffered from want of food previous to their admission.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on Public Works, Imperial and contributional, but excluding, the outlay on Irrigation Works in the districts of Ajmer-Merwara which are reviewed in a separate report, amounted to ₹13,52,417. Of this sum ₹8,66,740 were spent on works undertaken for famine relief. The total outlay on Public Works in Native States amounted to ₹57,77,534. A large portion of this sum, *viz.*, ₹23,72,358, was spent by the Marwar Darbar chiefly on railway construction. The figures of expenditure incurred by the States of Tonk, Bundi, Dholpur, and Karauli have not been received. The opening of the Marwar section of the Shadipali-Balotra metre-gauge line was delayed until June 1900 owing to the non-arrival of materials and other causes.

The extension of the Udaipur-Chitor Railway from Debari to Udaipur was completed and opened for traffic on the 25th August 1899. The earthwork on the Jaipur-Sawai-Madhopur Railway in the Jaipur State has been finished. The Bikaner-Dulmera section (41·67 miles) of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway was opened for traffic last year. Earthwork on the remaining section up to Bhatinda is now finished. The Gigasar-Palana metre-gauge branch line connecting the Palana colliery was completed and opened for coal traffic in June 1899.

Earthwork is in progress on the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway. This important line, which is intended to run from Baran in Kota through the States of Kota, Bundi, Mewar, Marwar, the Chiefship of Shahpura and the British district of Merwara to Marwar Junction, will secure direct communication between Calcutta and Karachi. The total length of the line will be 213·39 miles, and it is estimated to cost ₹1,36,66,809. The portion (8·850

miles) of the line which runs through the British district of Ajmer-Merwara is estimated to cost ₹13,87,512.

Earthwork has been commenced on the Rewari-Phalera chord line, 131·17 miles in length, of which 80 miles lie in Jaipur territory. The work on the Jaipur section is being carried out by Government Engineers with funds provided by the Durbar.

Earthwork on the Nasirabad-Kekri Railway, 35 miles in length, has also been started as a famine relief work. The extension of this line to Jehazpur, about 20¾ miles, is also contemplated. A survey has been made and earthwork and ballast collection have been sanctioned.

Considerable progress has been made on irrigation works, especially in Jaipur on the Ramgarh project estimated to cost ₹6,13,970, and in Bharatpur, on the Bareta dam distributaries.

POSTAL.

The report submitted by Mr. Barton Groves, Deputy Postmaster General, on the working of the post offices, will be found printed in Part IV of the Report. The following experimental branch post offices, which proved self-supporting, were made permanent during the year :—

At Surpura in Bikaner.

At Ral and Degana in Marwar.

At Jonesganj in Ajmer.

Owing to the extension of the Chitor-Udaipur Railway line to Udaipur, the branch office at Debari was closed. A branch office was opened at Atru on the Kotah section of the Bina-Baran Railway. The tonga service between Nasirabad and Deoli was abolished in consequence of the famine. The total mileage of mail lines of all kinds was 5,189¼, an increase of 187 miles over that of the previous year. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 7·1 per cent. in the letters delivered and a decrease of 36·1 per cent. in the parcels. The difference in the latter is to some extent due to the inclusion under the head of newspapers and packets of "value-payable book packets," which in previous years were classed as "parcels including value-payable articles." The amount of money orders issued and of money orders paid was ₹95,91,100 and ₹80,76,821, respectively, showing an increase of 24·5 per cent. and 14·6 per cent. over the figures of the previous year.

The telegraph was extended to ten post offices, *viz.*, Chirawa, Surajgarh, Nawalgarh and Bissan (in Jaipur), Sirohi and Abu Road (in Sirohi), Bharatpur Agency, Jhalrapatan city, Sarwar (in Kishangarh) and Rajgarh.

There was a large falling off in the sales of quinine packets at the post offices in Rajputana, the cause of which is being enquired into. The Administrative Medical Officer in his report attributes the decrease to the dryness of the season and the consequent comparative freedom from malarial fevers enjoyed by the people, and this may quite possibly be the case.

The extension of the Imperial postal system into the Kota and Jhalawar States is under consideration.

The report and statistics furnished by the Deputy Postmaster General, indicate the steady progress which has been made in postal business, and it is satisfactory to note that the Department, which is so ably and successfully administered by Mr. Barton Groves, has continued to maintain cordial relations with the various Native States in Rajputana.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Offg. Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

PART II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

CONTENTS.

(1) Mewar Residency Administration Report and enclosures.
(2) Western Rajputana States Administration Report and enclosures.
(3) Jaipur Residency Administration Report.
(4) Eastern Rajputana States Administration Report and enclosures.
(5) Harauti and Tonk Administration Report.
(6) Alwar Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(7) Kota Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(8) Bikaner Agency Administration Report and enclosures.

(1)

MEWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 320, dated Udaipur, the 21st April 1900.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, Resident in Mewar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Mewar Residency for the year 1899-1900, together with the reports of the officers in local political charge of the States of Banswara, Partabgarh and Dungarpur and the Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

2. The charge of the Residency during the year under report was held by—

(1) Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Ravenshaw, from 1st April to 19th June 1899;
(2) Major R. Shore, I.M.S., from 20th June to 19th August 1899;
(3) Captain H. B. Peacock, from 20th August to 15th October 1899;
(4) Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, from 16th October 1899 to 28th February 1900; and
(5) Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, from 1st to 31st March 1900.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

3. There is nothing to record under this head except the visits to Udaipur of the following distinguished persons:—

(1) Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana;
(2) The Earl and the Countess of Lonsdale;
(3) The Honourable Mr. Clinton Dawkins, Financial Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council;
(4) The Honourable Mr. Rivaz, Home Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, accompanied by Mr. T. W. Holderness, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department; and
(5) His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh.

SEASON AND CROPS.

4. The rainfall during the monsoon of 1899 was very scanty throughout the State, the amount registered at Udaipur being only 9·92 inches as compared with a ten years' average fall of 23·83 inches. Of this 1·65 inches fell in May, 5·79 inches in June, 1·2 inches in July, and 92 cents in August, so that the rains may be said to have practically ceased in July, with the result that the grass crop was a total failure, and the kharif crop gave a very poor return. The rabi crop, for want of moisture, could only be sown in a very limited area, where irrigation from tanks and wells was possible, and in the emerged beds of tanks. The outturn of the crop, though proportionately small, promises to be fair, notwithstanding the fact that the usual winter rains also failed.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

5. The prices of food-grains at Udaipur have risen abnormally since September last; they would probably have gone still higher had it not been for the facility of transport afforded by the Udaipur-Chitor Railway in bringing in large quantities of grain imported into the Capital from other parts of the country.

The following table shows the prices current of food-grains (in seers and chittacks per rupee) in the Udaipur city during the year :—

Month.	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Gram.		Maize.	
	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.
1899.										
April . . .	15	6½	22	10	28	2	16	12½	29	11
May	15	1½	21	14	28	2	16	6	28	2
June	15	1½	21	7	27	11½	16	9	26	9
July	13	15	19	14½	25	2½	16	3	24	12½
August . . .	10	8½	14	7	15	9½	12	1½	15	13
September . . .	9	2½	10	8½	10	8½	9	9	10	11½
October . . .	7	...	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
November . . .	6	13	7	6½	7	6½	7	8½	7	6½
December . . .	6	14	7	3	7	6	7	4½	7	4½
1900.										
January . . .	7	7	7	13	8	8½	8	7	8	1
February . . .	8	2½	8	10	9	...	8	8	8	6½
March . . .	8	15	9	3	9	8½	9	3	9	7

FAMINE.

6. The failure of the monsoon, following on the scanty rainfall of the preceding year, has caused a severe famine throughout the State. The areas in which the pressure of famine has been most severely felt are (1) the Deogarh and Bednor Jagirs in the extreme north of the State; (2) the Khalsa Districts of Hoora, Bhilwara, Jahazpur, Mandalgarh and Sairan in the east and centre; Kumalgarh in the north-west and the Mugra, or Khalsa Bhil tract, in the south; (3) the Jagir Estates of Salumbar, Bhinder, Sadri and Koraber in the south-east.

Of the total population of the State, *viz.*, 1,800,000, over 70 per cent. is estimated to be affected by the famine. Measures have been taken by the

Darbar for the relief of the people in distress by opening relief works, poor-houses, and the grant of takavi advances for wells.

In addition to the works opened by the Darbar, the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway earthwork, which was started as a famine relief work, and for which the Darbar has contributed a sum of R2,42,500, has proved of great assistance in affording relief, on a large scale, to the people of the surrounding districts which are among the most severely affected.

The numbers of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on the 31st March were 90,588 and 18,290, respectively.

The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of 5 lakhs of rupees to the Mewar Darbar for famine relief purposes, of which 2 lakhs were paid to the Darbar in March, and the balance will be paid during the current financial year.

Lieutenant J. C. D. Pinney, Boundary Settlement Officer, Mewar, has been entrusted with the supervision of famine relief operations in Mewar in conjunction with Mehta Bhopal Singh, the Revenue Officer of the State.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

7. The Residency Surgeon reports that public health has been good throughout the year; there has been no cholera or other epidemic disease in Udaipur.

Three imported cases of bubonic plague were detected at the Chitor Railway Station, but the disease was prevented from spreading by the prompt segregation of the affected persons, all of whom succumbed to the disease.

8. The sanitary condition of the city is not so good as in ordinary years, as owing to the failure of the rains the streets were not flushed with water and cleansed as they usually are.

9. The water-level of the Pichola Lake has sunk some 15 feet below its usual height, and the quality of the water, which is used for drinking purposes, has greatly deteriorated. The wells in the vicinity of the lake are correspondingly low and proportionately more charged with impurities; this is likely to cause general unhealthiness until the next monsoon rains set in.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

10. There has been no change in the number of hospitals and dispensaries in Mewar. In the 13 institutions maintained, on the whole good work is reported to have been done. The Residency Surgeon inspected the following dispensaries during the year:—Bhilwara, Chitor, Jahazpur, Mandalgarh and Sarara in Mewar, and the dispensary at Partabgarh.

11. The Walter Female Hospital, in charge of Miss M. E. Graham, L.R.C.P.& S., Edinburgh, maintains the same standard of efficiency as in former years. The Female Hospital Assistant engaged in May 1898 resigned her appointment during the year, and the Residency Surgeon reports that she cannot be replaced owing to the small salary of R30 per mensem sanctioned by the Darbar.

12. The Lunatic Asylum under construction at Udaipur is almost completed.

JAIL.

13. The Jail buildings are in good order. The daily average strength of prisoners was 499·95, being 151·95 in excess of the number for which accommodation is provided. An additional barrack for 100 prisoners and new workshops are under construction. When completed the Jail will be much improved and will provide accommodation for 458 prisoners, which is above the average number for whom accommodation is ordinarily required.

14. The supply of water from the Pichola Lake has been discontinued since September 1899, the water now being supplied by the Jail garden well. It is filtered in the Jail tank constructed for the purpose.

15. The health of the prisoners during the year under report has been good; 11 deaths occurred during the year against 14 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of 22·00 per thousand against 30·49 last year; the average daily number of sick was 7·301 against 13·94 in the preceding year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

16. Rupees 8,40,322 have been expended during the year on Public Works, exclusive of the Railway, as compared with R4,44,639 in the preceding year. The principal items of expenditure were Original Works—Buildings, R3,75,848, and Original Works—Irrigation, R3,02,893.

ADMINISTRATION.

17. No change has been made in the administration of the Mewar State during the year. Kothari Balwant Singh and Sahiwalla Arjan Singh continue to jointly carry on the duties of Chief Ministerial Officer.

Kumar Shri Harbhamji, whose services were lent to the Mewar Darbar by the Government of India in October 1898, proceeded on 12 months' sick leave on 20th March 1900. The Darbar have applied for his reversion to Government employ on the expiry of his leave.

18. The following statement shows the work done during the year in the Civil, Criminal and Appellate Courts of the State:—

Court.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
Civil	1,618	886	2,504	878	1,626
Criminal	1,809	1,901	3,710	1,315	2,395
Appellate	2,421	1,621	4,042	1,834	2,208

The large number of cases pending in the several Courts points to the desirability of some steps being taken by the Darbar to secure greater facility in the despatch of the business in these Courts.

19. One hundred and three cases of dakaiti have been reported by the Darbar as having occurred in Mewar during the year 1899, exclusive of two unreported cases of 1898, as compared with 22 in 1898.

The abnormal increase in the number of dakaitis committed during the year may be attributed to the famine, as no less than 92 of the 103 cases took place between the beginning of August and the end of December 1899: that is to say, during the period commencing with the failure of the last monsoon and the development of the famine. Out of a total number of 4,989 persons who are supposed to have been concerned in the dakaitis, only 271 persons were arrested in 34 cases, of whom 6 only have as yet been convicted. In the remaining cases no clue to the offenders, or the stolen property, have been found. The aggregate value of the property plundered was R47,708-11-0, of which property worth only R2,734-7-3 was recovered. Judging from the comparatively small number of cases in which arrests have been made and convictions obtained, the State Police and the Girai Department would appear to be urgently in need of re-organization.

FINANCES.

20. The income for the Sambat year 1955, which ended on the 22nd July 1899, amounted to Udaipuri R36,58,000 or Government R22,30,488 converted at the current rate of exchange, *viz.*, Udaipuri R164=Government R100; and the expenditure Udaipuri R38,85,000 or Government R23,68,902.

No information has been furnished by the Darbar as to the cause of the deficit, which is apparently due to the large expenditure incurred during the year on public works and the Railway extension to Udaipur.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

21. Of the 408 Moghias on the register at the close of 1898, 27 absconded and 10 died, whilst 6 returned and 5 were newly registered, thus leaving 382 on the register at the close of the year. Though Moghias are reported to have been concerned in cases of dakaiti, none were arrested.

RAILWAY.

22. The extension of the Udaipur-Chitor Railway from Debari to Udaipur was completed and opened for traffic on the 25th August just as the famine was developing, and the facility afforded to the enormous imports of grain that have been made since then has illustrated, in a practical manner, the utility of railways in time of famine. As it is, the prices have ruled high in Udaipur in spite of the large imports of grain; but had it not been for the railway, Udaipur would have been placed in the same position as Kherwara and Dungarpur and other remote districts removed from railway communication, where grain is practically unprocurable except by the wealthy. The financial condition of the railway has been steadily improving. The percentage of net earnings on the capital cost was 5 per cent. prior to the famine. Since the commencement of the famine the grain traffic has increased the earnings of the railway very considerably, and the profits for the period of the famine are expected to rise to a very much larger percentage.

23. The Mewar Section of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway earthwork was commenced as a famine relief work in January 1900, towards which the Mewar Darbar has contributed a sum of ₹2,42,500, being the estimated cost of the earthwork of the Mewar Section of the Line.

SALT.

24. Owing to the famine prevailing in Mewar the sites of the old Khari Salt Works in the State were not inspected during the year by an officer of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department. Two persons of the Banera Putta in Mewar were arrested in Shahpura in the act of selling Khari salt illicitly manufactured in Mewar, and were sentenced by the Darbar to pay a fine of ₹51 each, and a bond was taken from them for ₹101 not to manufacture Khari salt in future.

OPIUM.

25. During the year under report 5,454 chests passed through the Chitor scales as compared with 2,970 chests during the previous year; of these 5,408 were exported to China and the rest to British India for home consumption. The amount of duty realized by the British Government was ₹29,13,300.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

INTERNAL BOUNDARIES.

26. Owing to the famine, practically no boundary settlement work was undertaken during the year, and Lieutenant Pinney, the Boundary Settlement Officer's services were utilized in supervising famine relief operations.

The total number of boundary cases pending settlement at the close of the year is 550.

EXTERNAL BOUNDARIES.

27. The demarcation by boundary pillars of a portion of the boundary between the Mewar and Indore States, which was decided last year by

Captain A. F. de Laessœ and remained to be demarcated, was completed during the year.

No other external boundary disputes were taken up during the year.

EDUCATION.

28. There were no changes in the number of schools in the Capital, but the schools in the districts have increased from 34 to 36. The total number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year was 1,054 in the five schools in the Capital and 2,397 in the District Schools. The total expenditure during the year on education was R26,796 as compared with R22,016 in the preceding year.

Four students from the Maharana's High School passed the Middle Class Examination, and four passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University.

COURT OF VAKILS.

29. The usual statements showing the work done by the Mewar Court of Vakils are attached. Twenty-eight cases were instituted during the year, making, with 6 remaining over from the preceding year, a total of 34. Of these, 24 were disposed of, leaving 10 for adjudication at the close of the year.

TOUR OF THE RESIDENT.

30. Colonel Yate spent 27 days on tour in January-February, during which he inspected the famine relief measures in the Khalsa hilly tracts of Mewar, and visited Kherwara, Dungarpur, and Banswara.

In March I also had to visit Kherwara and Dungarpur to concert measures for the repression of crime and the organization of famine relief measures.

DUNGARPUR.

31. The administration of the State was carried on by the Council, as constituted on the death of the late Chief, under the supervision of Captain H. B. Peacock, the Assistant Resident in Mewar, but I regret to say that the administration has not been successful, and it has now been found necessary to replace Munshi Izzat Rai, the Kamdar, by Pundit Kashinath.

32. This State is also affected by the famine, and owing to its remoteness from railway communication the severity of the famine is more felt in it than in any of the other States under this Residency. As a consequence the Bhil population has resorted to crime, which has become very prevalent in the State.

Effective measures have, however, now been taken for mitigating the distress and repressing crime by facilitating the import of grain into the State, the organization of a proper system of relief and the employment of detachments of the Mewar Bhil Corps, and the posting of local Bhil *choukis* for the preservation of order in the State.

33. The Young Maharawal, Bijey Singh, continues to make good progress in the Mayo College at Ajmer.

PARTABGARH.

34. Thakur Raghubar Singh has held the post of Kamdar throughout the year.

35. On the 30th June 1899, the Partabgarh State debt amounted to Government R3,41,019-12-0 against R1,84,725-11-6 at the end of the preceding year. No explanation has been furnished for this large increase in the liabilities of the State, which, in the absence of any information, can only be attributed to the want of economy in the administration of the State.

36. The proposals for the substitution of the local currency of the State by the Government rupee, referred to in paragraph 40 of last year's report, are still under consideration.

37. The distress caused by the famine in Partabgarh is not so great as in the other States under this Residency.

Relief works and poor-houses have been opened by the Darbar, to whom a loan of rupees one lakh has been sanctioned by the Government of India for famine relief.

BANSWARA.

38. Mehta Lal Singh resigned the post of Kamdar in January 1899, and his duties have since been carried on by Ganpat Rao, the Hakim of the Criminal Court, pending the selection of a competent Kamdar.

39. The State debt is reported to have been increased by ₹17,846 during the year, and now amounts to about a lakh of rupees.

40. Banswara is affected by the famine in common with the other States.

The steps taken by the Darbar for the relief of the distress do not appear to be adequate, or effective, judging from the extent of violent crime that is reported from the State since the commencement of the famine. Measures are, however, under consideration for introducing some system of organized relief and for the repression of crime.

The State has not yet applied for a famine loan from the Government of India.

A. P. THORNTON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Resident in Mewar.

Table No. I.

Statement showing the number and nature of cases adjudicated upon by the Mewar Court of Vakils during the year 1899-1900.

Offences.	No.
Dakaiti with murder and wounding	4
Dakaiti without murder and wounding	1
Highway robbery with wounding	2
Highway robbery without wounding	3
Theft with murder and wounding	2
Theft without murder and wounding	5
Cattle-lifting	2
Miscellaneous	5
Total	24

Table No. II.

Statement showing the working of the Mewar Court of Vakils during the year 1899-1900.

Residency.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1899.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1900.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	Appeals to Upper Court.							Remarks.
							Pending on 1st April 1899.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
						₹ a. p.								
Mewar	6	28	34	24	10	Imperial 501 9 0 Udaipuri 54 0 0	4	7	11	2	6	...	3	

Udaipur;
The 21st April 1900.

A. P. THORNTON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Resident in Mewar.

No. 892, dated Camp Neemuch, the 5th April 1900.

From—CAPTAIN H. B. PEACOCK, Assistant Resident in Mewar,

To—The Resident in Mewar.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of this Assistant Residency for the year 1899-1900.

OFFICERS.

2. I held charge of the office throughout the year, and in addition officiated as Resident in Mewar from the 20th August to the 15th October 1899, both days inclusive.

CROPS.

3. Speaking generally, both the kharif and rabi crops failed in all the three States of Banswara, Partabgarh, Dungarpur, and the Chiefship of Kushalgarh. But small patches of land were cultivated in most villages which happened to be favourably situated with regard to a tank, nulla or wells which retained water. All crops, however, on land not protected in this way, absolutely failed.

RAIN.

4. The failure of the crops above alluded to is due solely to the small amount of rain which fell during the year.

The table below shows the rainfall of the year 1899-1900 compared with that in the preceding year:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Banswara	34·47	14·18	—20·29
Partabgarh	31·82	10·88	—20·94
Dungarpur	17·78	10·29	—7·49
Kushalgarh	45·19	10·34	—34·85

PUBLIC HEALTH.

5. The failure of the harvests accompanied by scarcity of food-grains and high prices has affected the general physique of the Bhil population of these States, among whom a large number of infirm and aged persons have succumbed to their maladies for want of sufficient nourishment. The other classes are perhaps not as yet affected to any appreciable extent. This is due probably to the Bhils being but poor cultivators at the best of times, and living generally in places where a crop once a year only, *viz.*, the kharif, is possible.

Small-pox was unusually prevalent everywhere during the months or February and March. Happily plague is still unknown in these States, though six suspicious cases occurred at a village named Gandher, 7 miles from the town of Partabgarh, in December 1899. Immediate precautions were adopted, and the village was visited by the Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, and the Residency Surgeon at Udaipur. No cases of a similar character occurred subsequently.

The Dispensaries were everywhere inspected by the Assistant Resident, but the Partabgarh Dispensary was the only one which received an inspection by a Medical Officer. No case of cholera was reported from any of the States.

BORDER COURTS.

6. Owing to the difficulty in securing the attendance of the parties in an unfavourable year like the present, it was not possible to arrange for more than one Border Court. This Court was convened at Perthapur of Banswara in December 1899, and 95 cases were disposed of between the States of Dungarpur on the one side and Banswara, Partabgarh and Kushalgarh on the other.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

7. The only case pending is between Banswara and Kushalgarh and which on the representations of the parties has been held over for settlement in a more prosperous year.

TOURS.

8. The Assistant Resident spent 95 days in Camp.

Partabgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur were visited by Colonel Yate Resident in Mewar, during the cold weather and later a further visit was paid to Dungarpur by Colonel Thornton, who succeeded Colonel Yate on the latter proceeding to England on medical certificate.

CRIME.

9. No cases of witch-swinging or mail robbery were reported during the year from any of the States. Two cases of infanticide took place in Partabgarh and one in Kushalgarh.

Dakaitis were unusually prevalent owing to the hardness of the times; for instance:—

34	occurred	in Partabgarh,
106	„	in Banswara,
297	„	in Dungarpur, and
8	„	in Kushalgarh.

Special precautions have in all the States been taken to suppress the increase, but owing to the wild character of the Bhils, who are the chief perpetrators, and the difficult nature of the country, it is feared that the return of a favourable season will alone secure the normal condition. In the meanwhile relief on famine works and increased police arrangements have been organised to keep crime within bounds as far as possible. The States of Banswara and Dungarpur have a larger Bhil population than the Partabgarh State, and hence the greater number of dakaities. Dungarpur being under direct management, there is greater accuracy in reporting cases, and to this fact I attribute the apparently much greater prevalence of crime.

EDUCATION.

10. One new admission, *viz.*, that of Thakur Madan Singh of Dorana in Partabgarh, was made to the Mayo College, Ajmer, during the year, while three boys * left the College. The number at the close of the year remaining at the College was six, *viz.*:—

* Maharaj Raghunath Singh, of Khandu.
Kunwar Ranjit Singh, of Kushalgarh.
Thakur Shimbhu Singh, of Sabli.

(1) Maharawal Bijey of Dungarpur;
(2) Maharaj Kunwar Man Singh of Partabgarh;
(3) Bhawar Pirthi Singh of Banswara;
(4) Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Jhantla, Partabgarh;
(5) Thakur Madan Singh of Dorana, Partabgarh; and
(6) Thakur Shiv Singh of Lodawal, Dungarpur.

No new schools are reported as having been established in any of the States.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

11. The famine caused by the failure of the rains has naturally engaged the greatest attention of all matters during the year. The situation is worse in Dungarpur than in the other States, which fortunately are rarely ever visited by anything approaching a scarcity even. Adequate measures are being taken for the provision of labour, and both the States of Partabgarh and Dungarpur have received loans of R50,000 from the Government for expenditure on famine relief. His Highness the Maha Rawat of Partabgarh in particular takes a personal interest in arranging to meet the distress.

Lieutenant F. C. Nicolas, 7th Bengal Cavalry, was appointed as a special Famine Officer for the States of Banswara, Partabgarh, Dungarpur and the Chiefship of Kushalgarh towards the end of December 1899.

The Maji Jodhpurji, widow of the late Chief of Partabgarh, died on the 10th March 1900.

MINT.

12. No silver was coined in the Partabgarh State Mint during the year.

PARTABGARH.

13. Thakur Raghbir Singh remained as Kamdar throughout the year.

FINANCES.

14. The net income and expenditure of the State for the year ending the 30th June 1899 was R4,10,274-3-6 and R3,78,907-5-0, respectively.

During the year R62,449-3-3 were paid in the liquidation of debt and interest.

The State is unfortunately heavily involved. The total amount of its liabilities on account of principal and interest stood at Government Coin R3,41,019-12-0 on the 30th June 1899. There are many reforms needed in the State, and owing to the financial difficulties there seems no prospect of their being carried out for many years to come.

The receipts from Customs dues amounted to R77,091-8-3.

JUDICIAL.

15. A total of 2,278 criminal cases were for disposal during the year ending 30th June 1899, and of these only 981 were decided. This is slightly in excess of the work turned out in the preceding year when 913 cases were disposed of. I have suggested to the Darbar the desirablity of appointing additional Magistrates to clear off the arrears.

On the Civil side 606 cases have been disposed of and 681 are pending settlement.

JAIL.

16. The prisoners on the last day of the year numbered 76 against 49 last year. The increase is doubtless largely attributable to the increase in crime induced by the hardness of the time.

SCHOOL.

17. The School in the town at Partabgarh numbers 179 boys against 174 last year.

COURT OF WARDS.

18. A Court of Wards has been introduced during the past year and the estates now under its management yield in the aggregate R21,000 a year.

BANSWARA.

19. Mehta Lal Singh remained as Kamdar to within two months of the close of the year, when he resigned. The work of the Kamdar has since been carried on by Ganpat Rao in addition to his work as Criminal Magistrate of the State. A marked improvement has lately taken place in the manner in which references from this office have been replied to by the Darbar. His Highness the Maharawal as usual does not interest himself to a very great extent in the work of his officials and is quite as averse as ever to the introduction of any reforms.

FINANCES.

20. The State income, excluding that of the khalsa and zanana villages, amounted to R2,50,700-12-9, while the expenditure is stated to have been R2,64,758-12-5.

The income from Customs duties was R29,368-8-9. A debt of R17,846 is said to have been incurred during the year.

The State is approximately a lakh of rupees in debt.

JUDICIAL.

21. Seven hundred and sixty-three Criminal cases were decided leaving 732 pending, while 73 Civil suits were disposed of, leaving 64 cases unsettled.

JAIL.

22. The number on the last day of the year was 101 against 30 last year. The famine is no doubt responsible for this increase.

SCHOOL.

23. A small increase is shown in the numbers, there being 122 boys now compared with 117 last year.

DUNGARPUR.

24. There has been no change in the constitution of the State Council which has remained as before, *viz.*:—

Munshi Izzat Rai	Kamdar.
Thakur Dalpat Singh of Bankara	Members.
Gandi Kirpa Chand	Members.
Havildar Hasan Khan	Members.
Jowala Pershad	Secretary.

During the year the troops and the entire departments and offices of the State have been reorganised under the orders and sanction of the Agent to the Governor General. The Assistant Resident remained in Dungarpur and closely supervised all State matters from March to July 1899, and was again in Dungarpur frequently throughout the cold season.

FINANCES.

25. The financial year of the State ends on the 30th June. The revenue and expenditure during 1898-99 was R2,20,495-7-6 and R2,48,535-0-1 respectively. The liabilities of the State with its treasurer amounted to R28,039-8-7 at the close of the year. During the year a sum of R90,503-3-3 was paid in full satisfaction of the debt due to the former State Treasurer.

JUDICIAL.

26. The Criminal cases for disposal and disposed of for the year ending the 31st December 1899 were 1,440 and 1,004, respectively, while on the Civil side 576 cases were decided and 190 left pending. Under the re-organization scheme competent officials in the Chief Civil and Criminal Courts were appointed from pensioned Ajmer Tahsildars during the last few months of the year.

JAIL.

27. The number of prisoners present in the jail at the close of the year was 135. The building has been condemned as unsuited for the purpose, and a plan for a new building arranged in accordance with the latest ideas is under preparation in the office of the Superintending Engineer at Mount Abu.

EDUCATION.

28. The numbers on the roll of the Dungarpur school are 185 compared with 182 last year.

29. Plans and estimates for a new school building and also for a dispensary have been prepared and sanctioned, but their construction cannot be undertaken at present for want of funds. All expenditure which would have gone towards the construction of public works has been diverted for the purposes of relief during the famine.

KUSHALGARH.

30. The Kamdar, Chuni Lal, died in January last, and his work has since been carried on by Durga Shanker, formerly Naib Kamdar. The Rao minutely superintends the work of the Chiefship.

FINANCES.

31. The income and expenditure amounted to R69,725-10-0 and R67,263-5-0 respectively.

JUDICIAL.

32. Four hundred and seventy-seven cases were decided out of a total of 521, and on the Civil side 95 cases were disposed of, leaving 30 cases pending.

JAIL.

33. The prisoners on the last day of the year numbered 101 against 12 last year—a certain piece of evidence as to the distress caused by the famine.

SCHOOL.

34. An increase of 44 is shown in the attendance this year, the number of boys being 122.

H. B. PEACOCK, *Captain,*

Assistant Resident, Mewar.

No. 337-G., dated Kherwara, the 3rd April 1900.

From—Lieut.-Colonel E. D. F. Bignell, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar,

To—The Resident in Mewar.

I have the honour to forward the Annual Administration Report of this Suprintendency for the year ending 31st March 1900.

2. Kotra return attached.

REPORT OF THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENCY, HILLY TRACTS, MEWAR, FOR 1899-1900.

The following Officers were in charge during the year 1899-1900:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. F. Bignell, from 1st April to 2nd August 1899.
Major C. Hutton Dawson, from 3rd August to 31st October 1899.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. F. Bignell, from 1st November 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Famine of great severity has set in, causing great suffering. Not only is there want of grain, but there is no grass or forage of any kind, and water is very scarce. Cattle are all dead, which renders the outlook for 1900-1901 very gloomy.

Famine relief works and poor-houses have been started in many places affording food and work for thousands, but the want of grain reserve stocks renders assistance very difficult and the famine is so widespread that carriage is very difficult to obtain, the only animals which are of any use in a country where grass and forage do not exist being camels.

HEALTH.

Pneumonia, dysentery, and diarrhœa are very prevalent.

CRIME.

Crime has increased considerably owing to the famine, but it is only grain that the raiders are in search of; crime of any other kind is normal. Almost the whole of the Mewar Bhil Corps is out on patrol and grain-guard duty, and several determined gangs of raiders have been broken up.

DISPENSARY.

The dispensary is doing excellent work and is always crowded.

OUTLOOK.

The outlook is very gloomy, the season being still abnormal, heavy clouds constantly gathering though no rain falls. The Mhowa crop, from which great things were expected, is not a good one, there is hardly a pair of plough bullocks left in the district, and the water-level is sinking so rapidly that incessant work on wells is necessary.

BORDER COURTS.

None were possible: the population were so scattered in search of work that neither complainants nor accused could be found, and the British Officer's time has been almost entirely taken up in endeavouring to keep the peace, to import grain, and superintending relief works. By constantly importing grain from Bombay and Cawnpur prices have ruled at slightly over seven seers per rupee, but even this is far beyond the buying powers of the Bhils.

KHERWARA;
The 3rd April 1900.

E. D. F. BIGNELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

No. 144-G., dated Kotra, the 1st April 1900.

From—MAJOR C. H. DAWSON, Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar,

To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1899-1900.

2. The meteorological observations are as follows:—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
82·19°	90·01°	68·51°	19·56	31	8·32″	23

3. On account of famine the health of the district has been bad.

4. Owing to the failure of the monsoon there was no kharif crop.

5. The rabi crop is practically *nil*; the grain sown on river beds has yielded only a poor harvest.

6. A large number of Mewar-Guzerat border cases remain unsettled as the Political Agent of Mahi Kantha has been unable to meet me this year.

7. Relief works have been started in the district.

8. I spent 80 days on tour.

(2)

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 292, dated Mount Abu, the 25th April 1900.

From—Lieut.-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Resident, Western Rajputana States,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Western Raputana States Residency for the year 1899-1900.

2. I held charge of the Residency until the 11th April, when I was transferred temporarily to Central India. During my absence Colonel C. E. Yate held charge of the Residency from the 12th April to the 13th October, Captain Grant, I.M.S., from the 14th October to the 1st November, and Colonel Adams, I.M.S., from the 2nd to the 9th November, on which latter date I returned from Indore and resumed charge at Jodhpur.

MARWAR.

SEASON, CROPS, AND HEALTH.

3. During the latter part of June and early part of July fairly good showers of rain fell in the marginally noted districts of the State, and ploughings for the kharif commenced, but in July the rains suddenly stopped, and August and September were rainless.

	Rainfall.
	"
Didwana	2·72
Sambpar	8·16
Nawa	8·67
Marot	7·51
Bali	4·94
Merta	3·92
Parbatsar	4·63
Nagore	2·10
Bilara	2·92
Shergarh	1·35
Pachbadra	0·93
Siwana	2·96
Sanchore	1·50

The total fall registered in Jodhpur was only 45 cents as compared with an average fall during the last ten years of 14 inches 84 cents.

The failure of the monsoon rains coming on the top of two previous bad years completed the mischief previously begun, and caused the worst famine of which any record exists.

Emigration with cattle and carts to Central India, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Guzerat began in August and continued until November.

It was long before the people realized that Malwa, where salvation is usually to be found, was alike afflicted by drought. Some thousands of persons have been railed back to relief works in Marwar at the expense of the State, and thousands more have toiled back by road after losing their cattle and selling all their household possessions.

The mortality among these last owing to the privations they have endured has been grievously heavy.

Perhaps the greatest calamity resulting from the famine will prove to be the loss of cattle, a million of which, according to some estimates, have perished. Eleven lakhs of hides are said to have been exported during the year. In a pastoral country like Marwar, which in old days used to be celebrated for its breeds of cattle and horses, this loss will be very severely felt for many years to come.

In Jodhpur city tanks form the chief source of water-supply, and by the mouth of August these had all dried up. The people consequently had to fall back on local wells until November, when Mr. Home, the State Engineer,

carried out a scheme for providing water from 16 wells, 5 miles distant at Mandore, whence 160,000 gallons a day are conveyed in pipes to the Gulabsagar in the city.

At first the inhabitants objected to a mixture of waters on the ground that it could not be wholesome, but the large majority (with the exception of the Shrimali Brahmins) soon overcame their scruples, and now accept the water with gratitude.

The water is of excellent quality, and to its purity may be attributed the general good health of the people who drink it. Unfortunately a recent fall of rain has brought some water into the empty tanks and helped to propagate cholera.

The prices of food-grains have naturally been high :—

	Per rupee. Srs.	Chittacks.
Wheat	7	7
Barley	10	6
Bajra	8	10
Gram	10	2
Maize	10	11

Food-stocks are replenished from British India, and imports are abundant.

CROPS.

There was practically no kharif. A 4½-anna rabi is anticipated from well irrigation, chiefly along the course of the river Luni, where water lies comparatively near the surface.

Up to the end of November the public health was good, but in December cholera appeared first in the Phalodi District and afterwards in the town of Nagore. From Nagore the disease spread to the large famine camp at Marwar Junction and to the relief works at Jograwas, Dholeran and Bankli, finally reaching Jodhpur. The total mortality from cholera up to the date of writing is 1,508.

Small-pox was very prevalent during the cold season in the city of Jodhpur and on the famine works, but vaccination and re-vaccination to a great extent checked the epidemic.

Twenty cases of plague or suspected plague were imported from infected areas, but fortunately no indigenous cases followed. Every possible precaution was taken by the inspecting officers posted at the plague camps along the railways and roads, and there can be no doubt that to these precautions the States owe their immunity from the disease.

FAMINE RELIEF.

4. Arrangements for providing relief works and gratuitous relief in the States of Jodhpur, Sirohi, and Jaisalmer were undertaken early in the autumn.

The works chiefly took the form of railway embankments, tanks, roads, and wells.

The total number of persons employed on famine works on the 25th March 1900, and the cost to the States of these relief measures, is given below :—

States.	Labourers on relief works including dependants.	On gratuitous relief.	Approximate expenditure since beginning of the famine.
			£
Marwar	121,733	13,203	13,00,000
Sirohi	5,879	862	Not given by the State.
Jaisalmer	1,574	19	23,292

The Darbars have acknowledged in grateful terms the valuable assistance received from the Supreme Government, in the shape of famine loans and the services of Engineer and Staff Corps Officers, without which it would have been impossible for them to cope with the present calamity.

ADMINISTRATION.

5. Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Partap Singh, G.C.S.I., C.B., continues to discharge the onerous duties of Musahib Ala, ably assisted by his Secretary, Pandit Sukhdeo Prashad.

In December last Pandit Jiwanand, a Member of the State Council and Assistant Superintendent of the Court of Sardars, retired on pension from the Darbar's service to take up the appointment of Wazir in his Native State of Mandi in the Jullunder Division.

In March last His Highness the Maharaja dispensed with the services of Singhi Bachraj from the State Council and from the post of Fouj Bakhshi; he has been succeeded in the latter appointment by Thakur Sheonath Singh of Bera.

The vacancies in the Council, which is already too large, have not been filled.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

6. The Revenue and Expenditure for the year are given as :—

Revenue.

	R
Ordinary	42,83,697
Extraordinary	40,19,007
TOTAL	83,02,704

The extraordinary receipts consist of—

	R
Loan from Mysore	25,50,000
Loan from Seth Samirmal	5,00,000
Borrowed from the State Railway Treasury	5,00,000
Deposits	4,54,967
TOTAL	40,04,967

Expenditure.

	R
Ordinary	51,63,570
Extraordinary	40,05,833
TOTAL	91,69,403

Under the latter head are included—

	R
Railway construction	25,50,000
Payment of His Highness's debts	5,26,000

The decrease under receipts and the increase under expenditure are the direct results of the famine.

To meet a deficit of R8,79,873, the Darbar proposes to raise a loan of six lakhs.

The estimates for 1900-1901 are :—

Revenue.

	R
Ordinary	41,05,000
Extraordinary including portion of the Government famine loan	17,34,000
TOTAL	58,39,000

Expenditure.

	R
Ordinary	55,26,000
Extraordinary	4,34,000
TOTAL	59,60,000

CRIME AND POLICE.

7. The distress among the poorer classes caused by the famine has naturally led to an increase of crime, which the Darbar, in November last, took prompt measures to suppress by reinforcing the District Police with 463 men and 589 camels and by posting parties of Imperial Service Troops on the Jaisalmer and Palanpur borders.

Up to the 1st March only 49 dakaitis and 81 highway robberies were reported. A number of the cases consisted of grain thefts and were not of a serious nature; in only eight cases did any loss of life occur.

When contrasted with the crime returns of earlier years these figures cannot but be considered as satisfactory and as reflecting credit on the good management of the Darbar.

COURTS.

8. Litigation in the Civil Courts has been checked by the famine, and parties have been exempted from attendance. On the other hand the Criminal Courts have been fully occupied, and have kept pace with their work.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

9. The total number of members of the criminal tribes registered under class A, at the close of the year 1899, was 6,464. Of these 245 are old absconders, 1,156 deserted without passes, 1,003 left the State with permission in order to find pasture for their cattle, and 4,060 are present in the State.

Three thousand and ninety-six bighas of land have been granted to them during the year, which, added to the 172,372 bighas they previously held, gives a total of 175,468 bighas now in their possession, none of which I need hardly say was cultivated during the year.

Passes were granted to 1,372 persons with cattle to the States of Kotah in Rajputana, and Narsingarh and Rajgarh in Central India. Of these 401 returned to Marwar on the plea that grass was unobtainable.

Before the famine the criminal tribes are reported to have owned 21,089 cattle, of which 7,012 were taken away in search of pasture. To help the emigrants an allowance of R20 to each person was sanctioned by the Darbar, but owing to dilatoriness in distributing the money on the part of the local Hakims only 286 people benefitted.

Two thousand nine hundred and nine persons have found employment on the State relief works.

During the year, 22 members of the criminal tribes were arrested in connection with seven cases of theft. Of these 15 were acquitted, 6 were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from three to five years, and the case of one remains undisposed of in the Appellate Court.

The total number of members of the criminal tribes borne on the Rajputana and Central India Registers does not exceed 10,000, of whom Marwar

alone has more than three-fifths to deal with, and the clerical labour of preparing the periodical returns, etc., falls heavily on the limited establishment of this Residency. In this connection the services of the Thagi Inspector, who has been withdrawn to Ajmer are much missed.

In Sirohi on the 31st December 1898, 131 members of the criminal tribes were recorded in class A as holding 1,422 bighas and 19 biswas of land. Of these 2 have died.

BOUNDARY.

10. Owing to the famine the inspection of the Sirohi-Marwar and Sirohi-Palanpur boundary was postponed this year.

No boundary disputes were enquired into.

LAND REVENUE.

11. The famine has materially affected this branch of the State revenue, which has fallen to R5,60,233, of which R42,712 represents collections for the current year, the balance being arrears of previous years realized before the beginning of the rainy season which failed.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

12. Four khalsa villages in the Jodhpur Pargana were given in jagir, thus reducing the number of fiscal villages to 650. The field survey of one village was made, and 1,872 *Bapoty* (heriditary) *patas* were distributed. Later in the year the work had to be stopped on account of the famine.

STATE FORESTS.

13. The following concessions were granted as famine relief:—

(*a*) Unrestricted free-grazing to horned cattle.

(*b*) Permission to collect, free of charge, grass, fodder, leaves, and all other edible or saleable jungle fruits and roots, and the bark of certain trees.

(*c*) A reduction of 5 pies per head-load of fuel.

(*d*) Small local works in the shape of road and tank making and well sinking were opened in Forest areas.

(*e*) About 1,000 maunds of wood are daily supplied from the Godwar forest as fuel for the famine labourers at Dhaulera. The conveyance of the wood employs nearly 2,000 men a day.

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

14. Mr. Home, the capable Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, returned from furlough and resumed charge from Mr. R. Todd on the 25th September 1899.

In consequence of the large imports of food-grains and grass induced by the famine, the percentage of net earnings on the capital outlay on the railway rose to 14·28.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the benefits which the railway has conferred on the inhabitants of Marwar. Without its assistance thousands of persons must have died from want of food. No fodder could have been imported for the horses and such cattle as still remain in the State, and it would have been impossible to organize relief works on a large scale.

These works are chiefly under the management of Mr. Home, who has spared no pains to make them a success; he has been ably assisted by Mr. R. Todd, and by Captain Bremner, R.E., whose services have been lent by the Government of India.

Much credit is due to Pundit Brahmanand, the Central Famine Officer, who displayed great pluck and energy during an outbreak of cholera at Jograwas, sticking to the work after his subordinate staff had fled and restoring confidence among the famine labourers by his good example.

The expenditure incurred during the year on railway construction amounted to R5,63,173, of which R5,43,088 were spent on the Shadipali-Balotra line and R17,085 on relaying the Luni-Balotra section with 50lbs. rails.

Owing to delay in the arrival of permanentway materials and to other causes, the Shadipali-Balotra line, which was expected to be opened for traffic in April, cannot be opened before June next.

CUSTOMS.

15. In so unfavourable a year it is not surprising that the collections under this head should have fallen from R10,74,224 last year to R6,91,000.

A remission of duty on the import and export of cattle (camels excepted,) has been allowed while the famine lasts.

The duty on the export of hides and tanned skins was raised, respectively, from 8 and 12 annas to 12 annas and R1-4-0 per maund.

ABKARI.

16. The number of stills has risen from 82 to 121, while the number of licensed shops has fallen from 158 to 156. The two licenses granted for the sale of foreign liquors in Jodhpur city last year have been renewed. The excise revenue has fallen from R91,418 to R73,417.

SALT.

17. No complaints of salt smuggling have been received during the year.

EDUCATION.

18. There are 9 Anglo-Vernacular and 14 Vernacular schools in Marwar. The results of the University examination are not so good as they were last year. No one passed the B. A or Middle School examinations.

In the F. A. test, 2 out of 6 candidates passed, and in the Entrance examination, 2 out of 5 boys passed, one of whom, it is satisfactory to note, was placed in the first division.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY.

19. The Darbar being hard pressed to find grass for the Sirdar Rissala, the Government of India in the month of November arranged to send one Regiment to Muttra to take the place of the 9th Lancers ordered on service to South Africa. Government, in addition to paying for the conveyance of the Regiment by rail, defrays the entire cost of maintaining the Rissala horses and ponies, thereby relieving the Jodhpur State of a very heavy charge.

SIROHI.

20. The monsoon rains failed in Sirohi as in other parts of Western Rajputana, although to a less extent than in Marwar. The fall registered at the capital was 5 inches 75 cents, as compared with 14 inches 6 cents last year. Few of the kharif crops reached maturity and grass was everywhere scanty.

Sirohi is fortunate in possessing many wells which for the most part have held water, and a four-anna rabi crop is anticipated.

The general health of the people has been good and the State has so far escaped plague and cholera.

The revenue and expenditure for 1899 were as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
Revenue	3,34,153	14	9
Expenditure	3,99,936	5	6

The decrease in revenue and increase in expenditure are attributed to the prevailing famine.

Mr. Milapchand held the office of Diwan until September 1899, when he was succeeded by Singhi Jawahir Chand, who now holds charge.

Eight highway robberies and five dakaities were reported during the year as against six highway robberies in 1898. Of these one robbery and one dakaiti occurred in khalsa and the other cases in jagir villages.

Considering the distressed condition of the Minas and Bhils, who form a large section of the population, the small increase in crime is satisfactory.

His Highness the Maharao, accompanied by Colonel Yate, the then Resident, proceeded to Simla in July last to pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy. On his return journey, His Highness visited the Chiefs of Bharatpur, Jaipur and Jodhpur at their respective capitals.

A combined Telegraph and Post Office was opened at Sirohi in March last to the great convenience of the commercial classes.

JAISALMER.

21. The year has proved more disastrous than its predecessor. A few rain showers fell during April, May and July giving rise to hopes which were not destined to be realized. About one-third of the usual area was sown, but no crops came to maturity. Grass and fodder failed everywhere, and the cattle died by thousands from starvation. A large portion of the population emigrated to Sind.

Food grains have of course risen considerably in price : Jowar is selling at 8 seers and Bajra at 7 per rupee as compared with 15¼ and 13 seers respectively last year. To add to the people's misfortune, cholera, which seldom visits these semi-desert tracts, appeared in the Bap, Nokh and Nachna Districts, causing 532 deaths between the 15th December and the 6th February.

Five dakaitis and eight highway robberies were reported during the year (a small record of crime considering the bad seasons), against two highway robberies in the previous year. Three cases of murder were recorded, one of which involved the death of the Hakim and Killadar of Shahgarh, who were shot by a party of Sindhis while sleeping outside in the open air on the night of the 3rd July 1899. It is well to add that the murderers have been brought to justice.

The State finances are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the prevailing famine has added ₹50,000 to the State's liabilities besides injuring the current revenue. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to ₹1,69,163 and ₹1,71,729 ; the deficit of ₹2,566 was met from the surplus balance of the previous year. It is not surprising therefore to learn that the Darbar was unable to pay the fixed instalment of ₹24,000 towards the repayment of the Jabalpur Seth's loan.

His Highness the Young Maharawal, who is a well grown, promising lad, enjoyed good health throughout the year and continues his studies at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

There has been no change in the personnel of the administration.

The Majeé Bikiji, I regret to say, died on the 21st September 1899.

Minting operations were suspended during the year owing to the depreciation of the Jaisalmer rupee.

TOUR.

22. The difficulty of obtaining water and supplies made it impossible for the Resident to undertake any regular camping tour in the cold season; he

however spent 31 days in visiting various places in Marwar, Mallani, Sirohi and Jaisalmer and inspected all the large famine relief works and poor-houses in the different States.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

23. His Royal Highness the Count of Turin and party spent five days at Jodhpur in April 1899, and were followed in November by the Honourable Mr. Rivaz, Member of His Excellency the Governor General's Council, accompanied by Mr. Holderness, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Mr. Martindale, the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, came to Jodhpur in October 1899, in connection with the organization of famine relief and again in March 1900, in the course of his cold weather tour.

Jodhpur also received a visit from His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi in August.

At Agra on the 9th December Maharaj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh had the honor of being presented with the Cross of the Bath by His Excellency the Viceroy at an evening reception in the Viceregal Camp.

I regret to say that Maharaj Bhopal Singh, uncle of His Highness the Maharaja, died at Jodhpur in September 1899, and Paney Singh, the third son of the Maharaj, died in the following March.

COURT OF VAKILS.

24. The usual statements of the work done in the Marwar Court of Vakils are appended. Forty-three cases were instituted during the year, making, with 9 pending cases, a total of 52. Of these 25 were disposed of, leaving 27 for adjudication during the current year.

The work calls for no special comment.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the working of the Marwar Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1900.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees and fines.	Appeals to Upper Court.					
							Remaining at the close of the last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Remaining.
						R						
Western Rajputana States Residency.	9	43	52	25	27	595	2	3	5	2	2	1

Appendix II.

Statement showing the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Marwar Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1900.

Period.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of stolen cattle.	Burglary.	Wrongful confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending 30th June 1899	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
„ 30th September 1899	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	20
„ 31st December 1899	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
31st March 1900	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Total	2	...	...	3	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	9	25

Mount Abu;
The 25th April 1900.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Lt.-Col.*,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

(3)

JAIPUR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 176-G., dated Jaipur, the 15th April 1900.

From—G. R. IRWIN, Esq., C.S., Resident at Jaipur,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1899-1900.

JAIPUR.

2. The average rainfall over the whole State last year was only 12·72 inches as against a previous average of about 25 inches. The South-West Division got only 6·90 inches. Practically there was no rain after the 10th July, and the consequences were naturally disastrous—scarcity everywhere, and over a large area acute famine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

3. Many of the reservoirs remained entirely empty and most of the remainder only filled partially, but even so they were of very great use in saving a portion of the kharif.

4. The Jaipur Sawai-Madhopur Railway is, so far as earthwork is concerned, practically finished. The big bridge over the Banas is about two-thirds done. This will be 1,974 feet long from abutment to abutment, with 30 spans of 60 feet girders, and will carry the rails 65 feet above the bed of the river at the lowest point. If currency difficulties did not stand in the way of laying down the permanentway, at least the first section of the line, 39 miles long, might have been in running order by next cold weather.

5. The main dam of the Ramgarh bund, the principal irrigation work now in hand, has been raised to 60 feet high.

6. There are smaller works, relief and ordinary, going on in almost all parts of the State, mainly under the Public Works Department, but also under district officers in some cases where systematic professional supervision can be dispensed with.

The departmental expenditure up to the 31st December 1899 was ₹7,49,921, while special sanctions for famine works totalled ₹1,82,888 in addition. The grants under the latter head are being constantly added to.

7. The administration is greatly indebted to Colonel Jacob and Mr. Stotherd, who have been indefatigable in their efforts to cope with all emergencies.

8. Over and above all this the earthwork of the Jaipur Section (over 80 miles long) of the Rewari-Phalera Railway is being carried out by Government Engineers with funds provided by the Darbar. This has afforded employment to much local labour, but is, I regret to say, nearing completion.

REVENUE.

9. The revenue administration of the State has naturally consisted mainly of the campaign against famine, which will be treated of hereafter in the special famine report. The distress has had one good effect in revealing various defects in the administration which the Darbar are setting themselves to correct. It will be sufficient to say here that suspensions of revenue have been sanctioned wherever they were thought necesssary, and that takavi has been freely distributed.

POLICE.

10. The famine has, as was inevitable, led to a large increase in crime. Sixty-one dakaities have been reported, in 16 of which the police have been successful, while they have also worked out 15 dakaities, 6 of them serious, committed before the year under report, Many of these cases, though technically dakaities, have been in reality merely petty grain thefts committed by five or more famished persons. Robberies numbered 76; in 34 cases the culprits were arrested, and 8 more old cases were brought to a successful conclusion. Thefts are returned as 4,086, of which 3,756 are put down as petty. About 30 per cent. of the property stolen was recovered.

11. Energetic measures have been taken to meet the emergency. Armed camel patrols are constantly on the move in the most dangerous districts. Selected police officers are posted on every frontier to deal with border crime, and with Tonk, Alwar and Kishangarh special measures of co-operation have been arranged, with excellent effect. Indeed, border crimes have been conspicuously few since all these arrangements have been got into working order.

12. The arrests during the year include those of five notorious criminals, the most prominent being Phula Sansi, a well-known desperate character, who has been engaged in many of the most serious crimes of the last few years.

13. Progress is being made in dealing with the criminal tribes; 486 new Minas are said to have been registered, while 109 absconded. The total number on the register is now 13,308. There is, however, still room for considerable improvement in regard to their settlement.

14. The working of the police has been highly creditable to Thakur Hari Singhji, the Superintendent.

GAOLS.

15. The Gaol Department has been working under difficulties during the year, having been throughout without a permanent Superintendent. Heera Singh has now just joined from Bikaner. Owing to the famine the average numbers in the Central and District Gaols have risen from 542 to 659 and from 563 to 632, respectively. There has consequently been a good deal of overcrowding, and it has been necessary to take steps for increasing the accommodation.

MEDICAL.

16. There have been no special new features about the administration of the Medical Department, but it has been worked, as usual, with great efficiency under Lieutenant-Colonel Durrell Pank. The public health has naturally not been good; small-pox and measles have been epidemic at times in various places and there have been several outbreaks of cholera in Shekhawati.

EDUCATION.

17. The famine has told prejudically on elementary private schools, about 200 of which, with an attendance of about 4,000 pupils, are said to have shut during the year. At the close of the year there were 101 State schools open with 8,494 pupils, as against 105 and 8,416, the figures for last year. Eighteen Jaipur candidates passed the Middle Examination (3 with distinction), 2 passed the B. A. Examination and 8 out of 9 candidates the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, with which the Maharaja's College has now been affiliated. The boys also distinguished themselves in athletics, winning 14 out of 36 prizes in the Ajmer Tournament.

COURT OF VAKILS.

18. There were 2 cases on the file at the beginning of the year; 8 new cases were instituted, and 6 disposed of, so that 4 are now pending.

In only one case was there an appeal against the decision of the Jaipur Court, and in this its order was slightly modified.

TRANSPORT CORPS.

19. The strength on the 31st March 1900 was 1 Superintendent, 8 Officers, 695 Non-Commissioned officers and men, besides the miscellaneous establishment, with 1,126 ponies, 490 carts and 9 tongas. The corps has done most valuable work in famine relief. Sardar Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., has been untiring in his exertions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

20. I cannot close this report without recording the splendid generosity of His Highness the Maharaja, who has subscribed a lakh of rupees to the Transvaal War Fund, and 15 lakhs of rupees to be invested as a permanent famine fund endowment. Some of the Sardars also have subscribed handsomely to the Transvaal War Fund, and three offered horses for service in South Africa.

KISHANGARH.

21. The history of the State during the greatest part of the year under report has been principally one of a fight against the famine, which will be fully treated of hereafter.

22. The rainfall of the year was only 4·58 inches, and the kharif crop was naturally a total failure, while the area under rabi is exceedingly limited. Nevertheless the Darbar have faced their difficulties manfully, and the relief administration has been most creditable to them.

23. The income for the year 1955 Sambat (ending on the 30th June 1899), the last for which the accounts have been made up, is put at ₹4,62,102 and the expenditure at ₹4,75,402: the opening balance of 1955 Sambat is shown as ₹4,31,717. But the financial position at present is of course one of extreme stringency. The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of ₹1,10,000, out of which ₹60,000 were actually taken by the State in the year under report and the remaining ₹50,000 become payable during the current month (April 1900). It is anticipated that it will be necessary to ask for another ₹40,000 to tide the treasury over till revenue may be expected to come in in about September or October next.

24. The number of offences against property naturally increased, *viz.*, from 212 to 330, but only one dakaiti was reported during the year. Special arrangements have been made in conjunction with the Jaipur police for the protection of the Kishangarh-Jaipur border and these appear to be working well. I hope they will grow into permanency. The criminal tribes mainly inhabit the Rupnagar district where the scarcity has been particularly severe. They are being employed on relief works, and the cattle of such as have them are plying for hire, but naturally a good many have absconded and gone off to Malwa and Central India.

25. There has been a decrease of over 50 per cent. in the number of Civil suits filed, while the sums in dispute have fallen from an average of five lakhs during the previous four years to something under two lakhs. Only 392 cases are shown as pending at the close of the year: last year there were 1,046 suits left undisposed of. Execution of decrees against cultivators in all but exceptional cases was suspended by executive order.

26. Education seems to be going on as satisfactorily as could have been expected, though attendance in the school has fallen off owing to the famine. Two candidates went up for the Middle Examination of the Allahabad University and both passed.

27. The famine has led to considerable activity in several directions. Building is going on at a great rate near the Railway Station where the Madanganj

Bazaar is rapidly spreading. The imports during the year are valued at 40 lakhs of rupees, though the exports have naturally been exceedingly small.

28. A carpet factory and a tannery have been started in the city, and attention is being paid to the maintenance of the other industries fostered by the State. Agricultural experiments with cotton and tobacco have been at a standstill, but the forest department (which superintends agricultural experiments) has raised a considerable revenue from the sale of wood, the cutting of which has provided a good many people with employment.

29. Attention is being systematically devoted to the improvement of the sanitation of the city. The general health of the people seems to have been fairly good considering all things, though small-pox has unfortunately been epidemic and has necessitated the opening of segregation camps. No deaths are reported in the gaol from any cause.

30. The relations of the Darbar with the Fattehgarh Thikana have on the whole been satisfactory, and the State has assisted the Raja with funds for famine relief.

LAWA.

31. This small Chiefship suffered from the short rainfall in common with the adjoining portion of Jaipur. The Thakur Sahib however met his difficulties with resolution. He has borrowed R20,000 from the Government of India, of which about R11,000 or R12,000 have been spent up to date in takavi advances for food, fodder and seed, in gratuitous relief, and in the construction of a bund, which should prove of permanent value for irrigation purposes and has in the meantime kept his people alive. There has been some rabi crop in the beds of the bunds previously constructed, and he expects to get about R3,000 or so in the way of revenue instead of R1,000 as at first anticipated. Junia has opportunely paid off the debt referred to in last year's report and has thereby enabled the Thakur Sahib to discharge the loan of R7,000 taken last year from a Bank. An outbreak of small-pox in the late spring caused a large number of deaths among children: prompt steps were taken to vaccinate those remaining unprotected. The Thakur Sahib's administration continues to be very creditable to him.

G. R. IRWIN, C. S.,

Resident at Jaipur.

(4)

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1925, dated Bharatpur Agency, the 10th April 1900.

From—MAJOR C. HERBERT, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I was in charge of the Agency throughout the year, with the exception of one month and 19 days from the 2nd June to the 11th July and from the 23rd July to the 1st August 1899 inclusive, during which period I was on privilege leave, and Captain V. G. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, acted for me.

BHARATPUR.

SEASON.

The total rainfall during the year was 21·98 inches against 24·20 inches last year. The rains up till 20th July were so continuous and heavy as to interfere with agricultural operations. After this the rains failed, with the exception of a few showers in August and September. The kharif crops suffered considerably in consequence. There were no winter rains. The land under rabi, however, produced a fair crop where the well water was not bitter. A hot dry wind in March somewhat spoilt the grain in husk. A severe hail-storm on 20th March wrought considerable havoc in the Northern Tahsils of the State.

HEALTH.

The general health of the public was good throughout the year.

JAIL.

The number of prisoners in the Jail on the 31st March 1900 was 320 including 17 life convicts.

EDUCATION.

The usual return of schools received from the Darbar shows 561 boys in the Sadar School on the 31st March 1900, of whom 214 read English, 246 Hindi, 33 Sanskrit and 68 Urdu. There are 14 Tahsil Schools with a total attendance of 1,225, and 77 Halkabandi Schools with 1,899 boys. The total expenditure under this head during the year was ₹26,817-5-4.

CRIME.

No case of infanticide is reported to have occurred during the year. Nine cases of dakaiti occurred during the year, in which property valued at ₹18,090-5-6 was plundered, of which property worth ₹4,408-12-3 was subsequently recovered. Of the 9 cases, 3 have been satisfactorily elucidated; 81 persons were arrested of whom 35 were convicted and sentenced.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration is carried on by a Council, under the general control of the Political Agent.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

The Political Agent visited the States of Dholpur and Karauli and a few tahsils of the Bharatpur State during the year.

WILD CATTLE.

The wild cattle nuisance has practically ceased to exist.

SETTLEMENT.

During the year the assessments of the four Central Tahsils of Kumher Akheygarh, Bharatpur and Nagor were announced. Only the Tahsils of Rupbas, Uchein, Bhusawar and Bayana, remain to be similarly dealt with.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TRANSPORT CORPS.

During the year it was decided to disband the Imperial Service Lancers and to raise an Imperial Service Transport corps of 300 carts and 600 mules. The services of Rai Sahib Gamandi Lal have been obtained from the Commissariat Department as Superintendent of the Corps. It is hoped that by the end of September next half the corps will have been organized.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

A son and heir apparent was born to His Highness Maharaja Ram Singh of Bharatpur on the 4th October 1899. It is understood that he will be known as Kishen Singh.

His Highness the Maharaja paid a short visit to Abu in May 1899.

The Agent to the Governor General visited Bharatpur in November 1899.

The Honourable Mr. Rivaz, C.S.I., Member of the Viceroy's Council, accompanied by Mr. Holderness, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, visited Dip and Bharatpur in the beginning of November 1899.

His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi, accompanied by the Resident Western Rajputana States, visited Agra and Bharatpur in August 1899, on their way back from Simla to Sirohi, and were the guests of His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Political Agent, exchanged visits with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces at Agra in July 1899.

His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Political Agent, had the honor of exchanging formal visits with His Excellency the Viceroy during His Excellency's visit to Agra in December 1899.

Her Highness the elder Maharani of Bharatpur, accompanied by the Maharaja's two sisters, paid a visit to Her Excellency Lady Curzon at the Viceroy's Camp at Agra on the 9th December 1899.

A Conference was held at Agra on the 14th July 1899 by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to discuss means for suppressing dakaiti on the Dholpur and Bharatpur border. The Political Agent attended the Conference.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

Sandal wood and ivory chowries, fans and hookahs were sent to the Paris Exhibition from the Bharatpur State.

The Karauli Darbar also sent some coloured lacquered wood-work articles to this Exhibition.

HONOURS AND DISTINCTIONS.

The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy as a personal distinction on Rai Sahib Munshi Sohan Lal, Secretary and Member of Council, Bharatpur State, on New Year's Day.

DHOLPUR.

SEASON.

The rainfall during the year was 21·65 inches against 22·23 inches last year. Little rain fell after July, only an occasional shower in August and September.

HEALTH.

The general health of the people has been good throughout the year.

JAIL.

The return received from the Darbar shows the number of prisoners to be 90 including 3 life convicts.

EDUCATION.

There were 155 boys educated in the city school and 140 in the five Tahsil Schools. The expenditure is shown to be R2,915 during the year.

CRIME.

No case of infanticide was reported to have taken place during the year. Four cases of dakaiti occurred during the year in which property valued at R532 was plundered.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana remained at Ootacamund during the hot weather.

The Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, paid a visit to Dholpur in January 1900.

Honorary Major His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, C.B., had the honor of exchanging formal visits with His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in December 1899. During this visit the decoration of a Companion (Military Division) of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, conferred upon Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, was presented by His Excellency to His Highness on the 6th December 1899.

The title of Khan Sahib was conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy as a personal distinction on Haji Agha Mahomed Hosein Beg, Kurdistani of Dholpur.

KARAULI.

SEASON.

The rainfall at Karauli was 19·17 inches against 23·31 inches last year. After July the rainfall was confined to a few showers in August and September, and then ceased. There was a slight fall in January 1900.

HEALTH.

The public health was good throughout the year. There was no epidemic disease of any sort.

EDUCATION.

The return of the Maharaja's School is attached.

JAIL.

There were 98 prisoners in the Jail during the year including 9 life-convicts.

CRIME.

No case of infanticide was reported to have taken place during the year. Four cases of dakaiti occurred during the year in which property valued at R815 was plundered, of which property worth R192 was subsequently recovered. Of these 4 cases, 2 were brought home to the perpetrators.

FINANCES.

It appears from the returns received from the Darbar that the total income from all sources amounted to R5,90,380-1-3 including a sum of R55,000 borrowed from the Seths during the year, while the expenditure under all heads amounted to R5,90,108-12-9.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness Maharaja Bhanwar Pal, G.C.I.E., was married to the daughter of the Raja of Sheopur Baroda in Gwalior State in January 1900.

C. HERBERT, *Major*,
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

Average attendance of boys in the Maharajah's School at Karauli during 1899-1900.

Name of Department.	Present.	Absent.	Leave.	Sick.	Remarks.
English . . .	28·100	10·248	4·756	·530	
Persian	53·810	22·153	4·797	·820	
Hindi	178·430	45·987	7·330	8·836	
Patwari . . .	5·230	5·217	·141	·463	
Total .	265·570	83·605	17·024	10·649	

Bharatpur Agency;
The 10th April 1900.

C. HERBERT, *Major*,
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana State.

(5)

HARAOTI AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 188-G., dated Deoli, the 21st April 1900.

From—CAPTAIN F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, C.I.E., Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1899-1900.

2. I was in charge of the Agency throughout the year.

3. The year will always be memorable for the famine which is now prevailing and which has been caused by the failure of both the summer and winter rains, so that only about 10 per cent. of a normal crop was realised at both autumn and spring harvests. The distress prevailing throughout the Agency (except in the Sironj pargana of Tonk) is terrible. Several thousands must have already died from want, cold and starvation, and many more thousands would have died but for the exertions which the Darbars have made to meet the calamity and for the support they have received from Government in obtaining loans of money and the services of officers to superintend relief operations. A separate report on the relief operations will be submitted in due course. It is only necessary to draw attention to the extraordinary strain these operations cause to the administration of these States. It is not merely a portion of each State that is affected but (except in the case of Tonk) it is the whole. In British India in the severest famine the *greater* portion of the country is unaffected and the revenue derived from this unaffected portion can go to help the distress in the affected portion. In Bundi and Shahpura and in Tonk, except one pargana, the whole is affected. It is, moreover, the custom in the States of this Agency during times of scarcity and famine to remit and suspend a large proportion of the land revenue, and in consequence during the present year the States are receiving only from one-third to half their normal revenue. With their resources thus crippled they have to provide extra police to suppress the increased tendency to crime produced by the distress; they have to provide for the increased expenses of establishment due to the dearness of provisions and of grain and fodder; and they have to provide State relief for thousands of people. It is not surprising that, under these circumstances, and considering the poverty of the States in this Agency, the percentage of population receiving relief is much below the percentage which would receive relief in a British district. But the Darbars have on relief now in—

Bundi	. . . .	3·96	per cent. of the population,
Tonk	. . . .	4·93	„ „ „
Shahpura	. . .	4·65	„ „ „

and that they have done so much is, I think, evidence of their sincere desire to meet the wishes and follow the lead of the British Government. Bundi, which is known to be one of the most conservative States in India, and which during the last great famine—that of 1868—took practically no measures of relief and in consequence lost about a quarter of its population, has now upon relief 11,723 persons, and has removed all import, export aad transit duties upon grain. The Nawab of Tonk, assisted by his zealous and hard-working Minister, Sahebzada Ubedulla Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., has ably directed the relief operations in Tonk; and the Chief of Shahpura attends almost daily at the relief works and personally interests himself in each measure that is undertaken.

4. The year under review will also be remarkable for the commencement of railway construction in all three States. The experiences of the famine have brought home to the Darbars the benefits to be derived from railway

connection with other parts of India, and even conservative Bundi is most anxious to see the railway completed.

5. The War in South Africa has been followed with interest, especially in Tonk. His Highness the Nawab and his Minister each subscribed liberally to the Transvaal War Fund, and the Minister offered four horses for the use of Lumsden's Horse. On the receipt of the news of the reliefs of Kimberley and Ladysmith and the occupation of Bloemfontein by Lord Roberts, His Highness, though on tour at the time, held a special Darbar, at which he expressed his pleasure at hearing the good news, and he also telegraphed his congratulations to the Government of India and to Lord Roberts and Sir George White.

6. The following are detailed reports regarding—

I. Deoli.
II. The Court of Vakils.
III. The Mina Kherar.
IV. Bundi.
V. Tonk.
VI. Shahpura.

I.—DEOLI.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The general health of the Agency and Cantonment has been good. In the districts round there has been small-pox. The sanitation of the place has been satisfactory.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination is limited to the station. Three hundred and ninety-seven cases were vaccinated of which 357 were successful.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall was much below the average, and as it nearly all fell in about a fortnight, at the end of June and beginning of July, the crops suffered greatly:—

Months.	Inches.	Cents.
April	0	27
May	0	33
June	7	4
July	5	74
August	0	6
September	0	90
October	0	2
Total	14	36

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The Charitable Dispensary does good work among poor people. Four thousand six hundred and eighty-five out-patients have been treated during the year, and 151 in-patients; 68 major and 192 minor operations have been performed.

An Agency Surgeon (Captain Lumsden, I.M.S.) has been appointed for this Agency with collateral medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force. Under the former arrangement the officer in medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force held collateral medical charge of the Agency.

II.—COURT OF VAKILS AT HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY.

There were 5 cases pending on the 31st December 1898, while 33 were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 38. Of these 32 were disposed of, leaving 6 cases pending at the close of the year.

The claims for compensation amounted to R8,351-6-9 and the sums decreed to R387-12-1. * Rupees 500 were realized from the Jhalawar State as blood money, also property to the value of R330 was recovered.

	R	a.	p.
* Jaipur	232	13	7
Bundi	154	14	6
TOTAL	387	12	1

Cases appealed against numbered 9, including 2 pending from previous year; decisions of Lower Court were upheld in 6 cases and orders of the Higher Court are awaited in 3.

The cases instituted and disposed of during the year are classified as under:—

Murder	1
Highway robbery	3
Theft	8
Cattle-lifting	2
Dakaiti	3
Burglary	2
Counterfeit coin	1
Miscellaneous	12
TOTAL	32

III.—THE MINA KHERAR.

Considering the temptation of the times, the Minas of the Kherar have behaved wonderfully well. When the first pinches of famine were beginning to be felt there were symptoms of unrest especially among the Mewar Minas, but the Jaipur Darbar promptly opened relief works in the tract and the Mewar Darbar somewhat tardily adopted the same precaution, and any serious or general looting was prevented. The following are the serious crimes which have been committed by them during the year:—

Robberies	3
Dakaitis	5
TOTAL	8

IV.—BUNDI.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Bundi Darbar were slow to realise the necessity for taking measures of famine relief and in consequence of the negligence of the Kamdar, His Highness the Maharao Raja assumed personal control over the famine administration and transferred the principal duties of the Kamdar to the Council.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall amounted to 13·09 cents, nearly all of which fell at the end of June and beginning of July. No rain fell during the winter. Consequently not more than 10 or 12 per cent. of a normal crop either kharif or rabi was realised. There was only a scanty crop of grass which soon withered; water in the well is at its very lowest, and most tanks have quite dried up.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health has been fairly good, though some thousands of people have died from the effects direct and indirect of the famine. The cold in Janu-

was especially trying to the under-fed and under-clothed famine-stricken people.

CRIME.

On the commencement of scarcity there was a great tendency to increased crime, but additional police were entertained and the number of armed attacks upon life and property was few. Petty thefts of grain and small articles of property were of course numerous. The number of dakaities reported is 7.

FINANCE.

The revenue realised for the year 1898-99 is reported to be R7,39,587, an increase of R5,587 over that reported in the previous year. The expenditure was R7,41,194, a decrease of R53,806 on the previous year, which was however in excess of the normal expenditure of the State.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Work on the Baran-Marwar Railway which passes through Bundi was commenced in November 1899. The metalled road from Deoli to Kotah passing through Bundi was thoroughly repaired. Repairs to tanks and bridges in the districts are being undertaken as famine-relief measures.

EDUCATION.

Four candidates (three for the Entrance and one for the Middle Examination) went up for the examination at Allahabad University. The number of boys in the Bundi School is 150, of whom 55 study English.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The famine has been a severe test of the capacity of the administrative machine in Bundi and has almost broken it down. The Bundi administration will readily do anything for which they have a precedent, and once having been shown a straight road to go along will go on it without any desire to turn to the right or left. But the organisation of famine relief measures had no precedent in the 800 years' history of the State and they were lost. His Highness the Maharao Raja is, however, really anxious to do all that Government expects of his State, and asks and accepts the advice and help of the Political Agent and his Assistants.

V.—TONK.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

In the Rajputana parganas and in the Pirawa pargana rainfall was very deficient and, as in other parts, fell all at one time—at the beginning of the monsoon,—the result being a failure of the crops, so that only about 12 per cent. of a normal crop both in the kharif and rabi was realised. In the Chabra pargana there was a fair summer rainfall and in Sironj a sufficient rainfall, so that in the former there is little distress and in the latter none.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health has been fair. The General Hospital at Tonk has been improved, and Miss DeSouza is still extending her practice and increasing the usefulness of the Walter Female Hospital.

CRIME AND POLICE.

Crime increased when the famine commenced, but the police throughout the State were augmented and a working arrangement was come to with the Jaipur Darbar for mutual assistance in the prevention of border crime.

EDUCATION.

Education receives considerable attention at the capital of the State, and a Literary and Debating Society has been formed there for the discussion of philosophical subjects. The leading people are anxious for their sons to acquire some knowledge of English, because that has become so necessary for their success in life, but they have very little faith in the English education bettering their son's characters or manners and many resent the English system as fostering undue independence and self-assertion.

FINANCES.

There was a considerable improvement in the financial condition of the State at the close of the Tonk financial year in August. Expenditure had been reduced by ₹1,39,609, and the Revenue exceeded the estimate by ₹79,800, and the State debt (exclusive of the Railway Loan of 15¾ lakhs) was reduced to ₹1,92,060, the lowest figure it has ever stood at. But the hopeful prospects of last August have been overshadowed by the famine, and it is anticipated that the State may have to borrow 11½ lakhs to make up the deficiency in revenue receipts and meet the direct and indirect expenditure due to famine.

PUBLIC WORKS.

As a measure of famine relief new tanks are being constructed and old tanks are being repaired in every pargana of the State except Sironj. In the latter pargana a metalled road is being made to connect the town with the Indian Midland Railway. A branch railway line to connect Tonk city with the Jaipur-Madhopur line on the east and the main line from Baran to Marwar on the west has been surveyed.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Nawab has interested himself in the general administration, and especially in the famine relief operations, and he has made an extensive tour through the outlying parganas of Nimbahera, Chabra, and Sironj. The Minister, Sahebzada Mohammad Ubedulla Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., has been on good terms with His Highness and has worked with unceasing diligence during the year. He has great difficulties to contend with, but he never fails to try and meet the wishes of Government and to work his best for the good of the State.

VI.—SHAHPURA.

This Chiefship like the rest of this Agency has suffered from famine. It has been well administered under the direct personal supervision of the Raja Dhiraj who continues to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the Chiefship and to do his best to advance its welfare. A new Kamdar, Chedasingh Verma, was appointed during the year, and he has worked with zeal and honesty to assist the Raja Dhiraj. Both sons of the Chief visited England during the year, the elder Umed Singh for the sake of his health and the younger Sirdar Singh to join the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester.

The financial condition of the Chiefship was till the advent of famine good. Stated in Chittori rupees it was as follows :—

	R
Balance in hand July 1898	2,08,332
Receipts during 1898-99	2,90,306
TOTAL	4,98,638
Expenditure 1898-99	3,35,850
Balance in hand	1,62,788

Education receives considerable attention in this Chiefship and the State School continues to flourish. Here as elsewhere there was an increase of crime due to famine, but there were no widespread disturbances. A new Judicial Assistant was appointed, Kali Charan, a pensioned Mir Munshi of the Jhalawar Agency.

F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, *Captain*,

Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

(6)

ALWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1442, dated Alwar, the 19th April 1900.

From—CAPTAIN L. IMPEY, Political Agent, Alwar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Alwar Agency for the year 1899-1900.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, R.E., held charge of the office of Political Agent from the beginning of the year until the 26th July, when he proceeded on privilege leave to England. Before the termination of his leave he was appointed Resident at Indore. Mr. G. R. Irwin, I.C.S., Resident, Jaipur, and Major H. N. V. Harington, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Alwar, held officiating charge of the Agency in addition to their own duties, the former from 27th July to 2nd October, and the latter from 3rd to 23rd October. On the 24th October I took over the permanent charge of the Agency.

TOUR.

During the cold weather I visited Nimrana and ten out of the twelve tahsils.

THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness Maharaja Jey Singh resided at Abu from April to July, whence he returned to Nasirabad, where he remained till the close of the year. His Highness's Guardian, Major E. A. Kettlewell, proceeded on three months' privilege leave in May, and during his absence Captain F. C. L. Waller officiated for him. In October Kanwar Narain Singh was appointed Assistant Guardian. His Highness enjoyed good health throughout the year and is reported to be making satisfactory progress in his studies.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AND GUESTS.

The following distinguished visitors and guests visited Alwar durir g the year:—

(1) His Highness Maharao of Sirohi, accompanied by Colonel Yate, Resident, Jodhpur, and party, arrrived here by mail train on the 11th July 1899, and left the following day.

(2) Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, arrived in Alwar on the evening of the 14th and left on the morning of the 20th January. During his stay he held a Darbar for the investiture, with the insignia of the Companion of the Empire of India, of Rai Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh, C.I.E.

(3) Colonel Sir Howard Mellis, Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, Colonel Adams, I.M.S., Chief Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana, and Veterinary-Colonel Queripel, Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, visited Alwar in their official capacities during the year, and respectively inspected and favourably reported on the Alwar Imperial Service Troops, State Medical Institutions and Jail, and the Alwar Horse-breeding Establishments.

FAIRS.

Owing to the prevalence of plague in the Bombay Presidency the Alwar Horse and Cattle Fair had again to be abandoned. The Flower Show and the Horticultural Exhibition also were not held owing to the scanty rainfall.

ADMINISTRATION.

The well deserved title of Dewan Bahadur was conferred on that able and hard-working member of the State Council, Rao Bahadur Munshi Balmokand Das, on the occasion of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Birthday on 24th May 1899. A change foreshadowed in the Settlement Commissioner's report last year has taken place. The State has, for the purposes of revenue administration, been divided into two circles, and Munshi Amar Singh was appointed Revenue Deputy Collector on the 1st September 1899, and placed in independent charge of the six eastern tahsils of the Alwar State, the remaining six western tahsils being left under Pandit Brij Nath, Deputy Collector. It is anticipated that this division will greatly facilitate the speedy disposal of cases and improve the revenue administration of the State. In April 1899, Mr. A. R. Macdonald, State Engineer, Alwar, proceeded on furlough for seven months. Lieutenant A. G. Bremner, R.E., officiated for him during his absence.

Preparations for the census of 1901 have been commenced under the supervision of the Tahsildars. Lala Ranjit Singh, B.A., Head Master, Nobles School, was appointed Census Superintendent, with effect from the 1st April 1900.

Rao Gopal Singh resigned his appointment of a member of the Alwar State Council on the 22nd March 1900.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered at the capital for the calendar year 1899 was 16 inches against 18·80 inches in 1898.

For the official year 1899-1900, 16 inches were recorded as against 16·41 inches in 1898-99, the average for the last five years being 25 09 inches.

RABI CROP.

Owing to the scanty rainfall in the month of September 1898, the area brought under cultivation was 314,270 bighas, against 423,949 bighas under crops in the winter of 1898, showing a decrease of 109,679 bighas. The failure of the winter rains materially affected the outturn of wheat, barley, and gram. No damage was done to the crops by hail, and there were no complaints of scarcity of fodder. Prices remained high during the year.

KHARIF CROP.

Good rain fell from the 22nd June to the 21st July 1899, and aroused hopes of a plentiful harvest. A large area of land was accordingly sown, and 1,079,449 bighas were brought under cultivation as against 1,043,330 bighas in the previous year, showing an increase of 36,119 bighas in the cultivated area. Then came a large break in the monsoon. August was nearly rainless, and in September only a few showers fell. There was no rain registered after September. The rainfall varied from 17·74 in the Thana Ghazi Tahsil to 6·60 inches in the Behror District. To show how unevenly distributed the rain was in Rajgarh, the total fall recorded during the year was 15·12 inches, and of this amount only ·76 inches fell after the 21st July. The result of this early cessation of the monsoon current was that, with the exception of bajra, masina and til, the barani crops totally failed. The heavy rain in June and July had, however, filled the tanks and wells, and the outturn of cotton, maize, and jowar under well irrigation was fair. The usual winter rains did not come, and their failure

added to the difficulties of the situation. A poor supply of *Karbi* was produced owing to the failure of the jowar crop, and fodder generally has become very difficult to obtain. A large number of cattle were sold in October and November, and the herds remaining are suffering from the scarcity of forage.

FAMINE.

The untimely cessation of the monsoon and the consequent failure of the kharif crops made it necessary to take early measures to guard against the effects of famine. The measures adopted are briefly as follows :—

(1) Takavi advances were freely and liberally made to the agriculturists for the construction and repair of wells and the purchase of seed and other necessaries. Up to the 31st March a sum of R1,81,691 had been distributed in takavi.

(2) The Bohras were encouraged to continue their dealings with their clients, etc., and assured that every help would be given them in recovering loans advanced by them to agriculturists in the time of scarcity.

(3) Special concessions were given to Zamindars to cut grass in the State Reserves.

(4) The Tahsildars were directed to open petty works for the relief of the poorer classes in the villages that suffered most severely.

(5) Poor-houses were opened at Alwar, Bahala, Jugrawar, and Noganwa from the 1st October 1899 for the relief of immigrants from Marwar, Jaipur, and Bikaner.

(6) At the head-quarters of every district arrangements were made for the distribution of gratuitous relief to destitute persons who were unable to work.

(7) Loans were granted to impoverished Jagirdars and Mafidars of the State to aid them in assisting their tenants.

(8) Grass was sold by the State at low rates to Zamindars whose stock of fodder had become exhausted.

During January and February the small relief works were gradually closed and the labourers drafted on to a few large works under the supervision of officers of the Imperial Service Infantry. The relief workers are largely employed in improving the communications throughout the State. The number of labourers on relief works on the 31st March 1900 was 9,783, and 2,010 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief on this date.

The physical condition of the people is fair, and there have been so far no deaths from starvation. Some 855 families emigrated from the State in the autumn; more than half the absentees are reported to have returned. On the 20th March 1900 a severe hailstorm passed from west to east over the centre of the State and did great damage to the standing crops in 93 villages.

SETTLEMENT.

A report by Mr. O'Dwyer, B.A., I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur, on the Settlement operations in Alwar during the year under report, is attached as Appendix I. Settlement work has been completed in four tahsils. In five tahsils the assessment proposals were sanctioned and given out in October last and have been accepted by all the estates concerned. The result of the re-assessment announced this year was to increase the revenue demand by R79,258, or about 9·5 per cent.

The Settlement Commissioner hopes to be able to announce the assessments for the remaining three tahsils during the coming kharif, and to complete Settlement operations in the State during the next cold weather.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Regimental teams of both the Cavalry and the Infantry attended the Rifle meeting held at Meerut during the year.

Captain Khuda Bux Khan of the Imperial Service Lancers won the first prize in the officers' match, and a third prize in the individual firing. The Imperial Service Cavalry won the first prize in the moving target match, and a fourth prize in the Loyd-Lindsay Competition.

Colonel Sir Howard Melliss on his inspection of the Imperial Service Infantry remarked :—

"I am glad to find the Regiment in as efficient a condition as ever. I attribute this efficiency to the excellent work of the Commandant and the fact that all the officers do their best to help him. I have before reported this Regiment as the best Imperial Service Infantry in India, and I should do so again now. Should war break out near India, I shall use every endeavour that this Regiment may be the first to be employed on service, and I have no doubt that the good name it has earned in peace time will be increased on active service."

Colonel Sir H. Melliss noted on the report of the field firing of the Alwar Infantry submitted by Captain Crawford, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry :—

"An excellent report, but nothing out of the common in this regiment, which has attained a very high degree of efficiency in other branches of the soldiers' profession as well as musketry."

One hundred horses, with saddlery complete and all the necessary line gear, six non-commissioned officers and men, three farriers and 26 syces were sent to South Africa on the 13th January 1900 in charge of Captain Patterson, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport.

HEALTH.

The general health of the city was on the whole fair, though in the last few months measles and small-pox in an epidemic form have broken out. The number of small-pox cases reported during the year was 353 with 31 deaths.

No case of bubonic plague was detected in the State. All arrivals from infected areas are examined, and either detained for observation in segregation camps, or after disinfection are permitted to go to their homes and kept under supervision for ten days.

WATER SUPPLY.

On the recommendation of Major Harington, I.M.S., all drinking water wells in the city and the districts are being thoroughly cleaned and repaired.

VACCINATION.

The total number of vaccine operations was 26,223 with 12 unsuccessful cases, as compared with 25,176 with 10 unsuccessful cases in 1898-99.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The report submitted by Mr. A. R. Macdonald, State Engineer, has been forwarded separately.

JAIL.

The management of the Jail under the superintendence of Mr. George Heatherly was satisfactory.

The daily average number of prisoners rose from 290 in 1898 to 334 in 1899 ; there were 5 deaths as compared with 3 in the preceding year.

An extension of the Jail buildings has just been completed.

A female prisoner who had been placed in charge of the womens' lunatic ward escaped but was caught a few days latter.

The system of identification of criminals by means of thumb impressions taken on their descriptive rolls was introduced in the State Jail from the 1st January 1900.

The total expenditure incurred on the Jail during the year 1899 was R23,345-12-9.

EDUCATION.

At the close of the year there were 90 schools for boys and 12 for girls in the State. Four schools for boys and two for girls were closed during the year for want of sufficient pupils. The total expenditure on education for the year under report was R43,938 as against R43,748 in the preceding year.

Seven out of 13 students sent up passed the Middle Class Examination and five out of nine the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University held in December 1899 and January 1900, respectively.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

Miss H. Lander held charge of the Hospital throughout the year under report.

The number of *pardah* patients treated in 1899 was 1,674 as compared with 1,887 in 1898. The decrease is due to the fact that the previous year's figure includes old cases, whereas the old cases are excluded from the returns for this year.

JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL.

During the period under review there were no cases of dakaiti and only one of murder. In the previous year two cases of dakaiti and four murders were reported.

The number of criminal cases investigated, including those pending at the close of the previous year, was 2,275, against 2,726 in 1898, involving 4,627 persons against 5,689 in 1898; of whom:—

2,516	against	3,264	in 1898	were discharged or acquitted.
6	,,	6	,,	escaped or died.
3	,,	16	,,	were transferred for trial by other Courts.
2,026	,,	2,220	,,	were convicted.
76	,,	183	,,	remained under trial at the end of the year.
4,627		5,689		TOTAL.

Those convicted were punished as follows:—

567	against	453	in 1898	were imprisoned.
1,280	,,	1,398	,,	were fined.
113	,,	332	,,	were required to furnish security.
0	,,	1	,,	were expelled.
66	,,	36	,,	were whipped.
2,026		2,220		TOTAL.

There were no cases of *sati*, infanticide, or mail robbery.

CIVIL.

The total number of Civil cases disposed of during the year under report was 3,242 against 5,031 in 1898, as follows:—

3	against	3	in 1898	by Appellate Court.
1,454	,,	2,209	,,	by Civil Court.
1,785	,,	2,819	,,	by Tahsildars.
3,242		5,031		TOTAL.

APPEALS, CIVIL.

	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
From Tahsildar's Court . .	114	142	111	138	3	4
„ Civil Court . . .	477	524	464	505	13	19
„ Court of Appeal . .	126	166	125	163	1	3
TOTAL .	717	832	700	806	17	26

RAILWAY JURISDICTION,—CRIMINAL AND CIVIL.

No cases or suits were tried by the Political Agent under these heads during the year under report.

FINANCES.

The following abstract shows the financial position of the State:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.
	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.
	R	R	R
Income	28,11,900	28,05,659	29,18,750
Expenditure	29,09,570	30,19,686	28,39,760
	—97,670	—2,14,027	78,990
Balance at the commencement of the year .	61,22,684	61,22,684	59,08,657
TOTAL .	60,25,014	59,08,657	59,87,647

The cash balance includes R52,55,800 in Government securities.

NIMRANA.

The Raja continued to exercise the provisional powers conferred on him in October 1896. He has displayed a lively interest in the operations for the relief of distress in his estate. The betrothal of Janak Singh to the daughter of the Raja of Seopur Baroda in Gwalior was relinquished, and he was married on the 2nd July 1899 to the daugher of Thakur Pirthi Singh, Jagirdar of Tasing in Alwar.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The rainfall for the year under report was 8·35 inches as compared with 20·88 inches in the previous year.

RABI.

The winter rains again failed and the crops were so seriously injured that the yield of gram was only five annas in the rupee of 16 annas, while the output of barley was 13 annas, and surson 7 annas.

KHARIF.

Owing to insufficient rainfall the crops in places withered and were used as fodder.

FAMINE.

Early measures were adopted to relieve the people by providing for them employment on relief works, granting takavi advances and inducing Bohras to advance loans.

TAKAVI.

A sum of R3,992-2-9 was distributed under this head to cultivators.

FINANCES.

The following abstract of the statement of accounts shows the receipts and disbursements for the year 1899-1900:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.
	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.
	R	R	R
Income	40,388	46,349	37,619
Expenditure	33,220	44,436	34,476
Surplus	7,168	1,913	3,143
Balance at commencement of the year	1,47,182	1,47,182	1,49,095
TOTAL	1,54,350	1,49,095	1,52,238

The cash balance includes a sum of R1,41,000 invested in Government Promissory Notes.

JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL.

Ninety-one cases as compared with 75 in 1898, involving 99 persons against 85 in 1898, were investigated during the year under report. Of these, 87 cases against 71 in 1898, involving 95 persons against 81 in 1898, were disposed of as follows, leaving four cases pending at the close of the year:—

Imprisoned	17
Fined	28
Whipped	13
Acquitted or discharged	37
TOTAL	95

CIVIL.

All the civil suits instituted during the year under report, together with those pending at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, 84 in all, involving R2,711-15-0, were disposed of during the year.

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Alwar.

Appendix No. I.

No. 107, dated Alwar, the 4th April 1900.

From—M. F. O'DWYER, Esq., I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur,

To—The Political Agent, Alwar.

I have the honour to furnish the report called for in your letter No. 984, dated 19th March 1900, on the working of the Settlement for the last year. In order to give a complete survey of one year's working and to connect the statistics with those of last year's report, I have taken the figures from 1st March 1899 to 28th February 1900.

2. *Explanation.*—The statements annexed show for this period the progress of the different branches of the work in the circles of the three Deputy Collectors and in my own office, as well as the expenditure for the year. The methods by which the Settlement operations were being conducted were described at length in last year's report, and, as no material changes have taken place, need not be recapitulated here. The assessment work has been separately reported on, so in this report I shall only deal briefly with the salient points of the year's progress.

3. *Superintendence.*—During the year I have held charge of the Settlement. There has been no change in the three circles, which are under the immediate charge of the three Deputy Collectors, M. Gauri Shanker, M. Amar Singh, and M. Rallia Ram. The first and last mentioned officers were on leave for 28 and 19 days respectively, and the excellent work done by M. Amar Singh was recognised by his services being borrowed for employment as Deputy Collector in the State on an initial salary of ₹250 per mensem with effect from September 1899. He has, however, continued to discharge his duties as Settlement Deputy Collector of five tahsils during the year.

4. *Statistics of works during the year and up to date.*—The progress of the main branches of the Settlement work—

(1) up to 1st March 1899,

(2) from 1st March 1899 to 28th February 1900,

(3) total up to date,

is shown in the following statement :—

Total number of Khalsa estates under Settlement . . . 1,470

No.	Particulars.	To 1st March 1899.	1st March 1899 to 28th February 1900.	Total to date.	Remarks.
1	Number in which Shajra Nasb and Khatauni prepared.	1,311	159	1,470	
2	Khasra tip or field-to-field record completed .	1,336	134	1,470	
3	Attested by . (*a*) Munsarims . .	1,258	212	1,470	
	(*b*) Sadr Munsarims .	1,142	93	1,435	
	(*c*) Deputy Collectors .	1,071	165	1,236	
4	Attestation of Wajib-ul-arz. (*a*) by Munsarims . .	648	334	982	
	(*b*) by Deputy Collectors .	309	561	870	
5	Classification of soil completed . . .	1,369	101	1,470	
6	Village assessment statistics prepared . .	1,052	418	1,470	
7	Assessment notes written up . . .	1,052	418	1,470	
8	Statement B prepared showing assessment by villages and assessment announced.	427	624	1,051	
9	Tracing of fair copies of village maps . .	888	105	993	
10	Colouring and completion of maps . .	512	748	1,260	
11	Distribution of new *Jama* over holdings .	427	622	1,029	

No.	Particulars.	To 1st March 1899.	1st March 1899 to 28th February 1900.	Total to date.	Remarks.
12	Preparation of new records—				
	Khasra . . { Hindi	676	409	1,085	
	Urdu	633	559	1,192	
	Shajra Nasb . { Hindi	646	425	1,071	
	Urdu	463	743	1,206	
	Khewat Khatauni { Hindi	683	397	1,080	
	Urdu	619	576	1,195	
	Wajib-ul-arz . { Hindi	72	649	721	
	Urdu	143	644	787	
13	New *Jamas* entered up in records . . .	244	433	677	
14	New records bound and made over to Revenue Office.	...	429	429	
	Case Work.				
15	Revenue cases disposed of . . .	3,085	3,816	6,901	
16	Mafi cases enquired into	941	2,086	2,927	
17	Mutation cases attested. (*a*) by Sadr Munsarims	22,051	16,887	38,938	
	(*b*) Tahsildar . .	1,990	478	2,468	
	(*c*) Deputy Collector .	26,763	9,303	36,066	
	Total Mutations .	50,804	26,668	77,472	

By comparing the total number of khalsa estates—1,470—with the total completed up to date under heads (1) to (14), the progress made and the work still to be performed will be clearly brought out.

5. *Progess of the work by tahsils.*—When I reported on the work last year, (*a*) four tahsils out of the 12 in the State had been re-assessed, their records were completed and ready to be made over to the Revenue Office, while (*b*) the preliminary work for assessment had been almost completed in five more tahsils and the preparation of the new records considerably advanced, and (*c*) in the remaining three tahsils the preliminary record based on the field-to-field entries was in progress. Since then the records of the first four tahsils have been bound and made over to the State. All cases pending in the Settlement have been disposed of, and Settlement operations in these four tahsils have been wound up, only a few Settlement officials being retained for the preparation of the annual papers and the completion of the mafi investigation.

6. *Re-assessment of five tahsils during the year.*—For the five tahsils referred to an assessment proposal was framed in June last, and sanctioned by Government in August. The assessments were given out by me at Alwar on 16th to 18th October in the presence of Diwan Bahadur Mr. Balmukand Das, Member of Council, and in spite of the severe scarcity and gloomy prospects were readily accepted by the representatives of the 619 estates concerned, with the exception of two estates, which, however, after a week or two gave in their agreement. The result of the re-assessment was to enhance the khalsa *jama* in these five tahsils from R8,30,199 to R9,09,457, an increase of R79,258 or about 9·5 per cent. Adding the mafi commutation dues the enhancement comes to R80,844 for these tahsils and R1,48,682 in the nine tahsils re-assessed up to date. The distribution of the new *jama* has been completed in these five tahsils on the lines described in last year's report; the fairing of the new maps and records has been almost completed. During the present month I trust the

new records will be bound, and during the hot weather made over to the Revenue Office. Thus within the next few months Settlement operations will be completed in these five tahsils, and it will be necessary to retain only a few Munsarims and Mohurirs to help in the mafi enquiry and the correct preparation of the annual papers.

7. *Progress made in the remaining three tahsils.*—In the three tahsils of Alwar, Bansur and Thana Gazi, where the work had not passed beyond the preliminary stage at the time of last year's report, local attestation has now been completed by the Munsarims and Sadar Munsarims except in 35 villages, while the Deputy Collectors have finally attested about half the villages, and have inspected all for purposes of soil classification and for the preparation of their assessment notes. The work of preparing and fairing the new record of rights in these tahsils has been taken in hand, but is much interrupted by the Patwaris being required in the tahsils for collection of revenue and other miscellaneous duties not connected with the Settlement.

However, the assessment statistics for estates and for the tahsils as a whole have been completed, and the work of re-assessement will not be retarded. I spent practically the whole of January and February in making a village-to-village inspection of these tahsils and have now got together all the materials for my assessment report. The Deputy Collectors are now occupied in working up their reports which will form the basis of mine, and I hope to get sanction to the new *jamas* this hot weather, and announce and bring them into working from the coming kharif. This will enable me to carry out the programme mapped out when I took charge of the Settlement in July 1897, *viz.*, to complete the operations in the cold weather of 1900-1901.

8. *Collection of the new demand.*—I mentioned in last year's report that the new assessments of the four eastern tahsils, introduced from kharif 1898, had been collected in full in the year 1898-99, though the harvests were much below the average.

Of course it was impossible to expect that any assessment, however moderate, could be realised in full in the present agricultural year, the worst since the disastrous famine of 1877-78. I believe, however, that, of the kharif demand about two-thirds was collected, the rest being allowed to stand over as suspended revenue, and probably the proportion collected this rabi will be about the same.

Last kharif I proposed that instead of trying to collect as much as possible, without resort to any severe coercion, and treating the uncollected balance as suspended revenue, it would be a better plan to follow the British system of giving suspensions in advance according to the circumstances of each village. This would be a useful check on the Tahsildars, and revenue formally suspended would be more likely to be collected hereafter than revenue suspended after the event, because it was found impossible of collection. The State Revenue officials State Council and Political Agent were, however, in favour of adhering to the old system, which is traditional in Native States, and I deferred to their superior local knowledge. What I have seen during my cold weather tour in several tahsils has convinced me that the system is a bad one, both for the State and for the Zamindars, and that the actual working is left almost entirely to the tahsildars who squeeze some villages dry and let off others (who are in their good graces or if pressed for even a reasonable sum are likely to howl and complain at head-quarters) unnecessarily lightly. In future I would strongly recommend that the system of formal suspensions to be sanctioned by the State on the proposal of the Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars should take the place of the present happy-go-lucky method of leaving the realisation to the discretion of the Tahsildars.

9. *Statistics of case work by Deputy Collectors.*—Colums (15), (16) and (17) show the progress during the year and up to date in the disposal of revenue cases, mafi investigation and mutation cases, *i e.*, changes in proprietary or occupancy right. This work has fallen chiefly on the Deputy Collectors, assisted in the case of mutations by the Sadar Munsarims. I regret to have again to record that little or no assistance in this or other branches of Settlement work has been received from the Tahsildars with a few exceptions.

The attestation of mutation cases or changes in proprietary rights is usually recognised as one of the primary duties of Tahsildars, and it is one which they will have to carry on when the Settlement is over. From the beginning of the Settlement I have been endeavouring to secure the assistance of the Tahsildars in this work, but with what poor results the figures will show. Out of 77,472 mutation cases decided up to date, only 2,468, or 3 per cent., have been disposed of by the 12 Tahsildars, while 39,000 have been accounted for by the 13 Sadar Munsarims, and 36,000 by the three Deputy Collectors.

This work has been extremely onerous, but its prompt execution is absolutely necessary for the preparation of a correct up-to-date record. Only 4,191 cases are now pending, chiefly in the three tahsils under assessment, against 5,542 last year, and I have recently made arrangements which will probably lead to this balance being worked off during the hot weather. Considerable progress has been made with the mafi enquiry, and nearly 3,000 grants have been reported on or are under investigation by the Deputy Collectors, but the pressure of other work has left me no time to pass orders on any but the most urgent cases. I hope, however, to deal with the majority of them before next cold weather.

10. *Case work in Settlement Commissioner's Office.*—The figures given in paragraph 1 do not include the case work of my own office, which is shown in a separate statement attached. During the year I have disposed of 258 original cases, including 74 dealing with disputes as to proprietary rights, 30 mafi cases and 204 appeals from decisions of Deputy Collectors. The number of cases pending now with me are :—

Original cases	1
Mafi	1,120
Appeals	165

11. *Revenue establishment.*—The State revenue establishment has been strengthened during the year by the appointment of M. Amar Singh, one of the Settlement Deputy Collectors, as a second Deputy Collector in the State in September last, and this very necessary addition now places the superior revenue staff on a sound footing.

12. *Patwaris and Kanungos.*—During the year no special training was given to Patwaris and Kanungos. All of the Patwaris and such of the hereditary Kanungos as showed the necessary industry or capacity were employed in Settlement work, and the meagre hereditary allowances of the Kanungos were, when they showed good work, supplemented by grants from the Settlement budget. The Settlement training has no doubt steadily improved the efficiency of the Patwaris, but owing to the scarcity and other reasons, I have not yet been able to formulate the scheme for reorganising and regrading them, and raising the present rates of pay which are grossly inadequate, the average salary being R5-8-0 per mensem.

This scheme I hope to submit during the hot weather as the materials are now ready. The Kanungo question in Alwar is complicated by the fact that the office and the emoluments attached to it are hereditary. Hence, though the emoluments are more than adequate for the maintenance of a sufficient number of well-paid Kanungos in each tahsil, they have been whittled away into petty fractions by the great increase in the shareholders under the hereditary system, under which all descendants share. A few men do the work more or less effectively, and the remainder are free to better themselves by seeking other employment in the State or outside. The question was raised at last Settlement, but was found to be such a thorny one that it was allowed to drop. It must now be faced, and the principle which I intend to propose is—

(1) That the remuneration now allotted, whether in money or land held revenue free or at favourable rates, should be regarded not as personal or hereditary but as a remuneration for services as Kanungo.

(2) That it be appropriated accordingly for the maintenance of the number of Kanungos necessary to discharge the work in each tahsil ;

(3) That where properly qualified men are forthcoming from the numerous body of nominal Kanungos in each tahsil at present, they shall have priority of claim.

(4) Where such qualified men are not forthcoming from the hereditary Kanungos, others be appointed and be paid from the present allotment, the State, if it thinks fit, leaving the surplus if any to be divided by the hereditary Kanungos.

13. *Necessity of re-organising the Kanungo system.*—The acceptance of this principle will secure an efficient Kanungo agency, which is absolutely necessary for the supervision of the Patwaris and the maintenance of a correct record. Cases come to my notice almost weekly of embezzlement of revenue by the Patwaris or over-realisation from the Zamindars, and these are due to the present nominal supervision of revenue collections. Though this is a matter outside the Settlement, I have taken up some of the grossest cases and prosecutions have been ordered by the Council in which severe and deterrent sentences have been passed. In more than one of these cases it was found that the papers which proved the misappropriation had been nominally checked by the Tahsildar and Kanungo and passed as correct. Facts like this prove the necessity of making a radical re-organisation of the existing agency.

14. *Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.*—The next link in the chain of the revenue system is that of the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars. I have already remarked that the assistance received from these in Settlement work has, with a few exceptions, been most meagre from the beginning. In my previous reports I have commented on this fact, but though orders have been issued by the Council, the results are still as unsatisfactory as before. The Tahsildars with a few exceptions have from the beginning regarded the Settlement as a nuisance, which breaks through their *parda*, interferes with their authority, and causes them extra work and worry. Only three of them have shown any real willingness to co-operate in the work by aiding the Deputy Collector and thus increase their own knowledge and experience of revenue work. The result is that the Settlement is now approaching completion, and most of the Tahsildars are as ignorant of the principles on which it has been conducted and the line on which the revenue administration is to be worked in future as they were when it began. This is by no means a hopeful sign for the future. The Naib Tahsildars, who in the natural course of things should furnish the material for future Tahsildars, are in even a worse case. Few of them have ever done any touring in their villages, or know anything about their condition. In the Alwar Tahsil when on tour recently, as the Tahsildar was unable to ride, I asked the Naib Tahsildar to accompany me round the villages, but found that though he had been six years in the Tahsil he had never before been away from headquarters. From personal experience I know that this is not an exceptional case. The fact is that both Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars have hitherto been selected for family or personal reasons ; knowledge of or capacity to learn their duties has been quite a secondary consideration, and their work has been judged chiefly by the amount of revenue they succeed in collecting. Though the Alwar revenue administration is at present much superior to Bharatpur in other respects, as regards the personnel of the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars it is much inferior, as in Bharatpur since the State came under administration efforts have been made to obtain men of good education and abilities for the post and to train them properly by deputing them to British districts to learn their work.

I have dwelt on this point at some length because I regard a qualified body of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars as absolutely essential to the future revenue administration, and I look forward with some misgivings to what will happen when the whole work is made over next year to the present body, whose tendency will be to let things fall into the old groove. I fear, however, that no material improvement will be made till a radical change is made in the present system of appointment and till the Tahsildar's work in every branch of the revenue administration is subjected to a more regular and searching scrutiny than at present.

15. *Cost of Settlement.*—The cost of Settlement up to 28th February 1899 had been R2,77,895-13-9, and the expenditure during the year under review

was R93,791-5-0, making a total of R3,71,687-2-9. The expenditure, though heavy owing to want of system and control in the earlier stages of the work, is light as compared with that of similar operations in British districts. The income realised during the year has been R15,425-12-7, chiefly from fees in mutation cases. The expenditure is now being steadily reduced as operations are being brought to a close in one tahsil after another. The long detention of the Patwaris in certain tahsils for revenue collections and miscellaneous duties by protracting the length of the operations considerably increases their cost.

16. *Notice of officers.*—In paragraph 157 of my assessment report on Tijara, etc., I remarked on the excellence of the work of the three Deputy Collectors, and this year again I have to record how much the State and I personally are indebted to them for the industry, ability and sound judgment all three have brought to bear on the discharge of their duties M. Amar Singh, the Settlement work of whose circle is now practically completed, spent 181 days on tour, M. Rallia Ram, 295 days, and M. Gouri Shankar, 211 days. None of them has ever spared himself when there was hard work to be done, and it is owing to their zeal and loyalty that I have been able to advance the Settlement work to its present stage without any serious hitch. The extent of the work they have had to do, and the thorough manner in which they have done it, is known only to me, and is perhaps on that account in danger of escaping due recognition from the State authorities. The State would, however, be fortunate if it had at its command a few more officials of their stamp. Their reports are sent in original for perusal and return.

M. F. O DWYER, I.C.S.,

Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur States.

Statement of Work of Alwar and Bharatpur.

Serial Number.	Name of Circle.	Number of villages.	Number of Patwaris.	Detail.	Number of villages in which Shajra Nasab, Khatauni and other statements prepared.	Khasra Tip completed.	Attestation of Khatauni, etc., by: Munsarims.	Sadar Munsarims.	Deputy Collectors.	Wajib-ul-arz attested by: Munsarims and Sadar Munsarims.	Deputy Collector.	Mutations: Balance of last year.	Entered up during year under report.	Attested by: Sadar Munsarims.	Tahsildars.	Deputy Collectors.	Balance now standing.	Disputes decided by Superintendents.	Mutations copied by Patwaris.	Chaibundi done by Deputy Collector.	Assessment statements prepared.	Preparation of village note books and writing up inspection remarks.	Preparation of Statement B.	Detail of fairing work finished during the year under report: Tracing of Shajras on wax cloth.	Field maps compared with khasras.	Colouring and marking the chaks on field maps.	New assessment announced.	Dhal-bach files prepared.	Number of villages in which Khutani Jama announced.	Preparation of records, Hindi in roman, Urdu in antique type: Khasra-kishtwar.	Shajra Nasb.	Khewat-khatoni.	Statement of wels, etc.	Wajib-ul-arz.	Comparison of records, Hindi in roman, Urdu in antique type: Khasra-kishtwar.	Shajra Nasab.	Khewat-khatoni.	Statement of wells, etc.	Wajib-ul-arz.	Entry of new jama on the Hindi record in roman and Urdu in antique type.	Binding: Patwaris copy.	State copy.	Case work: Instituted during the year under report.	Total instituted up to date.	Decided.: Summary Investigations.	Final trial.	Total.	Transfered to other Courts.	Pending at the close of the year.	Miscellaneous appointment leave, etc.: Disposed off.	Balance.	Mafi cases: Investigated.	Reported.	Mauza Zabta.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
1	Circle I	...	...	Up to end of last year.	487	477	436	397	368	69	8	...	17,741	6,373	490	8,369	2,509	...	247	410	350	350	350	347	350	156	150	150	150	240	228	248	210	5	168	177	168	166	5	60	...	...	...	1,218	130	879	1,009	...	209	730	74	274	144	...
																														185	93	202	159	5	86	20	86	86	5	60														
				Year under report.	28	38	79	118	142	283	344	...	7,282	4,324	130	4,336	1,001	169	182	105	165	165	2	5	2	202	202	202	202	115	126	107	142	274	154	145	154	156	227	148	152	152	1,243	1,462	136	1,179	1,315	...	137	520	120	863	134	369
																														228	326	216	234	327	235	301	235	235	227	148														
2	Do. II	...	...	Up to end of last year.	457	457	457	457	457	457	301	...	23,023	4,435	1,056	16,514	18	780	391	457	457	457	457	196	162	555	277	277	277	384	367	389	371	67	360	359	361	359	36	194	1	15	...	2,857	159	1,413	1,572	16	1,269	824	143	Included in case work.	"	...
																														366	314	346	295	138	212	217	218	213	36	108														449
				Year under report.	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	2,905	776	5	2,019	105	...	55	...	...	...	...	261	295	211	178	178	178	65	74	60	76	375	97	96	96	97	420	175	277	263	826	2,095	992	654	1,646	42	407	764	...			448
																														97	157	117	168	317	243	240	237	243	420	258														448
3	Do. III	...	...	Up to end of last year.	467	402	365	288	246	122	...	...	16,582	11,243	444	1,880	3,015	...	231	498	242	242	...	242	...	...	...	...	...	52	51	46	43	...	41	30	41	37	...	...	...	...	...	683	...	504	504	...	179	358	40	667	...	...
																														82	56	71	59	...	37	30	36	36	...	...														
				Year under report.	...	...	133	180	41	120	61	...	18,163	11,787	343	2,948	3,085	...	227	...	256	...	242	94	242	242	242	242	242	229	225	230	233	...	211	222	211	215	...	110	...	...	998	1,177	...	...	855	...	322	489	48	1,333	146	...
																														234	260	243	254	...	222	229	223	223	...	110														
	TOTAL	...	...	Up to end of last year.	1,411	1,336	1,258	1,142	1,071	648	309		56,346	22,051	1,990	26,763	5,542	780	869	1,365	1,049	1,049	807	785	512	705	427	427	427	676	646	683	624	72	569	568	570	562	41	244	1	15	...	4,758	289	2,796	3,085	16	1,857	1,912	257	941	144	...
																														633	463	619	513	143	335	267	340	335	41	168														
				Year under report.	28	38	212	298	183	403	561	...	28,350	16,887	478	9,303	4,191	164	464	105	421	165	244	360	539	655	622	622	622	409	425	397	451	649	462	463	461	463	647	433	429	415	3,067	4,724	1,128	1,833	3,816	42	866	1,773	168	2,086	285	817
																														559	743	576	676	644	700	770	695	701	647	406														448

No. 2.

Annual return of case work from March 1899 to February 1900.

Particulars.	Number of last year's cases.	Number of cases instituted in this year.	Total.	Number of cases decided.	Returned for further enquiry.	Pending.	Remarks
Boundary dispute	1	101	102	99	2	1	
Lambardari	1	38	39	38	1	...	
Biswadari	1	7	78	74	4	...	
Other disputes	...	33	33	33	...	...	
Partition	...	15	15	14	1	...	
	3	264	267	258	8	1	
Mafi	540	772	1,312	30	162	1,120	
Appeals — Circle I	79	88	167	109	...	58	
Appeals — „ II	64	35	99	50	...	49	
Appeals — „ III	30	70	100	42	3	58	
Appeals — Mal Sadar	2	1	3	3	...	...	
Total	175	194	369	204	3	165	

No. 3.

Statement showing expenditure on Alwar Settlement.

No.	Heads of Budget.	Before March 1899.	From 1st March 1899 up to 20th February 1900.				Total.	GRAND TOTAL.	Remarks.
			Circle I.	Circle II.	Circle III.	General.			
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
1	Direction	...	3,570 9 0	1,470 0 0	2,933 1 0	14,974 2 8	22,947 12 8		
2	Fixed establishment . .	...	2,107 12 4	1,485 4 9	2,084 3 11	4,265 0 9	9,942 5 9		
3	Temporary „ . .	...	...	...	...	...	722 0 4		
4	Field „ . .	...	...	...	...	...	43,628 15 3		
5	Travelling allowance . .	...	...	...	...	...	7,112 5 11		
6	Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	7,984 0 9		
7	Contingencies . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,453 12 4		
	Total .	2,77,895 13 9	...	...	...	...	93,791 5 0	3,71,687 2 9	

No. 4.

Statement showing the miscellaneous income of the Settlement Department, Alwar State, from 1st March 1899 to 28th February 1900.

No.	Particulars of Receipts.	Amount.	Remarks.
		₹ a. p.	
1	Copying-fee and wages	1,437 0 0	
2	Mutation fee	13,172 1 0	
3	Fines	747 0 0	
4	Process fees	10 8 0	
5	Postage stamps collected from the application from candidates.	2 1 0	
6	Pays undisbursed	29 12 6	
7	Miscellaneous (income from the price on sale of implements, etc).	97 6 1	
	Total .	15,425 12 7	

M. F. O'DWYER, I.C.S.,

Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur States.

Appendix No. II.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Alwar State for the year ending 31st August 1899 or Sambat 1955.

Particulars.	Estimate for 1898-99.	Receipts. Actual Receipts for 1898-99.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1899-1900.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
RECEIPTS.					
I.—Revenue—					
1. Land Revenue—					
(*a*) Arrears	30,000	15,009	14,991	...	17,000
(*b*) Current Revenue	20,68,000	20,79,770	...	11,770	21,78,000
	20,98,000	20,94,779	14,991	11,770	21,95,000
2. Gardens and Canals—					
(*a*) Gardens	17,500	16,863	637	...	14,800
(*b*) Canals	18,500	15,536	2,964	...	18,000
	36,000	32,399	3,601	...	32,800

Particulars.	Estimate for 1898-99.	Disbursements. Actual Expenses for 1898-99.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1899-1900.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
EXPENDITURE.					
I.—Administrative Establishment—					
1. Political Agency	34,600	32,722	1,878	...	35,000
2. Council of Regency	38,500	39,192	...	692	44,000
Total I	73,100	71,914	1,878	692	79,000
II.—Expenses in connection with His Highness's Education.	80,000	1,00,769	...	20,769	80,000
III.—Revenue—					
1. Revenue Office	12,500	12,762	...	262	21,000
2. Tahsils	57,000	54,947	2,053	...	56,500
3. Fees to Lambardars	61,000	62,809	...	1,809	66 200
4. Kanungoes	9,500	9,113	387	...	9,500
5. Patwaris	31,000	30,824	176	...	31,000
6. Remissions	3,500	3,173	327	...	3,000
7. Gardens	36,000	36,935	...	935	36,600
8. Canals	2,500	3,408	...	908	3,000
Total III	2,13,000	2,13,971	2,943	3,914	2,26,700

3. Tribute and Cesses—					
(*a*) Tribute from Nimrana	4,700	4,300	400	...	4,300
(*b*) Cesses from Jagirdars	15,000	13,415	1,585	...	15,000
	...	6,787	...	6,787	16,000
	19,700	24,502	1,985	6,787	35,300
4. Miscellaneous	2,000	2,254	...	254	2,000
Total I	21,55,700	21,53,934	20,577	18,811	22,65,100
II.—Forests and Grass—					
1. Camel grazing	1,900	1,853	47	...	2,000
2. Sale of Bamboos	3,300	2,708	592	...	3,300
3. Sale of Fuel, etc.	5,500	4,298	1,202	...	4,200
4. Farohi and Grass Cess	29,500	36,556	...	7,056	32,000
5. Bagar-bach	250	252	...	2	250
Total II.	40,450	45,667	1,841	7,058	41,750
Carried over					

IV.—Finance—					
1. Accounts Office	7,700	7,668	32	...	8,500
2. Treasury	4,300	4,678	...	378	4,500
Total IV	12,000	12,346	32	378	13,000
V.—Settlement	98,000	1,01,650	...	3,650	92,000
VI.—Judicial—					
1. Appellate Court	11,200	11,199	1	...	11,400
2. Civil Court	9,000	8,802	198	...	9,000
3. Criminal Court	12,000	12,222	...	222	12,000
4. Police Superintendent's Office	5,000	4,838	162	...	6,000
5. Thanas	57,500	55,046	2,454	...	56,500
6. Jail	24,800	24,722	78	...	24,900
Total VI	1,19,500	1,16,829	2,893	222	1,19,800
Carried over					

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Alwar State for the year ending 31st August 1899 or Sambat 1955—continued.

Particulars.	Receipts. Estimate for 1898-99.	Actual Receipts for 1898-99.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1899-1900.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
RECEIPTS—*contd.*					
Brought forward					
III.—Judicial—					
1. Revenue fees	10,000	20,379	...	10,379	10,000
2. Civil Court fees	24,100	20,831	3,269	...	20,300
3. Stamps	16,100	13,362	2,738	...	15,000
4. Fines	10,900	13,150	...	2,250	12,300
5. Sale of unclaimed property	100	60	40	...	200
6. Talbana	5,900	8,803	...	2,903	8,000
7. Jail	4,800	5,344	...	544	6,500
Total III	71,900	81,929	6,047	16,076	72,300
IV.—Excise—					
1. Abkari	12,600	10,602	1,998	...	12,600
2. Drugs	10,400	9,384	1,016	...	10,400
Total IV	23,000	19,986	3,014	...	23,000

Particulars.	Disbursements. Estimate for 1898-99.	Actual expenses for 1898-99.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1899-1900.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
EXPENDITURE—*contd.*					
Brought forward					
VII.—Palace Expenditure—					
1. Kitchen	13,700	15,285	...	1,585	13,000
2. Mahi Rasla	19,100	19,342	...	242	18,800
3. Khawas Chelas	28,000	27,239	761	...	27,500
4. Deorhi Khass	10,600	10,515	85	...	10,600
5. Tosha Khana	35,000	32,024	2,976	...	29,000
6. Library	2,600	3,101	...	501	2,600
7. Palki Khana	6,000	6,339	...	339	6,500
8. Armoury	1,900	2,371	...	471	2,000
9. Bartan Khana	1,500	1,205	295	...	1,500
10. Wrestlers	500	516	...	16	500
11. Miscellaneous	1,450	1,434	16	...	1,400
	...	14,900	...	14,900	...
Total VII	1,20,350	1,34,271	4,133	18,054	1,13,400
VIII.—Stables, Carriages, etc.—					
1. Khas Tavela	47,100	43,090	4,010	...	43,600
2. Buggi Khana	32,500	38,628	...	6,128	38,000
3. Breeding Stud	36,300	34,339	1,961	...	34,400
4. Horse Depôt	23,300	24,850	...	1,550	26,000
5. Horse Dispensary, Civil	2,400	2,677	...	277	2,100
6. Elephants	34,000	42,196	...	8,196	40,000
7. Rath Khana	31,700	30,633	1,067	...	31,500
8. Carts	11,900	11,403	497	...	11,900
9. Camels	23,000	21,063	1,937	...	21,000
Total VIII	2,42,200	2,48,879	9,472	16,151	2,48,500

V.—Salt Treaty Payment	1,25,000	1,25,000	...	...	1,25,000
VI.—Nazool	6,000	8,289	...	2,289	6,000
VII.—Imperial Service Troops	5,000	4,730	270	...	3,500
VIII.—Post Offices	4,000	4,365	...	365	4,000
IX.—Schools	21,700	21,690	10	...	22,700
X.—Dispensaries	21,000	20,687	313	...	22,000
XI.—Advances—					
1. Takavi	25,000	12,658	12,342	...	28,000
2. Miscellaneous	80,000	81,190	...	1,190	80,000
Total XI	1,05,000	93,848	12,342	1,190	1,08,000
Carried over					

IX.—Imperial Service Troops—					
1. Staff Office	8,600	8,629	...	29	8,600
2.—(a) Cavalry	2,08,900	2,06,433	2,467	...	2,16,300
(b) Transport	35,300	32,420	2,880	...	35,000
(c) Hospital	3,300	3,547	...	247	3,800
(d) Forge Fund	4,000	4,561	...	561	4,100
(e) Pensions	700	816	...	116	800
	2,52,200	2,47,777	5,347	924	2,60,000
3.—(a) Infantry	1,58,900	1,55,041	3,859	...	1,56, 00
(b) Transport	33,800	30,054	3,746	...	35,000
(c) Hospital	4,000	3,594	406	...	5,000
(d) Horse Dispensary	600	336	264	...	500
(e) Pensions	3,000	2,888	112	...	3,500
	2,00,300	1,91,913	8,387	...	2,00,000
Total IX	4,61,100	4,48,319	13,734	953	4,68,600
X.—Irregular Forces—					
1. Bukhshigari	5,700	6,081	...	381	6,200
2. Field Artillery	12,300	12,528	...	228	12,500
3. Garrison Artillery	9,700	9,613	87	...	9,700
4. Fort Garrison	72,000	72,429	...	429	72,500
5. Cavalry	1,42,000	1,39,791	2,209	...	1,40,000
6. Khas Chowki	11,100	10,751	349	...	11,000
7. Bukhtawar Paltan	44,300	44,073	227	...	44,500
8. Risala Nuqdi	23,500	23,426	74	...	23,500
9. Camel Guns	3,300	3,097	203	...	3,300
10. Irregular Companies	7,600	7,273	327	...	7,500
11. Pensions	19,500	18,727	773	...	19,000
Total X	3,51,000	3,47,789	4,249	1,038	3,49,700
Total IX and X	8,12,100	7,96,108	17,983	1,991	8,18,300

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Alwar State for the year ending 31st August 1899 or Sambat 1955—continued.

Particulars.	Receipts. Estimate for 1898-99.	Actual Receipts for 1898-99.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1899-1900.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
RECEIPTS—*contd.*					
Brought forward					
XII.—Interest—					
1. On Government Papers	1,84,100	1,84,035	65	...	1,84,100
2. On advances	2,000	3,230	...	1,230	4,000
3. On arrears of Land Revenue	2.000	2,283	...	283	11,500
Total XII	1,88,100	1,89,548	65	1,513	1,89,600

Particulars.	Disbursements. Estimate for 1898-99.	Actual expenses for 1898-99.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1899-1900.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
EXPENDITURE—*contd.*					
Brought forward					
XI.—Public Works Department—					
1. Buildings	1,38,500	1,42,123	...	3,623	1,50,560
2. Roads	48,800	58,329	...	9,529	21,840
3. Bunds	14,300	10,009	4,291	...	10,000
4. Workshop	30,900	32,464	...	1,564	28,000
5. Establishment	42,500	26,697	15,803	...	40,000
6. Miscellaneous	40,000	22,454	17,546	...	30,000
Total XI	3,15,000	2,92,076	37,640	14,716	2,80,400
XII—Nazool	3,500	3,787	...	287	3,500
XIII.—Commissariat	8,100	9,019	...	919	8,500
XIV.—Tent and Clothing—					
1. Tent and Clothing	30,500	24,111	6,389	...	28,000
1. Farash Khana	55,000	20,743	34,257	...	38,200
Total XIV	85,500	44,854	40,646	...	66,200
XV.—Thatching and Grass Department—					
1. Chapper Bandi	8,000	6,855	1,145	...	7,500
2. Garh Kaptani	3,000	3,073	...	73	3,000
3. Bagar	13,100	13,298	...	198	13,400
Total XV	24,100	23,226	1,145	271	23,900

XIII.—Miscellaneous—					
1. Stone quarries	6,100	3,484	2,616	...	5,500
2. Iron furnaces	1,000	896	104	...	1,500
3. Nazarana on death of Jagirdars	1,000	414	586	...	1,000
4. Savings of pay	11,500	11,393	107	...	9,000
5. Fines on Establishment	400	29	371	...	400
6. Refunds	300	425	...	125	300
7. Cattle farms	4,500	4,355	145	...	4,500
8. Miscellaneous	20,250	14,990	5,260	...	13,600
Total XIII	45,050	35,986	9,189	125	35,800
XVI.—Post Offices	6,300	5,871	429	...	5,800
XVII.—Schools	44,500	44,085	415	...	44,800
XVIII.—Civil Hospitals	52,700	55,491	...	2,791	53,300
XIX.—Charitable Endowments	90,000	91,286	...	1,286	90,000
XX.—Gifts and Rewards—					
1. On Marriages	3,000	7,518	...	4,518	5,000
2. On Deaths	2,000	4,029	...	2,029	3,000
3. Other Rewards	5,000	7,391	...	2,391	3,000
Total XX	10,000	18,938	...	8,938	11,000
XXI.—Advances—					
1. Miscellaneous	80,000	2,24,753	...	1,44,753	80,000
2. Takavi	20,000	20,000	...	...	60,000
Total XXI	1,00,000	2,44,753	...	1,44,753	1,40,000
XXII.—Civil Pensions	13,100	13,347	...	247	13,700
XXIII.—Miscellaneous—					
1. Purchase of Promissory Notes	500	478	22	...	500
2. Shikar Khana	18,700	18,094	606	...	19,000
3. Festivals	700	659	41	...	700
4. Imtiazis	27,370	28,131	...	761	29,000
5. Kabishurs	900	865	35	...	800
6. Vakils	8,300	6,777	1,523	...	7,500
7. Newspapers	400	628	...	228	400
8. Cattle Farms	8,000	7,913	87	...	8,200
9. Iron furnaces	300	259	41	...	300
10. Stone Quarries	1,200	1,148	52	...	1,200
11. Guests	3,000	3,047	...	47	3,000
12. Munshi Khana	1,600	1,585	15	...	1,600
13. Miscellaneous clerks	750	1,070	...	320	1,160
14. Miscellaneous	34,800	21,812	12,988	...	27,000
Total XXIII	1,06,520	92,466	15,410	1,356	1,00,360
Total I to XXIII	26,29,570	27,35,936	1,35,019	2,41,385	26,32,160
Carried over					

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Alwar State for the year ending 31st August 1899 or Sambat 1955—concluded.

Particulars.	Estimate for 1898-99.	Receipts. Actual Receipts for 1898-99.	Receipts. Balance of Estimate.	Receipts. Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1899-1900.	Particulars.	Estimate for 1898 99.	Disbursements. Actual expenses for 1898-99.	Disbursements. Balance of Estimate.	Disbursements. Excess over Estimate.	Estimate for 1899-1900.
	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R
RECEIPTS—*concluded.*						EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*					
Brought forward .						Brought forward .					
						Extraordinary Budget—					
XIV.—Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	1. His Highness the Maharaja's marriage.	...	604	...	604	...
						2. Diamond Jubilee .	...	511	...	511	...
						3. Public Works Department .	2,80,000	2,24,318	55,682	...	2,07,600
Total Receipts .	28,11,900	28,05,659	53,668	47,427	29,18,750	4. Takavi	...	58,317	...	58,317	...
						Total of Extraordinary Budget .	2,80,000	2,83,750	55,682	59,432	2,07,600
						Total Expenditure .	29,09,570	30,19,686	1,90,701	3,00,817	28,39,760
XV.—Balance in hand at the commencement of the year—						XXIV.—Balance in hand at close of the year—					
1. Government Promissory Notes.	52,55,800	52,55,800	...	...	52,55,800	1. Government Promissory Notes.	52,55,800	52,55,800	...	...	52,55,800
2 Bank Deposits . .	31,332	31,332	...	...	38,812	2. Bank Deposits . .	60,000	38,812	...	...	32,000
3. Cash in the Treasury .	8,35,552	8,35,552	...	...	6,14,045	3. Cash in the Treasury .	7,09,214	6,14,045	...	...	6,99,847
Total Balance .	61,22,684	61,22,684	..	...	59,08,657	Total Balance .	60,25,014	59,08,657	...	...	59,87,647
GRAND TOTAL .	89,34,584	89,28,343	...	...	88,27,407	GRAND TOTAL .	89,34,584	89,28,343	...	...	88,27,407

No. 1745, dated 5th May 1900.

Countersigned and forwarded to the Political Agent, Alwar.

Alwar;
The 4th May 1900.

BALMOKUND DAS,
Member of Council, Alwar State,

, *Diwan,*
Officer in charge of Accounts, Alwar State.

Appendix No. III.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town of Alwar for the years 1897-98, 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

[*N.B.*—The figures given represent the number of seers per rupee.]

	1897-98.						1898-99.						1899-1900.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.
April	9·15	13·3	...	9·12	9·9	10·12	15·0	25·2	27·3	24·3	20·6	24·4	16·0	12·8	23·0	21·0	17·13	23·15
May	10·14	14·2	...	9·9	9·14	11·8	14·13	25·1	27·2	23·9	20·2	23·4	15·12	22·11	22·7	20·0	17·4	23·5
June	10·8	13·7	8·0	9·2	9·15	11·3	15·0	22·14	24·9	22·8	20·3	22·7	16·2	20·11	19·10	19·12	16·15	19·7
July	10·7	13·3	8·6	9·10	9·12	11·0	14·15	23·7	23·13	22·12	19·9	23·4	15·13	20·6	20·6	18·13	17·8	19·8
August	11·0	13·1	11·2	10·5	8·13	10·11	15·5	23·3	24·9	22·0	19·0	22·6	18·8	16·7	17·2	16·4	14·12	15·15
September	10·5	14·0	11·0	12·3	8·8	12·7	15·3	22·10	23·0	21·7	18·13	22·1	10·13	22·13	12·7	12·1	11·15	13·1
October	11·2	16·12	14·7	16·2	9·13	15·10	15·8	22·8	23·0	20·2	19·12	22·1	9·0	10·5	10·6	8·15	10·6	10·6
November	10·11	18·2	19·13	19·0	11·2	8·14	15·8	22·8	23·0	20·2	19·12	22·1	9·8	10·15	10·0	10·1	11·4	11·7
December	11·8	21·3	23·6	21·4	11·12	21·11	15·11	23·3	24·3	21·4	21·9	23·4	10·5	12·2	10·11	10·11	12·3	11·13
January	11·3	20·9	24·4	22·2	12·0	22·5	15·11	23·14	25·12	22·10	22·11	24·9	10·1	11·10	11·8	10·4	11·8	11·1
February	11·6	21·14	24·2	22·15	12·1	23·0	16·0	23·7	25·4	21·7	21·12	24·12	10·3	11·10	11·6	10·2	11·6	10·12
March	12·13	23·14	25·14	24·10	16·7	23·4	14·14	22·4	23·9	20·11	18·14	21·5	11·0	13·1	11·4	11·0	11·7	11·4
	10·15	16·5	13·9	15·9	10·13	16·7	15·5	23·6	24·6	21·14	20·3	22·15	12·12	15·7	15·0	14·1	13·11	14·11

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Alwar.

(7)

KOTA AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No 61-C., dated Jhalrapatan, the 13th April 1900.

From—MAJOR C. F. FAGAN, Political Agent, Kota,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kota Agency for the year 1899-1900.

CHANGES AMONG POLITICAL OFFICERS.

Captain W. Stratton, who went on privilege leave in March of last year, returned and took charge of the Agency on 5th June 1899. During his absence Major W. Stewart held charge. Captain Stratton proceeded on furlough on 5th February 1900, when I took up the appointment.

From the beginning of the year under report the office of the Political Agent, Jhalawar, was amalgamated with that of the Political Agent, Kota, consequent on the breaking up of the old Jhalawar State. Major Stewart received charge of the office from Captain Kemball on 1st April 1899.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

The Political Agent spent 106 days in tour visiting Jhalrapatan and 17 Tahsils or Nizamats of the Kota State. During a portion of his tour he was accompanied by His Highness the Maharao of Kota.

KOTA.

ADMINISTRATION.

There is no change in the method of administration. The details connected with winding up the accounts and other affairs remaining to be settled after the transfer of territory to Kota have during the year been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Acknowledgments are due to His Highness the Maharao and the Diwan for the conciliatory manner in which the negotiations were conducted.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness the Maharao was honoured by a proposal from His Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor General of India, to visit his capital in November 1899. The visit would have been a notable one for Kota, as no Viceroy has ever visited the State, but unfortunately His Excellency's tour through Rajputana was abandoned on account of the famine, and the proposed visit fell through.

VISITS.

His Highness the Maharao visited Mount Abu in May and returned to Kota in June.

The Agent to the Governor General and his staff visited Kota on 29th January 1900.

FINANCE.

The following figures show the Revenue and Expenditure for 1898-99 (Sambat 1955) and Estimate for 1899-1900 (Sambat 1956) :—

	Estimate for Sambat 1955 (1898-99).	Actuals for Sambat 1955 (1898-99).	Estimate for Sambat 1956 (1899-1900).
	R	R	R
Ordinary Revenue	24,36,175	36,13,980	34,31,675
Ordinary Expenditure	23,22,564	34,55,822	31,60,490

The excess in the actuals of Revenue and Expenditure than the Budget Estimates is due to transfer of certain Jhalawar districts to Kota.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Public Works Department grant for 1899-1900 is R4,92,952.

The State Engineer's detailed report for the year will be submitted separately as usual.

RAILWAY.

The amount expended by the Darbar on the construction of the Guna-Baran Railway up to the end of March last was R16,17,464. The Railway has been opened for all traffic from 15th May 1899.

The surveys of the Baran-Ajmer and Marwar Railway were completed during the year, and earthwork has been started in some places in Kota territory to afford relief to famine-stricken people.

COURTS.

The Sadar Civil, Criminal and Appellate Courts were presided over by the same officials as last year.

The number of cases instituted and disposed of will be found in Appendices II and III.

POLICE.

It will be seen from Appendix IV that offences committed during the year show a considerable increase, the total being 1,832 as against 899 last year. The increase is partly due to the prevailing famine and partly to the increased area of the State consequent on the transfer of certain Jhalawar districts.

There have been 34 cases of dakaiti against 13 last year.

In 14 cases arrests were made by the Police and 185 persons have been convicted and punished.

No cases of infanticide nor of poisoning for plunder were reported during the year.

EDUCATION.

The number of High Primary and Female Schools in the whole State is now 37. The total number of boys and girls attending the schools is 1,896 against 1,967 last year. The decrease is due to prevailing famine : the boys of the poorer classes had to resign the school to earn their daily livelihood.

From the High Schools 6 boys went up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, of whom only 2 came out successful.

Out of 9 boys, 3 came out successful in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination.

From the Nobles School three boys were sent up for the Entrance Examination and of these only one was successful. In the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination 4 out of 7 boys passed.

HEALTH.

The general health of the people during the year has been good, and no epidemic of any kind has occurred.

No case of plague has occurred within the limits of the State.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The total rainfall during the year was again much below the average, being only 15 inches 57 cents, while the average for the last five years is 27·29 inches.

For want of sufficient seasonable rainfall the grass and Indian corn crops failed, and the jowar crop yielded only 3 annas in the rupee. As regards the rabi crop, the whole rabi area, comprising 60 per cent. of the total cultivated land of the Kota State, was left unsown, with the exception of the very limited area irrigated by wells and tanks, the soil having become too hard to receive seed owing to the exceptionally long drought. The collection of land revenue, the main source of income on which the State depends, became therefore a matter of extreme difficulty.

This state of affairs is quite without precedent in Kota. Never in the history of the State has a similar failure of the winter crop been recorded. Coming, moreover, after a succession of years of indifferent rainfall, the effects of a deficient monsoon were the more disastrous, and the inability to even sow the wheat, gram, and other winter crops, following an almost total loss of the rain crops, has resulted in widespread distress. Stocks of grain are happily not exhausted, but the people have not been able to earn enough in ordinary field labour to purchase their daily requirements, especially as owing to famine in other parts prices have risen to famine rates. A further considerable loss will be sustained in cattle, many of which it will be impossible to save owing to want of fodder and water. There are, however, portions of the State where grass and water are not deficient, and it is hoped that the people will not lose their entire stock of cattle, but that a sufficient number will survive to enable operations to be undertaken on the breaking of the monsoon next June.

FAMINE.

In consequence of the widespread famine over Rajputana, large numbers of refugees from other States began to arrive in Kota during the autumn of 1899. It has been a time-honoured custom for the people of Marwar and other localities to visit the fertile plains of Haraoti in bad seasons, and they have always hitherto been rewarded for their trouble by finding means of support for themselves and fodder and water in abundance for their cattle. This year it was not so. For the first time on record in these districts the unfortunate wanderers found themselves without means of subsistence and their cattle suffering.

The consequence was that many of the immigrants wandered further afield to Malwa and Central India, and large numbers crowded the large towns, seeking work and charity. The condition of some of the refugees was deplorable. They had been travelling for weeks and were in the last stage of exhaustion. Old men, women and young children, all unfit to leave their homes and quite unable to work for themselves, thronged the streets. Some arrived in a dying state, but many others were saved from death by the timely assistance afforded them by the Darbar and by private individuals. As the presence of so many immigrants in a crowded city like Kota was objectionable from a sanitary point of view, the Darbar took steps to deal systematically with the feeble and infirm immigrants, and formed a camp for them at Ganeshpal outside the city,

where they were lodged and fed at the State's expense, under the direct supervision of Apjee Dhul Sing, until arrangements could be made for their return to their own State. Up to the month of January, no necessity was felt for special famine relief on a large scale.

The harvesting of the jowar crop, small though it was, gave people enough employment to enable them to earn their living. In January, however, relief works were commenced, the construction of the earthwork of the proposed railway from Baran to Kota being the most important. The Darbar also made arrangements for takavi advances and charitable relief throughout the State.

In the city of Kota itself the members of the Municipal Committee and some merchants and bankers and State officials raised a private fund for the relief of local distress and obtained from the Maharao a promise that the expenditure under this head should be equally shared by the State. In this and other matters connected with famine work, Babu Brij Lal, Vice-President of the Municipality, was conspicuous for the interest and energy which he displayed in organising relief.

The Darbar have been greatly encouraged in their endeavours by the offer of a loan from the Government of India to meet famine expenditure, and ₹1,75,000 has up to date been received on this account.

GENERAL.

Mir Madar Ali, Superintendent of Gardens, Dâks, Ferries, etc., was deputed to accompany His Excellency the Viceroy's camp on tour through certain famine districts in Rajputana, Bombay and the Central Provinces. In January 1900 he received the title of Khan Bahadur.

JHALAWAR.

ADMINISTRATION.

As mentioned in the last annual report, His Highness Raj Rana Bhawani Singh was installed as Ruler of the State and invested with powers. His Highness administers the country with the assistance of his Diwan Rai Bahadur Pandit Parmanand Chaturvedi, and the arrangement has worked satisfactorily up to date.

Maharaj Balbhadra Singh, who was formerly Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, has been appointed Judicial Secretary to His Highness.

VISITS.

The Agent to the Governor General and his staff visited Jhalrapatan on 5th February 1900.

FINANCES.

The following figures show the Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1899-1900 (Sambat 1956) :—

	Estimates for 1899-1900.
	₹
Ordinary Revenue	5,82,491
Ordinary Expenditure	5,73,010

The State also owns Government paper to the value of ₹6,91,700, of which ₹1,06,100 was purchased during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Public Works Department grant for 1899-1900 is R48,700, but the following sums have also been sanctioned for relief works :—

	R
Kishenpura Tank	15,473
Mundla Kheri Tank	24,558
Hathunia Tank	12,168
	52,199

The Public Works Department Report will be submitted separately as usual.

POLICE.

To obtain increased efficiency in the Police, Pandit Pran Kishen, a retired Inspector of the Ajmer Police, was appointed and directed to reorganise the Department. Unfortunately this arrangement was not attended with good results, and in December the Pandit sent in his resignation.

The Darbar are making other arrangements for the satisfactory working of this Department.

The number of offences committed during the year will be seen from Appendix V.

There have been 12 cases of dakaiti during the year under report.

In 5 cases arrests were made by the Police, and 11 persons have been convicted and punished.

No cases of infanticide or poisoning for plunder were reported during the year.

EDUCATION.

Five hundred and thirty-three boys are receiving education at the head-quarters High School and Tahsil Schools as against 413 last year.

In the girls' school at the Chaoni 20 girls are taught.

HEALTH.

The general health of the people during the year has been good, and no epidemic of any kind has occurred.

No case of plague has occurred within the limits of the State.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The total rainfall during the year was only 20 inches 76 cents, which was much below the average.

For want of sufficient rainfall, the jowar crop to a great extent failed, and the outturn was comparatively small. The long drought also caused the soil to become too hard to receive seed for the rabi crop, hence a very small area was sown.

The water-supply in tanks and wells is naturally deficient, and the scarcity of fodder is keenly felt.

Prices have risen to famine rates.

FAMINE.

Many of the remarks under this head in the Kota report apply to Jhalawar. The famine made itself apparent in the first instance by the influx of refugees from other States, many of whom had to be supported by the Darbar. The people of the country were mostly able to manage for themselves till January as in Kota, but the Darbar were prepared with schemes for the construction of tanks, etc., sufficient to give employment to those in need of work. In Jhalawar as in Kota the impossibility of sowing the winter crop owing to

want of moisture in the soil was unprecedented. The monsoon grain crop was a very poor one, but what was more serious was the failure of the grass crop.

Cattle suffered severely from want of fodder and in some places the water supply also ran short. The State afforded relief to 2,583 people daily employed on different works and to 1,692 persons gratuitously.

Three poor-houses and one orphanage have also been opened in the State.

GENERAL.

The title of Khan Sahib was bestowed upon Sheikh Subhan, the Bakhshi Fauj, in June 1899, and in January 1900 Pandit Parmanand, the Dewan, received the title of Rai Bahadur.

C. G. F. FAGAN, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kotah.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kota State during the Sambat year 1955 (from 1st August 1898 to 31st July 1899), with sanctioned Estimates of Sambat 1955 and the proposed Budget Estimate for Sambat 1956.

No.	Particulars.	Sanctioned Budget for Sambat 1955.	Actual Income of Sambat 1955.	Budget Estimate for Sambat 1956.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	INCOME.			
1	Land Revenue—			
	(a) Current	18,00,000 0 0	25,86,990 15 5	26,46,400 0 0
	(b) Arrears	60,000 0 0	1,18,703 6 1	75,000 0 0
	(c) Kanungo Cess	9,500 0 0	9,6 60 6 3	9,500 0 0
2	Customs—			
	(a) Customs Department			3,13,010 0 0
	(b) Mapa	2,70,000 0 0	4,28,519 7 4	23,610 0 0
	(c) Bhome			3,380 0 0
3	Forest—			
	(a) Jungle	50,000 0 0	60,701 1 7	74,500 0 0
	(b) Shikargah	2,000 0 0	2,802 14 0	3,000 0 0
4	Judicial—			
	(a) Stamps	30,000 0 0	22,420 6 2	36,000 0 0

No.	Particulars.	Budget of Sambat 1955.	Actual Expenditure for Sambat 1955.	Budget Estimate for Sambat 1956.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	EXPENDITURE.			
1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720 0 0	4,09,720 0 0	4,34,720 0 0
2	Tribute to Jaipur	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0
3	Political Agency	33,966 0 0	35,560 7 1	28,493 0 0
4	His Highness the Maharao—			
	(a) Personal expenses of His Highness	86,400 0 0	85,748 4 5	1,48,800 0 0
	(b) Establishment	26,844 0 0	24,513 9 0	36,702 0 0
	(c) Personal allowance of Her Highness	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
	(d) Other individual allowances and Denzenana.	47,778 0 0	47,614 0 0	50,845 0 0
	Total 4	1,91,022 0 0	1,87,875 13 5	2,66,347 0 0
5	Mahakma Khas	25,852 0 0	27,706 12 6	23,828 0 0
6	Revenue Department—			
	(a) Mal Sadar	26,618 0 0	39,201 11 2	47,016 0 0
	(b) Irrigation	7,728 0 0	7,767 6 11	7,774 0 0
	(c) Nizamats and Tahsils	1,23,832 0 0	1,52,339 9 3	1,98,120 0 0
	(d) Rasooms or annual payments to Patels, Sansries and Balahies.	55,000 0 0	82,746 10 8	95,526 0 0
	(e) Huck Kanungo	3,500 0 0	3,092 12 3	3,500 0 0
	(f) Takavi	1,000 0 0	64,106 6 3	40,000 0 0
	Total 6	2,17,678 0 0	3,49,254 8 6	3,91,936 0 0
7	Judicial—			
	(a) Appellate Court	6,315 0 0	6,994 11 7	8,286 0 0
	(b) Civil	4,383 0 0	5,708 1 3	8,202 0 0
	(c) Criminal	4,452 0 0	8,585 15 6	11,804 0 0
	Total 7	15,150 0 0	21,288 12 4	28,292 0 0
8	Fauj (Army)—			
	(a) Office establishment	7,332 0 0	8,219 0 0	8,568 0 0
	(b) Artillery	59,431 0 0	63,521 13 9	67,740 0 0
	(c) Fort Garrison	45,449 0 0	48,601 4 9	61,815 0 0
	(d) Regular Cavalry	75,576 0 0	75,576 0 0	1,19,694 0 0

	(b) Fines	15,000	0	0	16,338	6	2	16,000	0	0		(e) Irregular ,,	31,596	0	0	47,411	6	9	31,668	0	0
												(f) Regular Infantry	67,368	0	0	67,368	0	0	95,064	0	0
	(c) Fees	1,000	0	0	464	11	6	1,500	0	0		(g) Irregular ,,	1,42,387	0	0	1,69,756	1	6	2,04,555	0	0
	(d) Tulbana	1,000	0	0	1,619	2	8	1,500	0	0		Total 8	4,29,139	0	0	4,80,453	10	9	5,89,104	0	0
5	Tribute from Kotris and Jagirdars.	50,000	0	0	55,841	5	3	53,000	0	0	9	Police Department—									
												(a) City	14,198	0	0	14,066	9	3	13,514	0	0
												(b) District	24,978	0	0	32,820	5	3	35,373	0	0
												Total 9	39,176	0	0	46,886	14	6	48,887	0	0
6	Compensation in lieu of dues on salt.	19,175	0	0	19,175	0	0	19,175	0	0	10	Customs Department	20,482	0	0	24,345	2	10	35,340	0	0
											11	Account and Audit Office	9,161	0	0	10,861	13	7	15,525	0	0
											12	Treasury	6,461	0	0	6,956	13	0	10,359	0	0
7	Takavi	12,000	0	0	19,663	10	7	20,000	0	0	13	Kotris	...			...			1,627	0	0
											14	Karkhanas—									
8	Abkari	16,000	0	0	19,738	7	7	21,000	0	0		(a) Establishment	4,073	0	0	5,704	5	9	5,385	0	0
												(b) Raj Stable	53,394	3	6	72,979	15	3	55,315	0	0
												(c) Polo do.	37,737	12	6	40,234	4	3	42,084	0	0
												(d) Elephants	17,873	0	0	17,091	13	9	17,855	0	0
												(e) Bullocks	12,667	0	0	13,110	11	0	11,161	0	0
9	Gardens	8,000	0	0	7,110	9	3	8,000	0	0		(f) Camels	8,948	0	0	5,942	3	0	12,930	0	0
												(g) Farashkhana Garh	7,298	8	0	8,859	11	9	7,766	8	0
												(h) ,, Bungalow	3,144	8	0	6,600	14	7	4,002	8	0
10	Jail	2,000	0	0	3,174	4	1	2,000	0	0		(i) Grass Establishment	880	0	0	1,274	14	3	2,031	0	0
												(j) Naqqar Khana	1,921	0	0	1,724	13	0	1,849	0	0
11	Mint	1,500	0	0	3,254	7	3	2,500	0	0		Total 14	1,47,937	0	0	1,73,523	10	7	1,60,379	0	0
12	Post Office	1,000	0	0	1,382	0	7	1,600	0	0											
13	Savings of pay, etc.	20,000	0	0	14,085	0	3	16,000	0	0											
											15	Ambar	4,427	0	0	4,350	4	7	4,742	0	0
14	Refunds	8,000	0	0	6,684	3	11	9,000	0	0	16	Gardens	24,532	0	0	24,604	3	1	29,025	0	0
											17	Forest conservancy—									
15	Exchange and interest	10,000	0	0	11,294	3	9	8,000	0	0		(a) Forest	13,592	0	0	14,070	9	6	21,167	0	0
												(b) Shikargah	1,037	0	0	10,228	0	6	10,352	0	0
16	Miscellaneous	50,000	0	0	65,852	14	4	68,000	0	0		(c) Arboriculture	1,073	0	0	836	5	0	873	0	0
												Total 17	24,702	0	0	25,134	15	0	32,392	0	0
17	Loan	.....			1,28,453	8	0	.....													

M 2

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kota State during the Sambat year 1955 (from 1st August 1898 to 31st July 1899), with sanctioned Estimates of Sambat 1955 and the proposed Budget Estimate for Sambat 1956—concluded.

No.	Particulars.	Sanctioned Budget for Sambat 1955.	Actual Income of Sambat 1955.	Budget Estimate for Sambat 1956.
	INCOME—*concld.*	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.

No.	Particulars.	Budget of Sambat 1955.	Actual Expenditure for Sambat 1955.	Budget Estimate for Sambat 1956.
	EXPENDITURE—*concld.*	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
18	Schools	24,839 0 0	23,101 3 1	29,904 0 0
19	Public Works Department	3,44,089 0 0	4,88,569 10 4	4,92,952 0 0
20	Medical	38,853 0 0	45,701 3 10	60,841 0 0
21	Mayo College	8,732 0 0	8,405 2 8	8,732 0 0
22	Jail	17,587 0 0	20,984 14 7	25,475 0 0
23	Pun Department—			
	(*a*) Charities	1,45,608 0 0	1,56,762 3 1	1,58,578 0 0
	(*b*) Pensions	13,436 0 0	13,785 4 0	70,973 0 0
	(*c*) Gratuities	.....	... ..	...
	Total 23	1,59,044 0 0	1,70,547 7 1	2,29,551 0 0
24	Vakils—			
	(*a*) Abu	4,254 8 0	4,183 15 0	4,536 8 0
	(*b*) Deoli	2,870 8 0	2,809 9 0	2,944 8 0
	Total 24	7,125 0 0	6,993 8 0	7,481 0 0
25	Postal Department	4,891 0 0	5,712 0 10	8,225 0 0
26	Mint	1,243 0 0	1,564 3 9	1,291 0 0
27	Committee Walter Krit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha	.....	.....	1,872 0 0
28	Band	5,892 0 0	6,087 4 0	6,792 0 0
29	Festivals	15,160 0 0	16,600 10 0	14,937 0 0
30	Gifts and rewards—			
	(*a*) Marriages	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0
	(*b*) Deaths	4,000 0 0	2,527 2 6	4,000 0 0
	(*c*) Guests	4,000 0 0	3,745 10 6	4,000 0 0
	(*d*) Rewards	3,500 0 0	5,386 7 0	3,500 0 0
	Total 30	17,000 0 0	17,159 4 0	17,000 0 0

31	Boats and Steam Launch	.....	.....	922 0 0
32	Exchange and Interest	1,000 0 0	81,240 10 3	50,000 0 0
33	Allowance to Jhalawar Ex-chief and Ladies	.....	3,333 5 4	25,446 0 0
34	Compensation to Kotris and Jagirdars for salt	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0
35	Refunds	2,500 0 0	424 0 0	2,500 0 0
36	Railway—			
	(*a*) Goona-Baran Railway	.....	4,57,000 0 1	.....
	(*b*) Kotah- „ „	.....	3,631 1 0	.....
	Total 36	.....	4,60,631 1 1	.....
37	Miscellaneous—			
	Travelling allowance	8,000 0 0	7,056 1 10	8,000 0 0
	Other ordinary expenses	50,000 0 0	2,15,209 12 11	50,000 0 0
	Total 37	58,000 0 0	2,22,265 14 9	58,000 0 0
	Stationery	12,309 0 0	15,851 5 0	.....
	Izlaiger Establishment	2,322 0 0	2,301 0 0	.....
	Sarai (tile-turning)	10,000 0 0	12,251 12 1	.....
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	23,22,563 13 0	34,55,822 3 8	31,60,489 13 0
	BALANCE in hand on 31st July 1899	.....	13,83,250 1 3	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	48,39,072 4 11	.....

TOTAL	24,36,175 0 0	36,13,930 8 0	34,31,675 0 0
BALANCE in hand on 31st July 1898	.....	12,25,141 12 11	.....
GRAND TOTAL	.....	48,39,072 4 11	.....

KOTA;
The 13th April 1900.

C. G. F. FAGAN, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kotah.

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Kota State from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Description of cases.	Pending on 31st March 1899.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.					Pending on 31st March 1900.	Remarks.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Compromised.	Struck off.	Total.		
Sadar Civil Courts.										
Suits exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ „ „ 1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	5	21	26	18	3	1	1	23	3	
„ „ „ 300 „ „ „ 1,000	6	50	56	39	8	2	1	50	6	
Suits not exceeding R300	14	662	676	516	62	52	27	657	19	
Total	25	733	758	573	73	55	29	730	28	
Nazim's and Tahsildar's Courts.										
Suits not exceeding R300	102	619	721	394	27	70	126	617	104	
GRAND TOTAL	127	1,352	1,479	967	100	125	155	1,347	132	

Appendix No. III.

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kota State from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Description of cases.	Pending on 31st March 1899.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.				Pending on 31st March 1900.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.		
Criminal cases received for confimation	...	315	315	187	31	97	315	...	
„ Appeals	2	148	150	94	21	33	148	2	
Total	2	463	465	281	52	130	463	2	
Civil cases Appeals.									
Cases exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ „ „ 1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	2	7	9	5	1	3	9	...	
„ „ „ 300 „ „ „ 1,000	1	11	12	5	3	2	10	2	
Cases not exceeding R300	1	129	130	71	22	34	127	3	
Total	4	147	151	81	26	39	146	5	
GRAND TOTAL	6	610	616	362	78	169	609	7	

Appendix No. IV.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Kota State from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Crimes.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1899.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1900.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of persons.				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.	Remarks.
							Arrested.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Under trial.					
											R a. p.		R a. p.		
Murder	...	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	12	12	11	1	7	22	10	8	4	...	...	...	...	
Attempt to murder	...	3	3	2	1	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Attempt to commit suicide	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakaiti	2	34	36	4	32	14	282	185	64	31	11,023 0 6	13	460 15 3	13	2 under-trial prisoners died before trial.
Robbery	...	26	26	23	3	11	48	32	15	1	399 10 6	...	148 10 0	...	
Theft — Cattle	...	194	194	183	11	115	250	212	35	3	...	1,141	...	538	
Theft — Other	3	585	588	555	33	453	1,395	1,185	209	1	30,950 5 3	...	12,048 3 0	...	
Infanticide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thagi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit offence.	...	3	3	3	...	3	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Grievous hurt	...	39	39	37	2	35	51	36	13	2	...	...	...	...	
Abduction	...	56	56	56	...	38	68	24	44	...	...	...	...	...	
Buying and disposing of stolen property	...	5	5	5	...	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arson	...	7	7	7	...	2	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Selling of minor for the purpose of prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Counterfeiting coin	...	3	3	3	...	3	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Other crimes	48	859	907	900	7	484	986	651	332	3	...	...	...	...	
Total	53	1,832	1,885	1,794	91	1,174	3,134	2,356	731	45	42,373 0 3	1,154	12,657 12 3	551	2 deaths before trial.

Appendix No. V.

Statement giving a general view of the Criminal Statistics of the year, the working of the Police and Criminal Courts, of the Jhalawar State, 1899-1900.

Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases in which arrests were made by the Police.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases not yet decided and of the persons concerned.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Value of property said to have been stolen.	Value of property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							R a. p.	R a. p.
Murder . . .	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide .	2	3	20	11	...	9	...	...
Dakaiti . . .	12	5	28	11	10	6	832 4 3	224 2 3
Robbery . . .	15	7	9	7	6	2	239 11 0	28 9 0
House-breaking . .	67	57	125	101	6	24	4,680 7 9	3,228 7 6
Theft . . .	72	65	105	96	2	9	6,278 13 0	1,385 15 6
Abortion . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt . .	15	14	38	26	1	12	...	...
Rape . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences . .	266	51	70	45	13	25	...	...
Total .	451	204	397	299	38	87	12,031 4 0	4,867 2 3

One of the two cases shown in column 2 for the present year did actually occur last year, and remained pending at the close of that year.

Kota;
The 13th April 1900.

C. G. F. FAGAN, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kota.

(8)

BIKANER AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1300, dated Bikaner, the 7th May 1900.

From—CAPTAIN S. F. BAYLEY, Political Agent, Bikaner,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bikaner State for the year 1899-1900.

2. The Resident, Colonel H. H. Vincent, I.S.C., left Bikaner on the 29th March 1899 to attend a conference held at Sirsa in connection with the Ghaggar Canals. On the 3rd April he proceeded to Rewa with His Highness the Maharaja on a shooting excursion, and remained there till the 1st of May, when he proceeded with His Highness to Simla, and returned from Simla to Bikaner on the 18th of that month. On the 28th of May the Resident proceeded to Abu from whence he returned to Bikaner on the 8th of July.

On the 3rd August Colonel Vincent left Bikaner on six months' furlough, making over charge of the Agency to Captain S. F. Bayley, I.S.C., then Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department. Although appointed Political Agent in Bikaner from the above date, Captain Bayley returned to Simla after taking charge, and was retained in the Foreign Department till the 14th August, when he proceeded to Abu to take up the duties of First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in addition to those of the Bikaner Agency. Captain Bayley remained at Mount Abu till the end of October 1899, and reached Bikaner on the 25th of that month. Colonel Vincent, whose leave originally expired in March 1900, was obliged to take an extension on medical certificate, and had not rejoined his appointment at the end of the year.

THE MAHARAJA.

3. His Highness the Maharaja enjoyed good health throughout the year. In April 1899 His Highness accompanied by the Resident paid a visit to the Rewa State in the Central India Agency to shoot tiger and other game at the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, and from thence he proceeded on a short visit to Simla, returning to Bikaner on the 18th May. His Highness was married in May to a second wife, the daughter of Thakur Sultan Sing of Bikaner, a Tanwar Rajput, whose brother, Thakur Jeoraj Sing, is the Pattadar of Keri in Bikaner, and whose family were already related by marriage to the ruling house of Bikaner in the time of Maharaja Sardar Sing. His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by the Second Maharani paid a short visit to Mount Abu at the end of May. In July 1899 a daughter was born to His Highness's First Maharani at Bikaner.

VISIT OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

4. The Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, visited Bikaner from the 1st to the 3rd March. During his visit Mr. Martindale presided at a Darbar held for the distribution of khillats to Seths who had subscribed liberally to the Maharaja's Famine Fund.

SARDARS.

5. Thakurs Nathu Sing of Bhukarka, Ram Nath Sing of Zorawarpura, and Udey Sing of Bahadra died during the year, the first named being succeeded by his son Kanh Sing.

ADMINISTRATION.

6. The administration has been conducted during the year by His Highness the Maharaja with the assistance of his Diwan and Council. There

has been no change in the composition of the Council during the year. His Highness continues to show the keenest interest in all matters relating to the government of his State, and is amply fulfilling the promises of wisdom and popularity shown in his earlier years. His Highness has received valuable assistance, especially in legal and judicial matters, from his Diwan, Sahibzada Hamiduz Zaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur.

COURT OF WARDS.

7. There were 49 pattas under management at the close of 1898-99. Eleven were taken in charge and one was released during the year, leaving 59 under management at its close. Of these 3 belong to widows, 30 to minors and 26 are encumbered with debts.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

8. The average rainfall for the whole State during the year was 3 inches $5\frac{13}{16}$ cents or 3 inches $5\frac{17}{16}$ cents less than in the previous year.

The following table shows the rainfall of the year in the several tahsils of the State :—

No.	Names of Tahsils.	Amount.	
		Inches.	Cents.
1	Anupgarh	1	61
2	Bikaner	1	24
3	Lunkaransar	2	26
4	Surpura	2	48
5	Sujangarh	4	36
6	Ratangarh	1	50
7	Dungergarh	3	80
8	Sardarshahr	2	58
9	Churu	6	39
10	Rajgarh	5	61
11	Bahadran	2	42
12	Nohar	3	33
13	Hanumangarh	2	42
14	Suratgarh	2	0
15	Reni	5	23
16	Merzawala	1	70
	Total	43	93

MONSOON.

The monsoon failed throughout the State. In May there were slight showers in some places but not enough to allow of agricultural operations being commenced. In June and July good rain fell in parts, and cultivation was begun, but the complete cessation of the monsoon during the rest of the season resulted in the failure of the rain crops, and caused a general famine throughout the State.

FAMINE AND RELIEF OPERATIONS.

9. The year 1896-97 was a famine year in the Bikaner State, but as the kharif of 1897 was a good one, and whatever rabi was sown also turned out well, the people were beginning to recover from the effects of the two previous bad years, when a very deficient rainfall in 1898 again brought them face to face with scarcity which was turned into a widespread famine of unprecedented rigour by the complete failure of the kharif in 1899. Measures for providing relief were, however, promptly taken. On the 23rd August 1899 "Test works" were opened at Gajner, and the Contractor of the Railway extension towards Bhatinda was also directed to employ famine labor. As time went on and it became evident that distress had deepened everywhere, more relief works were opened at selected centres. From the very commencement, relief operations have been carried on under the control and supervision of His Highness the Maharaja, who has constituted a special Famine Department with himself as its head and Rai Bahadur Thakur Dip Sing, Commandant of the Ganga Risala, as his assistant. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Camel Corps and of the State troops have been largely employed on famine duty, and work has been satisfactorily carried on under their guidance and superintendence. All famine works throughout the State have been from time to time inspected by His Highness the Maharaja, the Political Agent, the Civil Surgeon and by Thakur Dip Sing. Those on the line of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway are supervised with much zeal and discretion by Mr. G. B. Warren, Assistant Engineer. Major Dunlop Smith, Famine Commissioner for Rajputana, visited Bikaner in December and was satisfied with the arrangements for giving relief. The Agent to the Governor General, who, as already stated, arrived here in the beginning of March, also inspected the famine works near Bikaner city, and was much pleased with the measures taken for affording relief at each camp. The Seths of Bikaner have, with great liberality, subscribed R2,85,000 to the Darbar Famine Fund, to which His Highness's family and the Sardars and State officials have also so far subscribed R43,050. Both lists are still open. The total expenditure on relief works during the year amounted to R3,77,620-12.

PRICES.

10. The prices of food-grains during the year were very high compared with those of the last year. This is attributable to the prevalence of famine in Bikaner and the adjacent States. The old stocks in the possession of traders were almost exhausted before the famine commenced owing to successive bad years, and the prices of food-grains, especially of bajri, the chief staple food of the inhabitants of Bikaner, rose to famine rates immediately after the failure of the kharif crops. Food-grains were, however, largely imported by rail and also by camels. The markets were thus so well supplied that no difficulty has been found in obtaining grain on payment at any time.

FINANCES.

10. The year opened with a credit balance of R30,00,562-1-9. The receipts during the year amounted to R27,74,098-2-4, including extraordinary receipts R12,08,623-1-6. The expenditure was R32,11,057-15-1, of which R14,34,225-10-3 was extraordinary. The ordinary receipts compared with those of the past year show a decrease of R5,78,935-3-1, and also fall short of the estimates by R5,41,174-15-2. The main decrease has taken place under the heads "Land Revenue" and "Customs," and is due to the existing famine. The extraordinary receipts exceed those of the previous year by R8,13,582-5-3 and are also more than the estimates by R10,07,623-1-6. The increase is due to the raising of loans for expenditure on famine and railway construction, and also to the amounts contributed by private and public subscriptions for the State Famine Fund. The ordinary expenditure has fallen below the actuals of the past year by R82,586-8-10 and the estimate by R39,364-11-2. The extraordinary expenditure exceeds the actuals of the past year by R5,57,242-11-1, but has fallen below the estimates by R13,84,774-5-9.

The decrease is due to its having been found impossible, for want of funds, to order railway material from England during the year.

The estimates for 1900-1901 and the estimate and actuals for 1899-1900 are as follows. The year under report closed with a credit balance of R25,63,602-5-0, of which R22,01,400 are in Government promissory notes:—

Heads.	Estimate for 1899-1900.	Actuals of 1899-1900.	Estimates for 1900-1901.	Remarks.
	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Opening balance	27,33,046	30,00,562 1 9	25,07,547 14 5	
Receipts.				
1. Ordinary	*21,06,650	15,65,475 0 10	18,61,975 0 0	* Since the preparation of the Budget Estimate the coal budget, amounting to R25,000 has been transferred from "Extraordinary" to "Ordinary"; hence the difference between these figures and those given in last year's report.
2. Extraordinary	*2,01,000	12,08,623 1 6	6,05,700 0 0	
Total	23,07,650	27,74,098 2 4	24,67,675 0 0	
Expenditure.				
1. Ordinary	18,16,197	17,76,832 4 10	18,33,922 0 0	
2. Extraordinary	28,19,000	14,34,225 10 3	28,85,977 0 0	
Total	46,35,197	32,11,057 15 1	47,19,899 0 0	
Closing balance	4,05,499	25,63,602 5 0	2,55,323 14 5	

CUSTOMS.

12. Seth Nemi Chand, Customs Officer, was appointed Nazim of Suratgarh during the year, and was succeeded by Kaniraj Bhairondan, late Nazim of Sujangarh. The receipts during the year amounted to R6,56,287-14-6 against *R8,11,410-3-9 in the previous year. The falling off is due to slackness of trade on account of famine. The expenditure during the year amounted to R57,121-11-3 against R61,617-8-9 in the preceding year.

* Rs. 8,10,824 as erroneously shown in the report for 1898-99.

IRRIGATION.

13. The area irrigated during the year in the Mirzawala Tahsil by the Sirhind Canal amounted to 226 bighas. In the Bahadran Tahsil five villages received small quantities of water for irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal. The Ghaggar Canals gave even less water for irrigation than in the previous year. For the kharif crop 14,741 bighas received their first supply, but for want of further irrigation the crops withered and died. For the rabi cultivation no water was received. The decrease in the area irrigated by these canals during the year amounts to 9,734 bighas when compared with that irrigated in the previous year.

LAND REVENUE.

14. Of the total demand, amounting to R8,02,550-13-3, only R3,54,279-10-0 were collected. The percentage of collection to demand was 44·14 against

89·93 in the previous year. The marked decrease in the collections is due to famine. Of the arrears of past years, amounting to R1,20,244-6, R12,236-1-3 have been realized, whilst R2,839-12-9 have been written off. The irrigation demand during the year amounted to R24,545-4-6, of which R3,749-15-9 have been collected. The demand under Abkari, Excise, Saltpetre, etc., was R17,405-1-9, of which R15,160-8-6 have been recovered. Owing to famine the receipts under Abkari and Excise have fallen off.

JUDICIAL.

15. The following table gives the result of the working of the Courts during the year :—

Courts.	Cases.	Pending on 31st March 1899.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of	Pending on 1st April 1900.
State Council	Civil	15	180	195	189	6
	Criminal	2	115	117	116	1
	Revenue	6	15	21	18	3
Appellate Court	Civil	72	419	491	445	46
	Criminal	18	289	307	286	21
	Revenue	2	26	28	24	4
Nizamats on appellate side.	Civil	24	258	282	263	19
	Criminal	5	70	75	69	6
	Revenue	5	25	30	28	2
Nizamats, Tahsils, Honorary Magistrate, and Revenue Office.	Civil	229	2,214	2,443	2,219	224
	Criminal	66	2,267	2,333	2,241	92
	Revenue	355	939	1,294	1,173	121
	Total	799	6,817	7,616	7,071	545

Note.—His Highness the Maharaja's Court has been struck off this year.

The total number of cases for disposal was 7,616, of which 7,071 were decided during the year and 545 remained pending. In the previous year the number of cases for decision was 9,525, of which 8,717 were disposed of and 808 remained on the file at the close of the year. The percentage of decisions in the year under report amounts to 91·53 against 91·51 in the previous year. The number of cases instituted during the year was 6,817 against 8,605 in the previous year. The decrease has occurred chiefly in the civil suits, and is due to there being less litigation on account of famine. There is a slight increase on the criminal side which is due to the more frequent occurrence, on account of scarcity, of petty thefts.

Criminal Cases.

16. There were 2,389 criminal cases including 72 pending at the close of the previous year. Of this, 2,293 were disposed of and 96 remained pending. Convictions were secured in 1,215 cases, and of the 4,396 persons arrested, 2,113 were convicted, 1,882 released, 13 absconded, 192 transferred and 196 remained under trial. The average of convictions to disposals was 53·00 per cent. against 48·79 per cent. in the previous year. Property to the value of R14,674-15-6 and 1,202 head of cattle were plundered, of which property worth R7,357-9-6 and 925 head of cattle were recovered, the percentage of recoveries being 50·40 and 76·95 respectively against 33·91 and 62·39 in the previous year. The number of heinous criminal cases investigated, including those pending at the close of the year, was 106 involving 215 persons, against 76 cases and 127 persons in 1898-99. Of the 215 persons concerned 119 were convicted, 49 discharged, 2 escaped or died, 6 were transferred to other Courts, and 39 remained under trial at the close of the year. No capital punishment was inflicted during the year. The above figures show improvement which is

especially satisfactory in a famine year and is attributed to the commendable working of the police.

CIVIL CASES.

17. There were 2,448 original suits and 963 appeals during the year. In 1898-99 the numbers were 4,305 and 1,112 respectively. The decrease is due to the prevalence of famine. In the Nazim's Courts there were 282 appeals from the decisions of Tahsildars. Of these 153 were confirmed, 58 reversed, 47 modified, 5 transferred and 19 remained pending. The number of appeals filed in the Appeal Court was 486. Of these, the judgments of the Lower Courts were upheld in 254 cases, reversed in 132 and modified in 54. Of the remaining 46 cases, 1 was transferred and 45 remained pending. There were 195 appeals to the Council. The decisions of the Lower Courts were upheld in 141 cases, reversed in 29, modified in 19, while 6 remained pending at the close of the year.

REVENUE CASES.

18. There were 1,294 cases for settlement including 355 pending at the close of the last year. Of these 1,173 were decided and 121 remained on the file at the close of the year. Of the 79 appeal cases filed during the year in the various courts of the State, 70 were disposed of and 9 remained pending at the close of the year.

HONORARY MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

19. There were 839 cases for disposal, of which 782 were decided during the year leaving 57 pending.

DISPENSARIES.

20. The whole of the Dispensaries, excepting those at Sardarshahr and Rajgarh, which were visited by Assistant Surgeon Ajudhia Pati, were inspected by Major Robinson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Bikaner, in the course of his annual tour. A female Hospital Assistant, trained at the expense of the Darbar, having qualified herself, has been posted to the Churu Hospital. During the ensuing year His Highness hopes to start a female hospital in Bikaner city, under a qualified Lady Doctor, for the treatment of *pardanashin* women.

One thousand eight hundred and ninety in-patients, and 85,248 out-patients were treated at the several hospitals during the year, against 1,669 in and 73,253 out-patients in 1898-99. Nine hundred and ten major and 6,637 minor operations were performed during the year against 514 major and 5,335 minor operations in the preceding year. There has thus been an appreciable increase in the number of patients treated as well as in the number of the operations, notably major operations, performed during the year. Excellent work continues to be done at the Bhagwandass' Hospital in Bikaner. The number of in-door patients rose during the year from 767 to 900 and the out-door from 16,575 to 19,035. There was also a marked increase in the number of operations performed, the major operations having risen from 261 to 503 and the minor from 1,820 to 2,124. In addition to this 120 cases of cataracts were treated, of which the operations in 116 cases were performed by the Civil Surgeon himself. The palace and the agency dispensaries and the outlying hospitals continue to do good work, especially the hospital at Churu which is stated to have made rapid progress under the management of Assistant Surgeon Ajudhia Pati. Great credit for the good results obtained in the Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year is due to Major Robinson, I.M.S., who, owing to his pleasant manners and hard and skilled work, has become very popular and won the good will of all in Bikaner. The expenditure during the year under this head amounted to ₹31,623.

VACCINATION.

21. The number of operations performed during the year was 29,494 against 26,543 in 1898-99. Of the number vaccinated 19,016 were inspected.

A very large amount of work was done in the famine camps, the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated being 13,167 and 4,729, respectively. Isolated cases of small-pox occurred in some of the camps, chiefly among the recently returned emigrants, but the disease did not spread further. The expenditure during the year, including travelling allowance, amounted to R2,570.

PLAGUE.

22. So far no plague cases have occurred anywhere within the State. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight persons were detained, 1,672 disinfected and 566 observed during the year.

SANITATION.

23. The work of sanitation in the city continues to improve steadily. Considerable attention has been given to the protection of wells with a view to guard against the water being fouled. Owing to scanty rainfall no tank water was available during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

24. The following table gives the number of births and deaths in the Bikaner city as registered in the year under report as well as those registered in 1898-99 :—

Name of place and year.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Births.				Deaths.								
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Cholera.	Small-Pox.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa, Dysentery.	Snake bites.	Injuries.	All others.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 of population.
1898.														
Bikaner city. Inside walls	39,282	580	552	1,132	28·82	...	...	724	1	...	2	2	729	18·56
Bikaner city. Outside walls	16,958	198	161	359	21·17	...	...	74	...	...	2	10	86	5·07
Total	56,240	778	713	1,491	26·51	...	...	798	1	...	4	12	815	13·49
1899.														
Bikaner city. Inside walls	39,282	803	735	1,538	39·15	...	...	1,482	4	...	...	16	1,502	38·24
Bikaner city. Outside walls	16,958	257	183	440	25·95	...	...	118	19	...	..	29	166	9·79
Total	56,240	1,060	918	1,978	35·17	...	...	1,600	23	...	...	45	1,668	29·66

Endeavours are being made to obtain returns of births and deaths from all municipal towns.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

25. There was no epidemic of small-pox or any other disease during the year except an outbreak of cholera at Rajgarh from which there were 100 deaths out of 198 cases. The disease was imported from Hissar In April and May measles prevailed throughout the State, and in October, November and December severe diarrhœa and dysentery were prevalent in most of the large towns.

JAILS.

26. The good record of the Central Jail in Bikaner was equal to former years. Recently it has been somewhat overcrowded on account of crimes due to scarcity. The daily average sick-rate was 8 per 1,000 of strength, and the death-rate 13·10 per 1,000, both higher than the last year, but still considerably below the average of other Jails. The prevailing scarcity and the poor

condition of the convicts, many of whom are only fit to go to hospital on admission, and the high average age of the prisoners are the main causes of the increase. By the transfer to Jaipur of the Native Superintendent, Rai Sahib Babu Hera Singh, the Jail has sustained a great loss. There were 10 lunatics on the 1st January 1899 and 14 were admitted during the year. Of these 11 were discharged, leaving 13 on the 31st December 1899.

The Jails at Reni and Sujangarh are in good order, but in consequence of the famine both were overcrowded. For want of a market and from the fact of the prisoners being all short-term convicts, it has not been found to make these Jails profitable. The Jail at Suratgarh is being practically rebuilt, and some minor manufactures are being attempted there.

INFANTICIDE.

27. There were no cases of infanticide during the year.

MAIL ROBBERY.

28. No cases occurred under this head during the year.

CRIME AND POLICE.

29. The number of dakaitis committed during the year was 13 against 7 in the previous year. The increase is due partly to the prevalence of famine and partly to the operation of a band of outlaws now no longer in existence. The dakaiti cases have been satisfactorily worked out by the Police, and a large number of the offenders have been arrested and suitably punished. A singularly cruel case of dakaiti occurred in the village of Maniwali in the Mirzawala Tahsil, in which 12 Sikhs from the Punjab, armed with swords and guns, burnt one of their victims with torches so severely that he died in a few days' time. Great credit is due to Munshi Lalji Mal, Tahsildar of Mirzawala, and Deputy Inspector Khusal Sing, of the Bikaner Police, who promptly followed up and captured the dakaits, who have been tried and convicted in the Sessions Court and are now awaiting the orders of the Darbar. In September two notorious dakaits, named Kishen Sing and Deo Sing, were captured by a party of the Bikaner Camel Corps but died of wounds received while resisting the sowars. Of the 23 persons arrested in connection with dakaitis committed in previous years, 21 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The Police under the superintendence of Munshi Abdul Samadkhan have done excellent work during the year, and their efforts in tracing offenders and preventing the occurrence of serious crime has been attended with great success which is all the more praiseworthy in a famine year. His Highness the Maharaja has given particular attention to this Department which is under his direct control.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

30. During my tour in January and February 1900, I inspected the criminal tribes on my line of march and found that the rules were very carelessly observed and the registers badly kept. This was pointed out to the Darbar who have since issued strict orders to secure the observance of the rules and regulations for the control and supervision of Baories and other criminal tribes. Since the withdrawal of the Deputy Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department the duties of the Matamid have been discharged by the Superintendent of the State Police, Munshi Abdus Samad Khan. Arrangements have been made for the employment of Baories and other criminal tribes on famine relief works, and orders have been issued that their movements should be strictly watched.

PUBLIC WORKS.

31. The grant under this head for the year, including gardens and wells was R3,16,929, but the expenditure actually incurred amounted to R3,20,711-7-8

against R3,87,113-12-6 in the previous year. Owing to financial difficulties due to the prevalence of famine, some of the less important works had to be postponed, but a sum larger than what was estimated had to be spent on coal required for the wells. Good progress was made during the year in the construction of the new palace for His Highness. The following works have been carried on wholly or in part by famine labour :—

(1) *Diversion of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway from Gharsisar to Surpura* viâ *Palana.*—This important work which is destined to serve the Palana Colliery was started on the 25th October. The work is now nearly finished to Desnok, and the whole earthwork will probably be finished in the early part of June.

(2) *New city wall.*—This wall is in the shape of a rectangular parallelogram on the north side of the city parallel to the Gajner Road. It is 8,162 feet long, 20 feet high and 8 feet broad, and will, when complete, enclose 5,050,525, square feet of ground, but there is very small prospect of it being so much as half completed before the arrival of the monsoon. It is expected that the Seths and others at present residing in the city will buy up the land for building purposes to relieve the present conjestion in the city as no new building sites are available.

The pumping machinery of two wells at Bikaner has been improved and two Worthington Direct Acting Steam Pumps have been erected during the year, one at Gajner, and the other at the Ratansagar well in Bikaner.

Roads.—Since the commencement of the famine all repairs to road, including repairs of the 13 miles of the Gajner Road, have been done by famine labour.

RAILWAY.

32. No further length of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway has been opened. Platelaying and ballasting have been carried on for 26 miles beyond Dulmera, and earthwork is practically complete up to Bhatinda. Materials for the remainder of the Suratgarh Section will be available shortly, but with the exception of 25,000 sleepers no materials for the Bhatinda Section have been ordered. Rolling stock for the entire line has been ordered and partly paid for.

Palana Colliery siding.—This siding, which is 9½ miles long, has been completed and used for coal traffic since the 26th of June.

Diversion of the Main line between Surpura and Bikaner.—The survey and project estimates have been completed and the greater part of the earthwork thrown up as a famine work.

Revenue.—The gross earnings on the open line were R1,74,300 against R1,60,495 in the previous year. The working expenses were R74,200 against R70,845 in 1898-99. The net earnings for the year was R1,00,100 which represents 4·95 per cent. of the capital cost.

There was an unusually heavy traffic in food-grains on the line south of Bikaner, but the general results suffered owing to the inclusion of the Palana siding and the Bikaner-Dulmera accounts. The traffic on these lengths was scarcely sufficient to pay expenses, and until the line is completed to Bhatinda no return can be expected on capital invested on the part north of Bikaner.

COAL.

33. The Palana Colliery has worked satisfactorily. The receipts derived from the sale of coal during the year exceeded those of the preceding year by R16,966-15-3. The detailed report of the Executive Engineer on the working of the Colliery has not yet been received.

EDUCATION.

34. Education is well provided in the State, especially in Bikaner. The total expenditure under this head during the year including the expenses of the Mayo College amounted to R22,556-12-4 against R21,666-0-6 in the previous year.

The Darbar High School.—The number of boys on the roll on the 31st March 1900 was 520 against 509 in the previous year the average daily attendance being 400 against 422 in the preceding year. The decrease in attendance is due to the general vaccination of the boys who stayed away from the school on that account for some weeks. Five boys appeared for the English Middle Class Examination, of whom 4 passed, and of the 2 boys who went up for the Entrance Examination, 1 was successful. The results of the examination are highly creditable to the school and its Head Master, Babu Kampta Pershad, B.A.

Walter Nobles School.—There were 36 boys at the end of last year; 10 were admitted and 6 withdrawn during the year, leaving 40 boys on the roll at the close of the year. The Rajput Sardars have evinced increased appreciation of the advantages of education by sending their sons to the school to be educated.

Besides the progress made by the boys of the schools in their lessons, there has been a great improvement in their athletic exercises. At the Rajputana School sports held at Ajmer one of the boys of the High School was awarded a prize in pole jumping while the Nobles School team won, among other prizes, two silver challenge cups for Football and Tug-of-war.

District Schools.—The number of boys on the rolls of the school at the close of the year was 1,337 against 1,374 in the previous year, the average daily attendance being 1,144·08 in the year under report against 1,060·01 in the past year. His Highness the Maharaja and Thakur Hari Sing of Mahajan, Member of Council, in charge of the Education Department, visited the schools falling on their line of march while on their annual tour.

Lady Elgin Girls' School.—The total number of girls on the roll at the close of the year was 115 against 130 in the previous year. The slight decrease is due to the removal of certain girls who were not considered desirable associates for the rest. The average daily attendance was 80·78 against 78·06 in the past year. Most of the girls have learnt needlework and embroidery. An increase was made in the teaching staff by the addition of a mistress during the year.

ARMY.

35. The strength of the State troops and the expenditure incurred thereon during the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are as follows :—

Heads.	Strength.		Expenditure.					
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
			R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1. Cavalry . . .	22	210	60,733	1	9	52,155	0	0
2. Infantry . . .	23	165	18,615	1	9	15,986	8	9
3. Artillery . . .	44	44	3,098	2	3	2,572	4	9

The State Cavalry is in charge of Commandant Harnam Singh, late a Resaldar of the Central India Horse, and the State Infantry and Artillery in that of Commandant Din Dayal. The troops have made steady progress in drill and discipline and have been of great help to the State in famine relief work.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

36. The Camel Corps has fully maintained its reputation throughout the year for discipline and good shooting. In September a small party of the Regiment effected the capture of three noted dakaits, of whom mention has already been made in paragraph 29. At the Rifle meeting held at Meerut the Regimental team won two of the best matches, *viz.*, the extended order competition, and the marching and shooting match as well as the Nahan Cup against the teams. The men enjoyed good health during the year, and there was also

no sickness among the camels. The Regiment has been provided with a new full dress uniform. The corps was paraded for inspection by the Agent to the Governor General on the 3rd March 1900 and was highly praised. The men have rendered valuable assistance in connection with relief operations, and are still largely employed on famine duty. As a token of their loyalty to the Queen Empress the officers and men of the corps spontaneously subscribed a week's pay towards the Transvaal War Fund. The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the corps during the year was ₹1,59,727-5-9 against ₹1,56,744-2-9 in the previous year.

WALTERKRIT HITKARINI SABHA.

37. The Committee continues to work satisfactorily. There were 526 marriages and 67 deaths among the Rajputs during the year, against 646 marriages and 89 deaths in the previous year. Among the Charans there were 63 marriages and 8 deaths against 73 marriages and 6 deaths in the preceding year.

The number of cases in which penalty was incurred for breach of rules was 49 against 13 in the past year.

CAMEL SHOW.

38. Owing to the prevalence of famine the camel show was not held this year.

TOUR.

39. I left Bikaner by rail on the 23rd January 1900 and travelled to Sirsa, whence I marched for the purpose of inspecting famine works through the northern and eastern portions of the State returning to Bikaner *vid* Dulmers on the 9th February.

S. F. BAYLEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bikaner.

Appendix I.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat, Tahsil Courts, and Honorary Magistrate's Courts (Civil side) of the Bikaner State for the year 1899-1900.

Serial Number.	Nature of Cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Pending on 31st March 1900.	Remarks.
		Pending on 31st March 1899.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Transferred.		
1	Money transactions . .	192	2,021	2,213	1,369	622	35	187	
2	Settlement of accounts .	3	18	21	3	14	...	4	
3	Disputes regarding houses .	9	52	61	28	19	...	14	
4	Mortgages . . .	3	9	12	4	6	...	2	
5	Proprietary rights . .	3	14	17	3	12	...	2	
6	Rights of pre-emption .	3	3	6	5	...	...	1	
7	Marriage disputes . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous . . .	16	97	113	37	56	6	14	
	Total .	229	2,214	2,443	1,449	729	41	224	

Appendix II.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamats and Tahsil Courts (Criminal side) of the Bikaner State for the year ending 31st March 1900.

Serial No.	Crimes.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1899.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases transferred.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1900.	Number of persons: Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Under trial.	Amount of property plundered.	Number of persons plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Number of cattle recovered.	Remarks.
																R a. p.		R a. p.			
1	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murdur	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dakaiti	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	18	...	1	17	...	...	...	1,101 2 0	...	113 8 0	9	9	...
5	Highway robbery	2	83	85	68	3	49	14	146	78	33	6	2	...	27	2,048 0 9	...	949 3 0	158	54	...
6	Cattle theft	14	423	437	376	42	305	19	701	453	178	31	...	...	39	...	...	...	990	835	...
7	Other thefts	1	439	440	394	36	312	10	806	488	265	41	2	...	10	9,972 2 9	...	5,892 12 9	2	...	...
8	Abortion	...	4	4	3	1	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Attempt to commit suicide	...	4	4	3	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Grievous hurt	...	15	15	15	...	6	...	22	10	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sale of children	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Abduction	1	12	13	11	2	3	...	19	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Escape from lawful custody	1	17	18	16	...	13	2	22	15	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Counterfeiting coins	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Arson	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Other offences	47	1,258	1,305	1,209	49	502	47	2,513	990	1,331	85	6	...	101	287 3 3	...	168 15 3	21	19	...
	Total	66	2,267	2,333	2,100	141	1,191	92	4,262	2,041	1,848	181	11	...	181	13,408 8 9	...	7,124 7 0	1,180	917	...

Appendix III.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Revenue side) of the Bikaner State during the year 1899-1900.

Serial No.	Nature of Cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of			Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1900.	Remarks.
		Pending on 31st March 1899.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Settled by Razinama.	Dismissed.			
1	Claims to villages	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	
2	Boundary disputes	6	6	12	4	1	6	...	1	
3	Chandhar	5	4	9	2	1	5	1	...	
4	Disputes regarding Raqam	7	165	172	71	28	62	...	11	
5	Divisions of property	1	4	5	...	2	2	...	1	
6	Land disputes	5	29	34	6	7	20	...	1	
7	Settlement of accounts	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	
8	Cattle grazing	...	15	15	4	...	11	...	...	
9	Stray cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Mutation of names	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Zamindari cess	1	4	5	3	...	2	...	...	
12	Tanks and wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Rights in drinking-water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Claims for subsistence allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Miscellaneous	329	709	1,038	918	1	10	2	107	
	Total	355	939	1,294	1,008	40	122	3	121	

Appendix IV.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the State Council and the Nizamats of the Bikaner State during the year 1899-1900.

Courts.	CIVIL.										CRIMINAL.										REVENUE.									
	Cases.			Disposed of						Pending on 31st March 1900.	Cases.			Disposed of.						Pending on 31st March 1900.	Cases.			Disposed of						Pending on 31st March 1900.
	Pending on 31st March 1899.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.		Pending on 31st March 1899.	Instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases in which punishment awarded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.		Pending on 31st March 1899.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	By Bazinama.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	
State Council.																														
Cases on the original side	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ appealed against	15	180	195	...	...	141	29	19	...	6	2	110	112	...	...	76	16	19	...	1	6	15	21	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	3
Total	15	180	195	...	...	141	29	19	...	6	2	115	117	5	2	76	16	19	...	1	6	15	21	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	3
Appeal Court.																														
Cases on the original side	1	4	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	45	51	45	34	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ appealed against	71	415	486	...	...	254	132	54	1	45	12	244	256	...	...	171	27	41	...	17	2	26	28	...	...	...	13	8	3	...	4
Total	72	419	491	3	1	254	132	54	1	46	18	289	307	45	34	171	27	41	2	21	2	26	28	...	...	...	13	8	3	...	4
Nizamats.																														
Cases on the original side	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ appealed against	24	258	282	...	...	153	58	47	5	19	5	70	75	...	...	42	12	14	1	6	5	25	30	...	...	...	18	7	1	2	2
Total	24	258	282	...	...	153	58	47	5	19	5	70	75	...	...	42	12	14	1	6	5	25	30	...	...	...	18	7	1	2	2
GRAND TOTAL	111	857	968	3	1	548	219	120	6	71	25	474	499	50	36	289	55	74	3	28	13	66	79	...	...	...	40	24	4	2	9

Appendix V.

Return of Prisoners in the Bikaner Central Jail for the year ending 31st March 1900.

No.	Crimes.	For life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1¼ years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under trial.	Total
1	Murder	36	...	1	3	...	1	5	1	5	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60
2	Dakaiti	4	4	...	15	...	14	9	7	6	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	79
3	Poisoning	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
4	Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	7
5	Highway robbery	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	7	4	4	1	29	19	3	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	91
6	Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
8	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
9	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
10	Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	1	28	18	...	20	6	12	...	...	...	...	11	104
11	Theft of property	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	7	1	12	5	4	...	...	2	...	2	40
12	Theft of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	...	15	13	6	28	7	36	2	3	...	...	8	128
13	Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	10
14	Attempt to commit suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5
16	Escaping from lawful custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
17	Sale of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
18	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	7	...	21	25	1	14	6	8	2	5	3	3	7	108
	Total	41	4	2	20	1	17	18	11	27	16	26	2	113	88	13	97	32	66	4	8	5	4	51	666

	Males.	Females.
Hindu	524	21
Muhammadan	112	9

Juvenile prisoners	3
Daily average number of prisoners	562·61
Convicts and under-trials	666
Civil prisoners	4
	670

Total anumber of deaths	8
Number admitted into Hospital	81
Daily average number of sick	4·26
Ratio per thousand on deaths	14·22
" " " admission into Hospital	144·000

Bikaner;
Dated 7th May 1900.

S. F. BAYLEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bikaner.

PART III.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER, ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, No. 1648G.—47-11, dated Abu, the 21st April 1900.

READ—

Letter No. 238—12, dated the 6th April 1900, from the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, reporting on the Administration of the College for the year 1899-1900.

RESOLUTION.—During the year under review eight boys left the College and four joined, the number being thus reduced on the College rolls from 63 on the 31st March 1899, to 59 on the 31st March 1900. The States remaining unrepresented during the year were the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, Bundi, Dholpur, Karauli and Kishangarh. Four boys came from Native States outside Rajputana.

2. The conduct and general health of the boys are reported to have been excellent. The Agent to the Governor General agrees with the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, in the opinion that the exceptionally good health enjoyed by the pupils in what has been a year of famine and abnormal sickness reflects great credit on the management and supervision of the Principal.

3. The average daily attendance was 62·61 against 61·64 in the year 1898-99. The daily average number of sick was ·72 against ·73 in the previous year.

4. The total receipts of the Mayo College Fund amounted to R47,344-3-8, while the total expenditure incurred during the year, including the sum of R846-5-0 paid towards deepening the wells in the Mayo College Park, was R47,708-7-5, leaving a slight deficit of R364-3-9. This reduced the credit balance of the Fund from R8,110-14-11 on the 31st March 1899 to R7,746-11-2 on the 31st March 1900. It is noticed, however, that subscriptions are due from the Udaipur and Partabgarh Darbars for two years and one year respectively.

5. The Agent to the Governor General's remarks upon the Report submitted by Mr. Thomson, Principal of the Agra College, regarding the annual examination conducted by him in April 1899 have already been communicated in letter No. 2558—35-IV, dated the 14th June 1899 from this Office.

6. The report now under review is satisfactory, and the thanks of the Agent to the Governor General are due to the Principal and his Assistants for their good and useful work, and especially to Colonel Loch for his excellent management and sympathetic treatment of the boys confided to his care.

ORDER.—A copy of this Resolution to be forwarded to the Principal of the Mayo College, for information.

By Order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER, FOR 1899-1900.

No. 238—12, dated Mayo College, Ajmer, the 6th April 1900.

From—Lieut.-Col. William Loch, A.D.C., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1899-1900.

2. There were 63 boys on the College roll at the end of the year 1898-99. Owing to the new admissions during the year under report being 4 and the withdrawals 8, the number now stands at 59.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

3. The names of the boys admitted during the year are as follows:—

1. Thakur Madan Singh of Dorana, Partabgarh, joined 1st July 1899.
2. Thakur Nahar Singh of Junia, Ajmer, joined 4th August 1899.
3. Thakur Tej Singh of Lunwa, Marwar, joined 14th September 1899.
4. Thakur Fateh Singh of Bhakri, Marwar, joined 24th October 1899.

WITHDRAWALS.

4. The names of the boys who left the College are specified below:—

1. Kanwar Takht Singh of Alsar, Bikaner.
2. Purshotam Rao of Sarola, Kota.
3. Kanwar Ranjit Singh of Kusalgarh.
4. Thakur Rai Singh of Satola, Mewar.
5. Maharaj Raghunath Singh of Khandu, Banswara.
6. Thakur Bakhtawar Singh of Jharol, Mewar.
7. Thakur Shimbhu Singh of Sabli, Dungarpur.
8. Thakur Ranjit Singh of Kheosar, Marwar.

DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE ROLL.

5. The distribution of the College roll is at the present date:—

Ajmer	4	Jhalawar	1
Alwar	2	Kota	9
Banswara	1	Lunawada	1
Bharatpur	3	Manipur	2
Biakner	6	Marwar	11
Dungarpur	2	Mewar	2
Gwalior	1	Partabgarh	3
Jaipur	1	Tonk	6
Jaisalmer	4		
			59

STATES UNREPRESENTED AT THE COLLEGE.

6. The following States remain unrepresented:—

Bundi;	Karauli; and
Dholpur;	Kishangarh.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

7. The conduct of the boys throughout the year has been deserving of every praise.

Their health has been excellent, and I beg to subscribe *in extenso* a letter to my address from Colonel D. ffrench Mullen, the Civil Surgeon, on this subject:—

"I have the honour to report, for the information of the Local Government, that the health of the students has been unusually good (even for the Mayo College) during the past year. This is the more noteworthy, because the year under report has been extremely unhealthy in Ajmer and Rajputana generally. Small-pox claimed many victims in Ajmer and its vicinity, but owing to the precautions taken by Colonel Loch not a single case occurred amongst the students.

"Colonel Loch was further handicapped by a scanty water supply, owing to the drying up of his wells, and it is a well-known fact that want of water is a most prolific source of illness.

"Colonel Loch deserves all the more credit for getting through such a trying period with a clean bill of health.

"The boys are fine manly young fellows, invariably clean and neat in their persons, and their houses and surroundings are models of sanitation, an example which it is to be hoped they will imitate in their own homes after they leave College.

"Colonel Loch pays the greatest attention to the physical training of the boys, and no trouble is spared by him where their health or benefit is concerned, with what a satisfactory result is patent to everybody."

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS ON COLLEGE ROLL, PRESENT AT COLLEGE, AND SICK.

8. The daily average number on the College Roll has been 62·61 against 61·64 last year, the average number present 52·82 against 52·06, and the daily average number sick ·72 against ·73, showing an improvement in each of the items enumerated.

RECREATION EXERCISES.

9. Outdoor exercises have, during the year, embraced Cricket, Hockey, and Riding.

Every boy attends the Gymnasium twice or three times a week, and those boys who possess bicycles use them daily.

EXAMINATIONS.

10. The College was examined by Mr. Thomson, Principal of the Agra College, in April 1899, and his report, with the remarks of the Agent to the Governor General, is attached to this report.

DRAWING CLASS.

11. The Drawing Class was examined by Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith, Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division, and his report was forwarded to your office under cover of my letter No. 278—21, dated 27th April 1889, and a copy is herewith attached for ready reference.

The number of boys in the class is the same as last year, *viz.*, 12.

CLASSES AND STUDIES.

12. The number of pupils and the subjects taught in the various classes of the College are given in the statement attached to this report.

PUBLIC WORKS.

13. The expenditure on Imperial Works during the year under report amounted to R2,855-2-2 against R2,354-14-7, showing an increase of R500-3-7.

14. The expenditure on Contributional Works has been R8,424-9-9 against R8,347-1-10, showing the small increase of R77-7-11.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLEGE FUND.

15. The following is a condensed statement of the College Fund :—

	R	a.	p.
Balance in the Ajmer Treasury on 31st March 1899 .	8,110	14	11
Less—Paid for deepening wells in the Mayo College Park as sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor General in his First Assistant's letter No. 1775—39, dated 27th April 1899	846	5	0
Balance	7,264	9	11
Receipts during the year	47,344	3	8
TOTAL	54,608	13	7
Expenditure during the year	46,862	2	5
Balance in Ajmer Treasury on 31st March 1900 . .	7,746	11	2

RECEIPTS.

16. The total receipts during the year, amounting to R47,344-3-8 against R45,006-8-9, show an increase of R2,337-10-11 :—

RECEIPTS.	1898-99.			1899-1900.			Difference + Increase — Decrease.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to R7,34,200 .	25,488	2	0	25,488	2	0	...		
Government Contribution . . .	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	...		
Contribution from Udaipur . .	...			...			...		
„ „ Jaipur . . .	...			2,969	10	6	+2,969	10	6
„ „ Bikaner . . .	593	15	0	593	15	0	...		
„ „ Bharatpur . .	593	15	0	593	15	0	...		
„ „ Karauli . . .	178	3	0	178	3	0	...		
„ „ Alwar . . .	415	12	0	415	12	0	...		
„ „ Tonk . . .	...			118	12	3	+118	12	3
„ „ Sirohi . . .	59	6	3	59	6	3	...		
„ „ Partabgarh . .	...			118	12	6	+118	12	6
„ „ Jaisalmer . .	36	0	0	36	0	0	...		
Book, Play and Medical Fund Subscriptions	3,000	0	0	2,850	0	0	—150	0	0
Drawing Class Fees	1,610	0	0	1,400	0	0	—210	0	0
Conservancy and Garden Produce .	935	0	9	388	5	2	—546	11	7
Other Receipts	96	2	9	133	6	0	+37	3	3
TOTAL .	45,006	8	9	47,344	3	8	+2,337	10	11

The Udaipur State has not paid its contribution for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

Two years' contribution has been received from the Jaipur and Tonk States.

The Partabgarh State has paid its contribution for 1898-99, but the contribution for 1899-1900 is still due.

The subscriptions to the Book, Play and Medical Fund have been received from 57 boys against 60 boys in the last year.

The large decrease under Conservancy and Garden Produce is entirely due to the scarce rainfall during the year under report.

EXPENDITURE.

17. The total expenditure during the year amounted to R46,862-2-5 against R46,173-15-7, and shows an increase of R688-2-10:—

Expenditure.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference + Increase — Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Salaries and Establishments.			
Principal	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal	979 1 3	916 15 9	−62 1 6
Head Master	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	.....
Allowance to Head Master for teaching Drawing	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master	196 14 11	366 12 9	+169 13 10
Masters and Teachers	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	.....
Personal Allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	480 0 0	480 0 0	.....
Drill Masters	920 0 0	955 0 1	+35 0 1
Clerks	1,050 0 0	1,260 0 0	+210 0 0
Servants	1,152 0 0	1,233 7 10	+81 7 10
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,397 7 0	2,349 9 3	−47 13 9
Book, Play and Medical Establishment	1,089 1 6	1,097 15 9	+8 14 3
Local Allowance to Hospital Assistant	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....
Police Guard	454 8 0	480 8 0	+26 0 0
Contingent charges.			
Stationery	191 7 10	193 0 5	+1 8 7
Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	79 2 0	500 3 9	+421 1 9
Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	1,198 7 4	1,139 11 9	−58 11 7
Book, Play and Medical Stores	1,999 15 7	1,999 13 9	−0 1 10
Library	368 5 8	296 5 5	−72 0 3
Pension and Absentee Charges	824 0 0	824 0 0	.....
Miscellaneous	686 14 3	696 11 11	+9 13 8
Prizes and Rewards	356 10 3	321.14 0	−34 12 3
Honorarium to Examiners	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
Total	46,173 15 7	46,862 2 5	+688 2 10

The exchange compensation allowance to the Principal and Head Master has been paid according to the sanctioned rates.

The increase under head "Clerks" is due to an allowance of ₹5 per mensem having been sanctioned to the Local Funds Clerk in the Ajmer Treasury and to the employment of the College Cashier during the whole year.

The increase under "Servants" is due to compensation for dearness of grain having been sanctioned.

The increase under head "Purchase and repairs of furniture" is mainly due to the purchase of durries for class rooms.

Under head "Conservancy of garden and grounds" there has been a large decrease owing to the expenses connected with cutting, removing and stacking grass in the park not having been incurred, but at the same time a considerable sum has been spent in the purchase of grass and fodder for the bullocks.

SERVICES OF STAFF.

18. The Educational staff have performed their duties both conscientiously and satisfactorily at all times, and I am much indebted to them for their services, especially to Mr. Sherring, the Head Master, for his ever ready help both in and out of the class room.

I also owe a debt of gratitude to the several house guardians, the Riding Master and the Hospital Assistant, as well as to my office establishment, for the good work they have done throughout the year.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer.

Appendix I.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Mayo College, Ajmer, during 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

Particulars.	Estimated receipts, 1899-1900.	Actual receipts, 1899-1900.	Estimated receipts, 1900-1901.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
RECEIPTS.			
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to ₹7,34,200	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0
Total	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0
Government Contribution	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
Contributions from Native States and Private Persons.			
From Udaipur	1,187 13 9	...	1,187 13 9
„ Jaipur	1,484 13 3	2,969 10 6	1,484 13 3
„ Bikaner	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0
„ Bharatpur	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0
„ Karauli	178 3 0	178 3 0	178 3 0
„ Alwar	415 12 0	415 12 0	415 12 0
„ Tonk	59 6 3	118 12 3	59 6 3
„ Sirohi	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3
„ Partabgarh	118 12 6	118 12 6	118 12 6
„ Jaisalmer	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Book, Play, and Medical Fund Subscriptions	3,500 0 0	2,350 0 0	3,250 0 0
Drawing Class Fees	1,560 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,320 0 0
Total	21,788 1 0	21,334 6 6	21,298 1 0
Miscellaneous.			
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,200 0 0	388 5 2	1,200 0 0
Other Receipts	100 0 0	133 6 0	100 0 0
Total	1,300 0 0	521 11 2	1,300 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	48,576 3 0	47,344 3 8	48,086 3 0

Particulars.	Estimated expenditure, 1899-1900.	Actual expenditure, 1899-1900.	Estimated expenditure, 1900-1901.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries and Establishment.			
Principal	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal	1,500 0 0	916 15 9	1,500 0 0
Head Master	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Allowance to Head Master for teaching Drawing	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master	400 0 0	366 12 9	600 0 0
Masters and Teachers	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0
Personal Allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	480 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0
Drill Masters	960 0 0	955 0 1	960 0 0
Clerks	1,260 0 0	1,260 0 0	1,260 0 0
Servants	1,150 0 0	1,233 7 10	1,150 0 0
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,410 0 0	2,349 9 3	2,410 0 0
Book, Play and Medical Establishment	1,090 0 0	1,097 15 9	1,090 0 0
Local Allowance to Hospital Assistant	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
Police Guard	455 0 0	480 8 0	455 0 0
Total	41,205 0 0	40,640 5 5	41,405 0 0
Contingent Charges.			
Stationery	200 0 0	193 0 5	200 0 0
Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	500 0 0	500 3 9	100 0 0
Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	1,500 0 0	1,139 11 9	1,500 0 0
Book, Play and Medical Stores	2,000 0 0	1,999 13 9	2,000 0 0
Library	400 0 0	296 5 5	400 0 0
Pension and Absentee charges	820 0 0	824 0 0	820 0 0
Miscellaneous	700 0 0	696 11 11	700 0 0
Prizes and Rewards	500 0 0	321 14 0	500 0 0
Honorarium to Examiners	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
Total	6,870 0 0	6,221 13 0	6,470 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	48,075 0 0	46,862 2 5	47,875 0 0

Appendix II.

Statement showing the number of pupils and the subjects taught in the various classes in the Mayo College Ajmer, during the year 1899-1900.

Classes.	Number of pupils.	Subjects.
College class .	2	English; Science (Domestic Economy, Sanitary Science, and Political Economy); Second language (Persian), and Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid and Mensuration).
First class .	3	English: General knowledge; Second language (Sanskrit); Arithmetic; History and Geography.
Second class .	5	English: General knowledge; Second language (Sanskrit or Persian); Arthmetic; History and Geography.
Third class .	9	English: General knowledge; Second language (Sanskrit or Persian); Arithmetic; History and Geography.
Fourth class .	10	English: General knowledge; Second language (Sanskrit and Hindi or Persian and Urdu); Arithmetic; History and Geography.
Fifth class .	7	English; General knowledge; Second language (Sanskrit and Hindi or Persian and Urdu); Arithmetic; History and Geography.
Sixth class .	8	English: General knowledge; Second language (Hindi or Urdu); Arithmetic; History and Geography.
Seventh class .	15	English: General knowledge; Second language (Hindi or Urdu); Arithmetic; and Geography.
Total .	59	

Ajmer;
The 6th April 1900.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer.

INSPECTION REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER.

No. 2538-G., dated Abu, the 16th June 1900.

From—CAPTAIN A. D. BANNERMAN, First Asst. Agent to the Gov. Genl., Rajputana,

To—The Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 362, dated the 7th June 1900, submitting a Report drawn up by Mr. A. Thomson, Principal of the Agra College, on his recent examination of the students at the Mayo College on the 23rd and 24th April last.

2. The report is interesting, and shows that the standard of education has been well maintained. Physical exercises appear also to have received their full share of attention, and Mr. Thomson's remarks on the skill of the shooting team must be gratifying to the Principal. It is satisfactory to read that the boys have improved in their quickness at Arithmetic, in which they were found deficient last year.

It is hoped that a similar improvement will be reported next year in their Vernacular writing, a most desirable accomplishment.

The report generally is very creditable to Colonel Loch, and affords good evidence of the care and supervision he bestows on the boys in and out of the class-room.

3. I am to request that the Report (herewith returned) may be printed as usual, and that 50 copies may be supplied to this office for distribution and record.

INSPECTION REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER.

I examined this College on the 23rd and 24th April 1900, and found the students arranged as follows :—

	Registered.	Present.
Advanced or College Class	2	2
First Class	3	3
Second „	5	4
Third „	9	8
Fourth „	10	10
Fifth „	7	7
Sixth „	8	7
Seventh „	15	15
TOTAL	59	56

COLLEGE CLASS.

Have read the whole of the *Citizen of India* and *King Solomon's Mines.* They read distinctly and explain well. They also showed a sound knowledge of *Grammar*. They wrote *Dictation* smartly, their penmanship was fair, and their spelling always correct.

In *Science* they have read 156 pages of Mrs. Fawcett's Political Economy. I took them on the subject of Division of Labour, and I found they had studied the subject carefully and intelligently.

In *Persian* they are well advanced, one having read 167 pages of the Sikandar Nama and several of Urfi's Qasidas. The other reads a somewhat different though almost as difficult course. It would save time and encourage the students if they read the same course throughout.

In *Mathematics* I gave them a good many miscellaneous questions in Arithmetic and Mensuration, and their working was quick and accurate. In this subject there has been great improvement during the past year.

This class has been very thoroughly taught, but I should have been glad to see more students in it.

FIRST CLASS.

In *English* they have read the *Citizen of India*. They read distinctly and explain intelligently. Writing to *Dictation* smart, with fairly good penmanship and correct spelling.

They have read Paul Bert's First Book of *Science*. I took them on the general properties of matter and the construction and use of the barometer and thermometer. They showed an intelligent knowledge of the subject, and were well acquainted with the use of instruments.

In *Sanskrit* they have read the Sanskrit Shiksha. The course is rather short, but they know it well, and they have also a good knowledge of Grammar.

In *Arithmetic* they have gone over the whole subject, and their working is quick and accurate—better than I have found it in previous years.

In *History* they have read the whole of the History of India and England to the time of Henry VI. I took them on the Moghal Period, and found they had read the subject with interest, and knew it well.

Geography—South America. They are well acquainted with the leading features of this Continent, and their maps are well drawn.

SECOND CLASS.

In *English* they have read the *Citizen of India* and the College Poetry Book. I took the Pied Piper, which they recited and explained very well, and evidently entered into the humour of the piece. Writing to *Dictation* smart, with correct spelling.

The *Sanskrit* course read is rather short, but they know it well, and have a fair knowledge of Grammar.

Those who take *Persian* have read 95 pages of the Entrance Course. They read fluently and translate correctly, both into English and Urdu.

Arithmetic.—Interest and Percentages. They understand the subject and work correctly, but they are still rather slow.

History.—India under British rule and England to the time of Richard I. Their knowledge is not yet very accurate.

Geography.—North America. They have a good knowledge of the leading features of the Continent. The outline of their maps is good, but the printing might be neater.

THIRD CLASS.

In *English* they have read the Orient Reader No. IV, and the College Poetry Book. They read distinctly and explain and translate correctly. In writing to *Dictation* their penmanship is fairly neat, and their spelling is always correct. This subject has been well attended to during the past year.

In *Sanskrit* they have read 41 pages Rijupath. The amount of work is rather small, but it has been well done.

In *Persian* they have read the Iqd-i-Gul, and the Iqd-i-Manzum, and read and translate fairly. But here also I think they might have done more work in the course of a year.

Arithmetic.—Proportion. They not only understand the subject thoroughly, but work quickly and correctly. In this subject there has been decided progress during the past year.

In *Geography* they have a good knowledge of Africa, and I hope in future all will be trained to finish one or two maps as Samandar Singh has finished his. The other maps are fair, but Samandar Singh's are particularly good.

FOURTH CLASS.

Have read the *Orient Reader No. III*, and read, translate and recite correctly.

In *Sanskrit*, *Hindi* and *Persian* the courses read are short, too short I think, but the work has been well done. In writing to *Dictation* the work is extremely slow, both in Urdu and Hindi, but it is correct. This subject deserves more attention, for it is of great importance that they should be able to carry on correspondence in the Vernacular easily.

In *Arithmetic* they have been learning Vulgar Fractions, and not only understand the subject well, but solve questions quickly and accurately.

They have a good knowledge of the *Geography* of Europe, and some have finished their maps neatly, others are rather rough, though the outline is correct.

FIFTH CLASS.

Orient Reader No. II.—Reading distinct and Translation correct. *Paul Bert's First Book of Science*, 82 pages. This has been read carefully, and is well understood.

In *Hindi* I think they have read too little. Their writing to *Dictation* is fairly neat, but very slow. It would take most of them a day to write an ordinary Hindi letter. This is a subject of such importance that I think it should receive more attention.

In *Arithmetic* they have gone over the compound rules and work quickly and correctly. Arithmetic has been very well taught indeed.

In *Geography* they have a fair knowledge of the chief features of Asia, and their maps are as good as can be expected from so young a class.

SIXTH CLASS.

Orient Reader No. I.--Reading distinct and translation correct. Copy books fairly well written.

Hindi Third Reader, 35 pages.—Reading and explanation good, but writing to *Dictation* only moderate, and far too slow. The writing is neater than it was last year, but it is still very slow,and much more practice is required.

In *Arithmetic* they have gone over the simple and compound rules and work quickly and accurately. A good foundation has been laid here.

They have a fair knowledge of the outlines of *Indian Geography*, and their maps are as good as can be expected from beginners.

SEVENTH CLASS.

This class consists of three sections, as the boys have joined at different times, are still at somewhat different stages, and are just being worked into a uniform class. In *English* 9 have finished or almost finished the Orient Primer, and will form a very nice 6th Class next year.

They all use *Hindi*, and though there are wider difference here than in English, they could work together easily.

In *Arithmetic* they have learned Addition and Subtraction, and in *Geography* the definitions. They also understand the meaning of a map.

As I have already said, we have here as good material for a 6th Class of nine as any teacher could wish, and the other six can be gradually worked up.

On Monday afternoon I had an opportunity of seeing their *Physical Exercises*, viz., 1st *Shooting*, 2nd *Riding*, and 3rd *Gymnastics*.

The *Shooting* is better than last year, and can hardly now be improved. A single student may sometimes be found who will shoot better than any one now present, but it is not probable that a better team of ten can ever be brought together.

Riding has always been bold and neat, and it is as good as ever.

The *Gymnastic Exercises* are more advanced than last year, and the confidence of the boys in themselves is admirable. I did not notice a sign of doubt or hesitation in even the smallest.

On Tuesday afternoon I examined their *Drawings*. The studies are judiciously selected, the outlines clear and firm, and the shading neat and accurate. I would here offer a suggestion, *viz.*, that some of the more advanced should now have a course of Model Drawing, and then be set to draw the simpler objects around them. This exercise would prove interesting and call out the power of careful observation, which I take to be the chief object of these Drawing lessons.

Speaking generally, I may say good work has been done during the past year. In no respect has there been any falling off, while in some respects there has been marked improvement. For instance, the knowledge of *Arithmetic* is more accurate and the working of examples much quicker. In *writing to Dictation in English* the work is neater and quicker, and maps are generally better finished. The only subject with which I am not satisfied is *writing to Dictation in the Vernacular*. This is slow and stiff, and the boys are quite unable to carry on their correspondence in either Hindi or Urdu, a most important subject, and deserving of every attention.

I would suggest that two new maps be prepared, 1st of the Mayo College Grounds, and 2nd of Ajmer and neighbourhood, and that these be not hung on the wall but laid flat on a table in the natural position, *i. e.*, the north of the map to the north, etc. A little practice on these would make the boys grasp the meaning of maps, and to read a map is the foundation of Geography.

I may notice two painful circumstances which need not be overlooked, though they are beyond human control—1st, while I was in Ajmer one of the young Chiefs was suddenly carried off by death; 2nd, the prolonged and severe drought has burned up all grass and flowers and destroyed many shrubs and trees. It will require three favourable years to restore the grounds to their former pleasant appearance.

A. THOMSON,

The 25th May 1900. *Principal, Agra College.*

PART IV.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 338-C.; dated Camp Abu, the 10th May 1900.

From—G. BARTON GROVES, Esq., Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to furnish a review with the usual statistics on the operations of the Post Office in the Rajputana Circle, for the year 1899-1900.

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT.

2. *Extensions in Rajputana.*—The following experimental branch post offices proved to be self-supporting during the year and were made permanent, *viz.*, Surpura (Bikaner), Ral and Degana (Marwar), and Jonesganj (Ajmer). A new branch office was also permanently established at Ghatwa (Marwar). Owing to the extension of the Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway line to Udaipur, the branch office at Debari (the former terminus) was closed, and a new office was opened at Udaipur Railway Station. The increase in Postal business necessitated raising the following branch offices to the status of sub-offices, *viz.*, Narainpura and Barmer (Mewar), Sardarshahr (Bikaner), Dausa (Jaipur), and Jhalrapatan City (Jhalawar). On the other hand, the sub-office at Kuchaman Road was reduced to a branch office and the branch office at Nawa was closed. The District post offices at Barakhera and Baghana (Ajmer-Merwara) having proved self-supporting during the year, arrangements were made to transfer them to Imperial Services from the 1st April 1900, and with the funds thereby released to open new District post offices, from the same date, at Rajiawas and Saroth. An experimental branch office was opened at Bhakri (Marwar) on the 1st March 1900, and temporary post offices were opened during the same month, at Lambia (Mewar) and Pipli (Merwara), to meet the convenience of the famine relief camps. Owing to the extension of the Bina-Guna Railway to Baran, a branch office was opened at Atru (Kotah) and the temporary office at Parbati Bridge (Tonk) closed.

3. *Extensions in Central India.*—The experimental offices at Ruoti and Bangrod (Sailana), Rajpur (Barwani), Chhapihera (Narsingarh), Bamnia (Rutlam) and Hatpiplia (Bagli), were made permanent during the year. Initiative measures were taken towards opening new post offices, under State guarantee, at Nanpur and Bhabara (Alirajpur) and Ranapur (Jhabua).

The year's work in respect of new post offices may, therefore, be summarised as follows:—

Permanent Post Offices.

Newly opened	12
Deduct—2 closed	2
NET PERMANENT INCREASE	10

Experimental and District Post Offices.

Experimental existing at close of year	1
Projected for ensuing year	3
District post offices to be opened on 1st April 1900	2
TOTAL	6

4. *Appendix I, Post offices and letter-boxes.*—This appendix shows only the post offices and letter-boxes which were permanently established at the close of the year. There were net increases of 10 offices and 19 letter-boxes. In the preceding year, the increases were 9 offices and 21 letter-boxes.

5. *Appendix II, Mail lines.*—There was a net increase on the 31st March of 187 miles in the distances over which mails were conveyed by various agencies, accounted for as follows:—

Railway Lines.

	Miles.
Extension of the Jodhpur-Bikaner line from Balotra to Barmer	60
Extension of the Bina-Guna line to Baran	73
Extension of the Udaipur-Chitorgarh line from Debari to Udaipur	7
INCREASE IN RAILWAY LINES	140

Runners' Lines.

(i) Newly opened—	
Degana Railway Station to Jael	27
Kuchaman Road to Ghatwa	24
Mundwa to Rol	10
Pahari to Ferozpur Jhirka	14
Rupbas to Fatehpur-Sikri	10
Jhalrapatan to Jhalrapatan City	4
Khujner to Chhapihera	12
Nasirabad to Deoli	58
Atru to Jhalrapatan	45
Udaipur Railway Station to Udaipur	2
Increase	206
(ii) Line closed—	
Pachbadra to Barmer	52
Chandarun to Jael	26
Kuchaman Road to Maroth	8
Debari to Udaipur	7
Decrease	93
NET INCREASE IN RUNNERS' LINE	113

Camel and Tonga Lines.

Change of route of Camel dâk from *viâ* Kuchman Road, to *viâ* Narainpura—decrease	8
Abolition of the Nasirabad-Deoli Tonga Mail Service	58
DECREASE IN CAMEL AND TONGA LINES	66

Summary.

INCREASES—	
Railway lines	140
Runners' lines (net)	113
TOTAL	253
DECREASES—	
Camel and Tonga lines	66
NET INCREASE IN MILEAGE	187

The abolition of the Nasirabad-Deoli Tonga Mail Service was directly due to the famine. Although a material addition to the contract subsidy was granted, in compensation for dearness of fodder and grain, the contractor found himself unable to maintain the service efficiently, and therefore gave the stipulated notice to withdraw from the contract. Endeavours were made to secure another contractor to undertake the service, but they proved unsuccessful, and with effect from the 18th March 1900 the mails have had again to be transmitted between Nasirabad and Deoli by the agency of runners.

Owing to the famine, the efficiency was seriously impaired of the camel mail line between Jodhpur, Phalodi and Sankra, which is maintained by the

Marwar Darbar, on payment from the Post Office; and although compensation at the Government rate was granted from the month of August to the close of the official year, in addition to the regular monthly payment, no improvement occurred. Eventually the Darbar, with great liberality, sanctioned the large additional grant of R296 per mensem, in order to restore the service to efficiency.

During the year direct communications were established between the Bharatpur State and the districts of Rohtak and Hissar on one side, and the eastern portion of the Agra district, on the other side, by linking up Pahari with Ferozepur-Jhirka and Rupbas with Fatehpur-Sikri.

During the year negotiations were started in view of the Bharatpur State taking over the conveyance of the Imperial mails, by armed camel sowars, between Bharatpur City, Dig and Kamun on payment by the Post Office.

POSTAL UNITY.

6. The famine operated against the fruition of all schemes for the unification of posts in those States—Bikaner, Kotah, Kishangarh, Jhalawar and Dhar—which have, in the past, had that desirable measure under consideration.

7. *Appendix III, enumeration of articles delivered.*—This appendix is a comparative statement for the last five years, 1895-96 to 1899-1900, of the enumeration of letters, post-cards, newspapers and packets and parcels (ordinary, value-payable and insured) that were sent out for delivery by post offices in this Circle, and of money orders issued and paid. The figures indicate large increases during the five years under all heads except in ordinary and insured parcels. Insurance business is, as the Appendix shows, liable to great fluctuation. In this Circle it is much affected by the market value of silver.

A comparison of the figures of the year under review with those of the preceding year, gives an increase of 7·1 per cent. in articles of the Letter mail and a decrease of 36·1 per cent. in those of the Parcel mail—see statement below :—

Year.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1898-99	13,818,221	161,251
1899-1900	14,974,879	102,903

It has, however, to be explained that, up to the year 1898-99, value payable book packets were included in the figures given in column 5 of the Appendix, *i.e.*, "Parcels, including value-payable articles"; but, in the year under review, those articles have been classed under column 4, *i.e.*, "Newspapers and Packets." The result of this is the elimination of some 45,000 articles from "Parcels" and a corresponding increase under "Newspapers and Packets." Therefore, the large decrease shown in 1899-1900 under "Parcels" is practically fictitious.

The number and amount of money orders issued and paid during 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are contrasted below :—

Year.	Number of money-orders issued.	Amount of money-orders issued.	Number of money-orders paid.	Amount of money-orders paid.
		R		R
1898-99 . .	286,035	76,98,008	185,604	70,46,600
1899-1900 . .	288,472	95,91,100	249,868	80,76,821
Difference . .	+2,437	+18,93,092	+64,264	+10,30,221

The issues increased by ·8 per cent. in number and 24·5 in amount, while the payments rose by 34·6 per cent. in number and by 14·6 per cent. in amount.

The average value of a money order issued rose from R26-14-7 in 1898-99, to R33-3-11 in 1899-1900; while the average value of a money-order paid fell from R37-15-5 in 1898-99, to R32-5-2 in 1899-1900.

8. *Appendix III-A.—Insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels posted.*—This appendix is a comparative statement for the year under review with the preceding year, of insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels, posted at offices in the Circle. It shows increases under all heads, as below:—

	per cent		per cent.
Insured articles . . .	44·3	Amount specified for recovery	14·0
Value of ditto . . .	104·0	Ordinary parcels registered .	5·1
Value-payable articles . .	13.6	„ „ unregistered	11·9

The largest increases were in the number and value (which more than doubled) of insured articles posted. The famine was undoubtedly the cause of this abnormal increase. While on tour in the cold season, I ascertained that at many places brokers were buying up jewellery and other valuables, in large quantities, from the impecunious, and transmitting them, under the insurance system, to Bombay and other trade centres. The considerable increase in value-payable articles and unregistered parcels posted indicates an increasing appreciation by the public of the value-payable system and of the cheap means by which the Department now transmits parcels the contents of which have but little intrinsic value.

SAVINGS BANKS.

9. The statement underneath shows, comparatively, the number of Savings Bank accounts open in the Circle and the aggregate deposit balance for the two quarters ending, respectively, the 31st March 1899 and the 31st March 1900:—

	Number of Savings Banks Accounts.	Amount of deposit balance.
		R
Quarter ending 31st March 1899 . . .	12,433	19,60,615
„ „ 31st March 1900 . . .	12,669	19,59,699
Increase and decrease during the 12 months . .	+236	—916

There was a satisfactory increase in the number of accounts, though the aggregate balance of deposits fall off in a trifling amount.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

10. Appendix IV shows that there were three cases of highway robbery of mails during the year. In the previous year there were no cases.

In the first case, the mail consisting of two bags from Mandal—one from Shahpura and the other from Bunera—was plundered on the 19th May 1899, at a distance of one mile from Bunera, on the Shahpura-Mandal mail line, in Mewar territory. The highway men, six in number, assaulted the runner and escort sipahi, and plundered and made off with the bags. The loss sustained amounted to R4-1-0, which was paid in compensation by the Mewar Darbar.

The second case occurred in Holkar territory, on the Chitorgarh-Begun mail line. The mail bag despatched on the 4th September 1899 from Begun for Chitorgarh Railway Station Sub-Office was plundered by two robbers, at a distance of five miles from Begun. The runner was alone, as mail escorts are not provided on the line concerned by the Indore Darbar. The runner was assaulted and injured by blows from *lathies* and stones, and the robbers then appropriated the mail bag and the private property of the runner. The case was pending at the close of the year.

The last case occurred in the Dewas State. Jamaluddin, village postman of Aloti, when returning from his beat, on the 1st February 1900, was attacked by a robber, near the village of Dig. He was severely beaten in the encounter, and the robber possessed himself of the delivery bag—which contained stamps and other property of Government valued at R8-0-3—and also cash and other effects belonging to the village postman, valued at R10-8-0. This case also was pending at the close of the year.

SALT REVENUE.

11. During the year under review no additions were made to the number of post offices authorized to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depôts at Sambhar and Pachbadra. One head office—Udaipur,—3 sub-offices—Alwar, Chitorgarh Railway Station and Erinpura—and 3 branch offices—Malhargarh, Pindwara and Rajgarh—received indents, which aggregated 48 in number, for 9,600 maunds of salt, valued at R25,431-4-0. A comparative statement is given, showing the transactions of the last two years :—

Year.	Number of Indents.	Quantity of salt supplied.			Value of salt supplied.		
		Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	R	a.	p.
1898-99	109	20,947	20	0	56,672	15	9
1899-1900	48	9,600	0	0	25,431	4	0
Decrease	61	11,347	20	0	31,241	11	9

The Depôt Post Offices at Sambhar and Pachbadra received from other post offices outside the Circle 156 indents for 30,485 maunds of salt, valued at R82,694-8-5, against 262 indents for 48,117 maunds 20 seers of salt, valued R1,30,991, in the previous year.

QUININE.

12. The sale of quinine at post offices in the Rajputana and Central India Agencies was continued during the year. The comparative statement of sales for 1898-99 and 1899-1900, given underneath, shows a net decrease of 13,268 five-grain powders. The powders sold during the year under review represent nearly 15lbs. of the drug, valued at R313-0-6, as against 24lbs., valued at R520-5-6, sold in the previous year. The sales by village postmen amounted to 1,476 powders, as against 2,228 disposed of by them in 1898-99 :—

Postal Divisions.	Sales, 1898-99.	Sales, 1899-1900.
Upper Rajputana	5,469	2,618
Lower „	8,467	3,564
Mewar	7,401	2,653
Malwa	11,965	11,199
Total .	33,302	20,034 Decrease 13,268

The cause of the very large falling off in sales in the Rajputana portion of the Circle is unaccounted for, and has been made the subject of special enquiry.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

13. The telegraph was permanently extended to the following 10 post offices during the year, *viz.*, Chirawa, Surajgarh, Nawalgarh, and Bissan

(Jaipur); Sirohi and Abu Road (Sirohi); Bharatpur Agency; Jhalrapatan City (Jhalawar); Sarwar (Kishangarh); and Rajgarh (Rajgarh).

Thus, there were 54 permanent combined post and telegraph office existing in the Circle at the close of the year as against 44 on the 31st March 1899.

A temporary combined office was also opened at Lambia (Mewar), the head-quarters of extensive famine works. It is not included in the list of permanent combined offices.

The 54 permanent offices received 152,526 and sent 128,286 messages yielding a revenue to the Telegraph Department of R1,14,647,—as against 122,692 messages received and 97,413 messages sent, affording a revenue of R75,196, in the preceding year. The large increase in traffic was partly due to the increased facilities afforded by the ten new offices, and partly to the abnormally heavy telegraphic business (due to the famine) in the months August to November 1899. This abnormal use of the wire imposed a severe strain upon the postal signallers. Temporary increases to the staff of signallers had to be given to the offices at Rutlam, Beawar, Jaora and Mandsaur Railway Station. It is satisfactory to note that the signallers rose to the occasion and met the arduous work efficiently and with good will.

The cost of Postal Telegraph Establishment rose from R15,481 in 1898-99, to R18,339 in 1899-1900.

The number of receiving post offices in the Circle at which telegrams are booked for the public and sent by post to the nearest telegraph office for transmission by wire, was increased from 130 to 132. These offices booked 5,699 messages, representing a revenue of R5,178, as against 5,723 messages booked in 1898-99, yielding R4,684.

TOURS OF THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

14. The winter tours of the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India were restricted chiefly to the lines of Railway. Therefore the usual Camp post offices were not required by them.

TEMPORARY POST OFFICES.

15. A temporary office was opened at the Viceregal Camp, Ajmer, on the 2nd and 3rd November 1899, and another was opened at the same station, from the 13th to the 17th February 1900, at the Camp of the Railway Volunteers assembled for annual practice. A temporary office was opened at Birchia, Mhow District, from the 22nd February to the 4th March 1900, for the convenience of the Camp of the Bombay Rifle Association. A temporary combined post and telegraph office was opened at Lambia on the 19th March 1900, in connection with the famine relief works; and another post office (to which the wire is being extended) was also opened on the 25th March, for the convenience of the famine camp at Pipli (Merwara).

THEFTS, ETC., COMMITTED BY POSTAL SERVANTS.

16. During the year, the following nine cases of theft, etc., were committed by servants of the Department. There were seven such cases in the previous year.

Drikpal, an acting runner of the Mhow-Dharampuri mail line (over which the mails travel unescorted), absconded with the mails from Dharampuri, Khal ghat, Gujri and Manpur Offices. It is believed that he made for Gwalior territory. Efforts to trace him have, so far, proved unsuccessful. The mail bags contained cash, etc., aggregating R170-0-6. The amount has been made good to Government from the Post Office Guarantee Fund.

Debi Prasad, village postman, Sardarshahr, misappropriated R25, the value of a money order that he was entrusted to pay to a local firm, whose receipt he forged upon the order. Before the misappropriation came to light, Debi Prasad obtained leave and went away, and hitherto he has not been arrested.

An abstraction of cash, R100, was effected from the mail bag despatched from the Begun Branch Office on the 1st December 1899 for the Chitorgarh Railway Station Sub-office. The mail passed the Basi Branch Office in transit. The enquiries made into the case disclosed grave irregularities at all the three offices concerned, *viz.*, Begun, Basi and Chitorgarh Railway Station; thus, the possibility of localising the abstraction was defeated. The case was, therefore, dealt with departmentally.

Sham Lal, Sub-Postmaster, Phalodi, temporarily misappropriated and afterwards made good R15, the value of a money order received for issue. As he was a perfunctory worker and had several years' service in the Department, he was given the benefit of the doubt as to the criminality of his act; and instead of being prosecuted, he was punished by degradation.

Nund Ram, Branch Postmaster, Mehidpur, was held to have misappropriated the grain compensation allowance entrusted to him to disburse to a runner. He was prosecuted, under sections 463 and 464 of the Indian Penal Code, but was acquitted by the Court (the Political Agent, Malwa).

Gunpat Ram, Branch Postmaster, Chhabra, was tried in the Court of the local Nazim, for having abstracted from a registered letter posted at his office and misappropriated a Government currency note for R50. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of R125.

Din Dayal, acting village postman, Khetri, lost a registered parcel given to him for delivery. He forged the addressee's receipt and represented that he had delivered the parcel. He was tried by the Resident, Jaipur, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of R10, or, in default, to additional rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

Jorawar, acting village postman, Sikri (Bharatpur), and the Branch Postmaster of that office, were at feud, which resulted in the disappearance of a registered letter, containing half currency notes for R1,000, intended for delivery through the Sikri Office. The letter, torn open, and the half notes, were afterwards discovered, hidden behind a chest in the Post Office; and were then delivered to the addressee. The evidence was not sufficient to admit of a prosecution; and both the Branch Postmaster and the Village Postman were dismissed from service. It was held that one or the other of them had opened and secreted the letter, from motive of revenge.

Gangaram, acting postman, Udaipur, threw away into a well 68 ordinary articles which had been given to him for delivery. He pleaded illness and alleged that the articles had accidently fallen into the well, without his knowledge, while he was unsound in mind from fever. The case was laid before the Resident at Udaipur, who did not, in the circumstances, recommend a prosecution. Gangaram was, therefore, dismissed.

OFFENCES COMMITTED BY THE PUBLIC AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.

17. *Fraud in connection with postage stamps.*—Twenty-one cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps were dealt with during the year, with results as shown below. There were fifteen cases of this nature in the preceding year:—

	Legally convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Offender not traced.	TOTAL.
(*a*) Mis-use of service stamps for private correspondence	10	1	4	15
(*b*) Re-use of ordinary stamps	4	1	1	6
TOTAL	...	...	...	21

18. *Burglary.*—A serious case of burglary occurred at the Gopalgarh Branch Post Office, on the night of the 2nd August 1899. The building was entered by a gang of some five or six men, some of whom were armed. The

noise they made awoke the branch postmaster and a runner, who were sleeping in the premises. When challenged, the burglars attacked the postmaster and wounded him with sword cuts and they killed the runner on the spot. An alarm was raised, whereupon the gang made off, without succeeding in robbing any property. The offenders were traced and were apprehended shortly after the occurrence, and four of them were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life by the Sessions Judge of Bharatpur. The sentence was upheld by the State Council and confirmed by the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States. A pension was granted to the widow of the runner.

Certain other reports were made of house-breaking and small thefts of private property from post office premises, such as menials' quarters and runners, stage huts. They were referred to the Political authorities concerned, but in none of the cases were the offenders traced.

19. *Cheating.*—In the following case the post office was made use of to promote an ingenious course of cheating:—A Bengali, by name Jogendra Nath Seal, assumed the title of "Chief Reporter to Government" and gave written instructions to the Postmaster at Jodhpur, Beawar and Ajmer to deliver letters, money orders, etc., so addressed, to himself. His *modus operandi* was to represent to students in colleges and schools, that he was employed to enlist candidates to serve as spies under Government in South Africa. He put his dupes through bogus examinations and realized fees from them. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Magistrate, Ajmer.

Another case of cheating occurred in respect of a parcel insured for ₹500 at the Gajendragad Post Office (Dharwar), addressed to Rajmal Kundun Lal at Jetaram (Marwar). On delivery, the parcel was found to contain a piece of steel, instead of three gold bangles which had been declared as the contents. Enquiries made in the Bombay Circle led to suspicion against one Ramdhun Mahuram, who had been entrusted by the sender with the posting and insurance of the parcel, of having stolen the gold bangles and substituted the piece of steel for them. Ramdhun was put on his trial in the Court of the Sessions Judge (Dharwar), and was convicted under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of ₹2,000, or, in default, to further imprisonment for nine months.

Certain other cases occurred during the year in which the addressees of registered letters complained that the contents (currency notes, etc.,) advised by the senders, had not been received. Enquiries exonerated the post office in all the cases, and showed that, through inadvertance, or otherwise, the contents alleged to be missing had never been enclosed by the senders. It is not an uncommon practice for unscrupulous debtors to send registered letters to their creditors, advising the transmission of notes, etc., which they never enclosed. In these cases the complainants are usually told that they can prosecute the senders for cheating, the Department being ready to assist them as far as possible.

20. *Tendering a Forged Note.*—Kaluram Gobindram Modi, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, negotiated a forged currency note for ₹1,000 at the Guna Post Office, for the issue of certain money orders. As there was no reason to believe that he had any criminal intent in negotiating the note, he was allowed to make good the ₹1,000. The case was represented to the Central India Administration.

21. *Assault.*—On the 20th November 1899, Shimbu Nath, Postman, Kumher (Bharatpur), was assaulted, while on his delivery round, by Jagannath and four other bazar persons. Postage stamps in possession of the postman, and some of his personal effects, total value ₹5-9-0, were destroyed in the affray. The offenders were put on their trial in the Court of the the Nazim of Dig. The principal was sentenced to a fine of ₹25; two of the others to ₹10 each; and the remaining two, to ₹5 each, or in default, to undergo various terms of imprisonment; and ₹5-9-0 was awarded to the postman in compensation for the property destroyed.

22. *Savings Bank Fund.*—A case occurred at Indore of fraudulent withdrawal of ₹80 from the Savings Bank account of sepoy Binja Ram, whose account had been transferred from Ahmedabad to Indore. Enquiries showed that some imposter had forged the application for transfer of the

account and the application for withdrawal. This case was pending at the close of the year.

23. *Post Office Buildings.*—In Rajputana, during the year, the Post Office buildings at Barmer and Pindwara, which were under construction at the close of the last year, were completed and occupied. A new building, on rent, was constructed by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Administration for the post office at Narainpura. The consent of the Bikaner Darbar was obtained to erect, on rent, a new and much needed building for the combined Post and Telegraph office at the important trading town of Sujangarh. His Highness the Maha Rao Raja of Sirohi has agreed to erect a new building for the combined Post and Telegraph office, on rent, at the capital of the State. The new building at Kishangarh, for which the preliminaries were settled last year, was constructed and occupied by the Department; and the Bundi Darbar took in hand the enlargement and improvement of the combined office building at the Capital. The Thakur of Mandawa, who had agreed last year to construct a new building for the combined office there, failed in his engagement, and other arrangements were made whereby a local firm of Bankers have undertaken to provide a suitable building.

In Central India the new building for the combined office at Pachor was completed and occupied. This building has been given rent free by the Narsingarh Darbar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

24. During the year under review, the limit of weight of a pattern packet for transmission by the Inland Post, was raised from 40 to 80 tolahs. There was no other change of importance in respect of the Inland Post.

This Circle adopted the practice—which had been tried in other Circles with good results—of obtaining, as a valuable aid in cases of identification, thumb impressions (*a*) from servants of the Department, upon service books, service, descriptive and pension rolls and appointments and medical certificates; and (*b*) from illiterate payees of money orders and Savings Bank depositors, in respect of their transactions with the Post Office.

On account of the famine, compensation for dearness of grain was granted, under the standing rules of Government, to subordinates serving in the afflicted localities.

Owing to very large money order payments at Kuchaman and its branch offices, Losul and Maulasar, the rate of commission on money orders for those places was, in December 1899, raised from one to two per cent. The two per cent rate of commission was also continued during the year at the offices named below:—

Ajitgarh.	Mandawa.	Manlasar.	Rutangarh.
Bahadera.	Jaswuntgarh.	Nawalgarh.	Rutannagar.
Bidusur.	Jhunjhnu.	Nadesma.	Reni.
Bissan.	Khetri.	Nohar.	Sunkra.
Chirawa.	Khichum.	Phalodi.	Sardarshahr.
Churu.	Kuchaman.	Pokaran.	Sikar.
Dungargarh.	Luchmangarh.	Pipar.	Singhana.
Fatehpur.	Ludnun.	Rejaldesur.	Sujungarh.
Hanumangarh.	Losul.	Rajgarh.	Surajgarh.
Jaisulmer.	Luharu.	Ramgarh.	Suratgarh.
Jasrapur.			

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

25. The famine, which affected most part of this Circle during the year, exercised a disturbing influence on the money order, parcel, telegraphic and other business of the Department; and it also led to the postponement of some important measures of development.

Nevertheless, as in past years, steady progress was maintained, establishments having been permanently increased by 10 post offices, 10 combined offices and 19 letter-boxes, and the distance over which the mails are conveyed by 113 miles. Except in parcels posted, there were increases (in some items they were very large) in all classes of articles, both received for delivery and posted for despatch.

The relations of the Department with Native States have continued on the same cordial footing; and again I beg gratefully to acknowledge the kind and sympathetic assistance extended to me in the Postal Administration of the Circle by the Agents to the Governor-General and by Political Officers generally.

I held charge of the Circle throughout the year.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the number of post offices (of all classes) and letter-boxes existing in the Rajputana Circle on the 31st March 1900.

EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1899.					EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1900.					INCREASE OR DECREASE.					REMARKS.
POST OFFICES.				Letter boxes.	POST OFFICES.				Letter boxes.	POST OFFICES.				Letter boxes.	
	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		
12	76	243	331	246	12	80	249	341	265	...	+4	+6	+10	+19	Imperial.
...	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dak.
12	76	254	342	246	12	80	260	352	265	...	+4	+6	+10	+19	TOTAL.

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railway, Camels, Tongas and Runners during the year ending 31st March 1900, as compared with the previous year.

Description of Mail Line.	Mileage on 31st March 1899.	Mileage on 31st March 1900.	Increase or Decrease.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
Imperial.					
Railways	1,477	1,617	140	...	
Camels, tongas and mail carts	303	237	...	66	
Runners	3,219¼	3,332¼	338	225	Net increase 113.
Total .	4,999¼	5,186¼	478	291	
District Dák.					
Runners	190	190	...	...	
Total .	190	190	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL .	5,189¼	5,376¼	478	291	

Appendix No. III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and money orders issued and paid during the past five years.

Year.	Letters.	Post-cards.	Newspapers and packets.	Parcels including value-payable articles.	Insured parcels.	Money orders issued.		Money orders paid.		Remarks.
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
1895-96 .	6,442,615	4,172,680	997,180	101,105	24,090	249,783	63,54,324	149,525	49,35,457	*In past years, value payable book packets were shown in column 5, as "Parcels," but, in 1899-1900, they have been excluded from that column and classed instead under column 4, "Newspapers and Book Packets."
1896-97 .	7,054,840	4,948,164	1,181,804	103,428	19,656	277,440	71,15,077	174,717	60,95,832	
1897-98 .	6,983,571	5,146,630	1,158,525	127,228	30,790	277,022	76,11,774	174,797	63,07,766	
1898-99 .	7,080,009	5,625,406	1,112,806	133,225	28,026	286,035	76,98,008	185,604	70,46,600	
1899-1900	7,513,081	6,285,221	*1,176,577	80,195	22,708	288,472	95,91,100	249,868	80,76,821	

Appendix No. IIIA.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle during the year 1899-1900.

Year.	Insured articles.			Value-payable articles.			Number of ordinary parcels.	
	No.	Value.	Insurance fees.	No.	Amount specified for recovery.	Commission.	Registered.	Unregistered.
		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.		
1898-99 .	19,131	55,10,620 11 8	14,666 1 0	9,911	1,46,325 3 0	2,360 4 0	40,778	4,439
1899-1900 .	27,613	1,12,62,119 12 2	28,107 2 0	11,264	1,66,812 0 0	2,664 1 0	42,874	4,970
Increase or decrease.	+8,482	+57,51,499 0 6	+13,441 1 0	+1,353	+20,486 13 0	+303 13 0	+2,096	+531
Percentage	44·3	104 4	91·6	13·6	14·0	12·8	5·1	11·9

Appendix No. IV.

Statement showing the highway robberies committed and attempted in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending 31st March 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the fact of the case and the result of the enquiry.	Remarks.
1	19th May 1899.	...	Mewar	...	Rupees 4 cash from Banera, 1 unpaid and letter postage one anna, and one registered letter containing a hundi for ₹500 from Shahpura.	The mail, consisting of two bags, one from Shahpura and the other from Banera, for Mandul, was plundered on the 19th May 1899, by 6 highway robbers, at a distance of 1 mile from Banera. The highway men assaulted the runner and the escort sepahi and made off with the mail.	The case was reported to the Resident, Mewar. The robbers have not been traced. The loss sustained by the Department has been made good by the Mewar Darbar.
2	4th September 1899.	...	Holkar	...	1 Registered unpaid parcel, containing four pearls set in two gold rings, valued ₹800; postage on unpaid articles and value of bags, ₹ 1-8-4; and private property of the runner worth ₹2.	The mail despatched from Begun for Chitorgarh on the 4th September 1899, was plundered by two highway robbers at a distance of 5 miles from Begun. The runner being unescorted, was assaulted and injured with lathies and stones; and the mail bag, and the clothes, etc., belonging to him, were appropriated by the robbers.	The runner was unescorted from the boundary of Mewar, in Holkar State, to the scene of robbery The case was referred to the Political Agent, Malwa, and the Agent to the Governor General in Central India. The robbers have not been traced. This case was not closed by the end of the year.
3	1st February 1900.	...	Dewas	...	Cash and postage stamps ₹2-1-0 and other Government property ₹5-15-3, also cash ₹10 and other private property of the Village Postman wo.th ₹0-8-0.	Jamaluddin, Village Postman of Alote, while returning from his beat, was accosted by a highway robber, near Dug, Dewas State. The robber injured him with a lathie and appropriated the bag, with which he made off.	The occurrence was referred to the Political Agent, Malwa, and the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The robber has not been traced. The case was not closed at the end of this year.

CAMP ABU;
The 10th May 1900.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

PART V.

GENERAL REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

SUMMARY.

The expenditure during the year 1899-1900 on Public Works in Rajputana, including outlay on works in different Native States but excluding that incurred on Irrigation Works in the British Districts of Ajmer-Merwara, amounted to R71,29,951 as shown below :—

	R
(1) Imperial Military Works	1,12,649
(2) „ Civil „	2,71,135
(3) Famine Relief, Civil and Railway	8,66,740
(4) Incorporated Local Funds	4,536
(5) Other Contributional works inclusive of Municipal works in Ajmer-Merwara	97,357
(6) Native States of Rajputana	57,77,534
TOTAL	71,29,951

2. The expenditure incurred by Native States (item 6 above) is detailed as follows:—

	R
Mewar	9,94,337†
* Marwar	23,72,358†
Jaipur	7,49,922
* Alwar	5,02,926
Bikaner	3,04,745
* Kota	5,60,247†
* Jhalawar	52,999
* Bharatpur	2,40,000
* Tonk, Bundi, Dholpur, Karauli	Figures not received.
TOTAL	57,77,534

Note.—Expenditure supervised by Public Works Department Officers lent by the Imperial Government.
† Includes expenditure on Railway construction.

3. The total expenditure for the year cannot be compared with that for the preceding year, as figures for Bharatpur embrace transactions of only six months while figures for Tonk and Bundi have not been received. With the exception of Marwar, Alwar and Kota, the individual outlay in the States mentioned above shows a decrease as compared with that of the previous year.

4. The failure of the monsoon of 1899 was followed by an acute famine which has been widespread in its results throughout Rajputana. The resources of the various Native States were severely taxed in providing adequate relief to their distressed subjects, and their efforts in this direction are greatly to be commended.

The British Districts of Ajmer-Merwara have not been less affected than the Native States by which they are surrounded, but the personal efforts of the District Officers assisted by Specially deputed Staff Corps and Public Works Department Officers, and a liberal expenditure of money on relief works and gratuitous relief have undoubtedly largely mitigated the extreme misery and distress which would otherwise have prevailed. In these districts relief works chiefly took the form of the construction of new tanks and roads, repairs to old tanks, and the collection of metal, but in Native States Railway projects afforded much useful employment to famine labourers.

RAILWAYS.

The following Railway lines have been started in this connection:—

5. (*i*) *Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway.*—This line, which is intended to run from Baran in the Kotah State to Marwar Junction, will secure through communication between Calcutta and Karachi. The survey had scarcely been completed before the declaration of famine demanded its being taken up as a relief work. The total length of the line is 213·39 miles and its approximate cost when finished according to the latest available estimates is R1,36,66,809. Of this amount the Government of India's share is R13,87,512 for their portion of 8·50 miles, nearly all of which runs through a most difficult hilly country.

A choice of gauges has not yet been made; earthwork is to be set for a metre gauge, but sufficient land has been taken up for a broad gauge.

The alignment so far adopted from Baran (the terminus of the Guna-Baran Railway) passes through the following important trade centres:—Kota, Bundi, Jahazpur, Shahpura, and Lambia (where it crosses the Rajputana-Malwa Railway) and crosses the Aravalli Range at the Pipli Pass in the Merwara District, and joins the Rajputana-Malwa and Jodhpur-Bikaner Railways at Marwar Junction.

Earthwork on the whole line has been sanctioned by the Government of India and ballast only on the British Section.

The estimated cost of the earthwork is apportioned between the various States named below:—

State.	Miles.	Cost. R
Kota	44·14	2,52,589
Bundi	38·57	3,30,677
Mewar	83·76	4,43,043
Shahpura	17·57	36,376
British District of Merwara	8·50	3,92,309
Marwar	20·85	3,30,447
Total	213·39	17,85,441

Owing to the unwillingness of the Mewar Darbar to undertake the direct control of the work, earthwork on their section of the Railway is being constructed under the direct orders of this Administration, with Mr. H. G. Billings, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department in charge, and funds to the originally estimated amount of R2,42,500 have been supplied by the Darbar.

The other Native States are carrying out the earthwork of the Railway in their respective territories by their own local agency with Government Engineers lent to them in most cases, and the whole work is generally supervised by the staff under the Engineer in Chief, Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway. In British territory only about three miles of the earthwork on the ghat has so far been undertaken, the ghat portion having only been finally surveyed and

set out during March and April. Most of this portion is extremely difficult and unsuited for ordinary famine labour.

(*ii*) *Tonk-Jahazpur Railway.*—This is proposed as an additional relief project. Starting from Pindero (on the Jaipur Sawai-Madhopur Railway extension on the north), the line passes among other important places through Tonk, Kishanpura, Polio (4 miles from Deoli Cantonment) and joins the new line under construction between Baran and Marwar Junction at Jahazpur. The length of this link is about 71 miles.

The States through which the line will be constructed, together with the mileage and the approximate cost of light earthwork apportioned to each Darbar, are given bellow :—

State.	Miles.	Cost.
		₹
Jaipur	27·45	68,625
Tonk	23·59	58,975
Bundi	6·71	16,775
Mewar	13·25	33,125
Total	71,00	1,77,500

With the exception of Mewar, the States concerned have agreed to pay the cost of the earthwork. The Government of India have approved of the undertaking as a Famine Relief Work, and a beginning has already been made at some points.

(*iii*) *Nasirabad Kekri Railway.*—This branch line is about 35 miles in length of which the greater part lies in the British District of Ajmer. Earthwork estimated to cost about ₹76,000 has been sanctioned and started as a Famine Relief Work.

The extension of this branch line from Kekri (*viâ* Sawar and Jogolai) to Jehazpur (about 20¾ miles) is also contemplated. A survey has been made and earthwork and ballast collection have been sanctioned. Estimates are not however yet ready. Of the total length, 19 miles lie in British territory and the remaining 1¾ miles in Mewar, for which lengths the cost of earthwork is respectively ₹57,000 and ₹4,400. The Udaipur Darbar have not yet expressed their willingness to incur expenditure on their short section.

The whole line—Nasirabad-Kekri and Kekri-Jahazpur Railway —will connect the Rajputana-Malwa Railway with the proposed Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway, and the outlay on the total length excluding the Mewar portion of 1¾ miles is being debited for the present to the grant under "33.—Famine Relief." The question of gauge has been kept in abeyance.

(*iv*) *Doubling of the metre gauge line between Delhi and Ahmedabad.*—The Government of India have also sanctioned in February 1900, as a Famine Relief Work, earthwork and metal collection along the existing metre gauge (Rajputana-Malwa Railway) line in the Districts of Ajmer-Merwara, and in the Native States of Kishangarh and Marwar between Phalera and Marwar Junction, also in Jaipur territory between the Jaipur and Sanganer stations. In British territory earthwork has been begun.

6. *Rewari-Phalera Chord Line.*—This project is intended to shorten the distance between Rewari on the Rewari-Ferozepur Railway and Phalera on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The alignment decided on is *viâ* Reengur, and will be 131·17 miles in length. It is estimated to cost ₹51,18,277. The chord line has been sanctioned as a Famine Relief scheme, and earthwork has been started.

7. *The Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway* is still in progress and has been fully treated of further on in the Report for the Bikaner State. Famine labour is being employed. It was also utilised on the diversion of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway from Bikaner *viâ* Palana and Deshnok to rejoin the main line at Surpura. The earthwork on it will be finished by June 1900.

8. *The Jaipur-Sawai-Madhopur Railway* is also under construction. Particulars will be found in the Report for the Jaipur State. Famine labour is employed.

9. The following are the open Railway lines under the administration of Rajputana :—Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, Udaipur-Chitor Railway. The results of their working are given in the Reports for Jodhpur, Bikaner and Mewar.

IRRIGATION.

10. This useful branch of public works is engaging the attention of several States in Rajputana, *i.e.*, Jaipur, Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Kotah and Jhalawar. The reports on public works in those States record the progress which is being made.

ESTABLISHMENT.

11. Mr. D. Joscelyne, C.E., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India, was transferred in July 1899 to Bengal on promotion to the grade of Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government.

12. Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, returned ot duty in April 1899 from six months' furlough, and was posted to the Mount Abu Division. In July he was appointed to succeed Mr. Joscelyne, then Superintending Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India, who was promoted to be Chief Engineer in Bengal, and he continued to officiate in his new appointment to the end of the year under report.

13. Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, was in charge of the Ajmer Provincial Division until December 1899. This Public Works Department Division ordinarily comprises the districts of Ajmer and Merwara. Towards the end of 1899 the exigencies of famine compelled relief operations to be started on an extensive scale. Many and large projects were undertaken in both districts in various directions, and to secure efficient control and supervision of the expenditure, Mr. Manners Smith's charge was divided into two separate divisions, Ajmer and Merwara. Mr. Manners Smith retained the Ajmer Division, and Mr. W. R. Foy, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, from Burma, was appointed to the Merwara Division. Mr. Foy proceeded on sick leave in March, being succeeded by Rai Sahib Gunga Ram, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, from Central India.

14. Rai Bahadur Pundit Shamnath, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, on relief of the Mount Abu Division in April 1899 by Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., was transferred to the Indore Division *vice* Mr. P. E. Raven on leave. He was re-transferred to the Mount Abu Division in July 1899.

15. Mr. C. C. Ray, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Ajmer Provincial Division, provisionally officiated for the Executive Engineer, Marwara Special Division, between Mr. Foy's vacating and Rai Saheb Gunga Ram's assuming charge of that Division, between the 4th and the 19th March 1900.

16. Mr. G. L. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, was transferred from Ajmer to Central India to relieve Mr. Gunga Ram, Executive Engineer of the Nagode Division, in March 1900.

IMPERIAL.

MILITARY WORKS.

The chief works undertaken in Rajputana during 1899-1900 are detailed below.

MINOR WORKS.

2. Deepening wells at Kherwara and Kotra:—

	R
Estimate	1,797
Outlay to 31st March 1900	394

Sinking a well of 70 feet deep near the 20-family block at Abu Sanitarium:—

	R
Estimate	1,472
Expenditure to 31st March 1900	1,586

Deepening the wells in the Kherwara Cantonment: cost R884.

Deepening wells Nos. 30, 32, 43, 56 and 67 at Abu Sanitarium cost R840.

Providing a pump and water tank to well No. 30 at Abu Sanitarium: cost R436.

3. The following special repairs were carried out during the year:—

Reroofing with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles the following Military buildings at Abu:—

(1) Depôt Medical Officer's quarters at Abu: cost R2,321.
(2) Canteen No. 35 at Abu: cost R2,039.
(3) Verandahs of Barracks Nos. 11 and 12 at Abu: cost R1,495.
(4) Verandah and side and bath rooms of Quarter Master Sergeant's Bungalow at Abu: cost R1,170.
(5) Servants' quarters (2nd Section) of the Station Hospital at Abu: cost R818.
(6) Servants quarters (1st line) of the Station Hospital at Abu: cost R653.
(7) Cook-houses Nos. 17 and 18 at Abu Sanitarium: cost R725.
(8) Kitchen of the Abu Lawrence School: cost R565.

4. All the Military buildings and roads, Barrack and Hospital Furniture were kept in repair as far as funds permitted.

TOOLS AND PLANT.

NEW SUPPLIES, MILITARY.

5. Tools and plant were purchased for the Mount Abu Division: cost R1,278.

II.—CIVIL WORKS.

The following works in connection with Civil Buildings were carried out in Rajputana during the year 1899-1900.

MAJOR WORKS.

ADMINISTRATION.

6. Constructing a new Agency Office at Abu, last year's work completed during the year: cost ₹20,676 against an estimate of ₹18,990.

7. Constructing a new office room for the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, near the Abu Residency, last year's work completed during the year: cost ₹4,319.

8. Constructing new Billiard and Vakils' rooms for the Abu Residency last year's work completed during the year: cost ₹3,758.

POLICE.

9. Constructing Police Office at Ajmer, last year's work completed during the year: cost ₹7,490.

10. Substituting a slab roof over the Deoli Agency main building in lieu of the old thatch roof, and covering the verandahs with Mangalore tiles: cost ₹3,722.

11. Additions and alterations to Police Lines in the Ajmer Magazine were carried out during the year: estimated cost ₹2,532.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

12. The construction of the new Roman Catholic Chapel at Ajmer, begun in 1895-96, was completed in 1897-98, but the final payments were made in 1898-99. The total outlay on this work amounts to ₹50,367, of which ₹31,026 were contributed by private subscriptions and the balance ₹19,340 from Imperial funds. Rupees 5,422 were, in addition, expended on furniture required, for the Chapel.

MINOR WORKS.

ADMINISTRATION.

13. Additions and alterations to Assistants' quarters No. 4, "The Knoll", at Abu: cost ₹1,579.

This expenditure was incurred to provide better light, ventilation, etc., which were necessary in the opinion of the Sanitary Committee at Abu as the building was otherwise in sanitary for occupation.

14. Providing new iron racks for Assistants' and Clerks' rooms in the new Agency Office at Abu; nearly completed:—

	₹
Estimate	1,561
Expenditure to end of March 1900	1,169

15. Providing balconies and sunshades for the office and billiard rooms of the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, at Abu; nearly completed:—

	₹
Estimate	550
Expenditure to end of March 1900	518

16. Constructing a porch in front of the new Agency Office at Abu. This is an additional work for the improvement of the appearance of the Agency Office main building: cost ₹497.

17. Providing lightning conductor for the new Agency Office at Abu: cost R472.

18. Additions and alterations to Agency Building at Deoli: cost R586.

19. New record racks for the Commissioner's Office at Ajmer: cost R804.

EDUCATIONAL.

20. Government College at Ajmer. Accommodation for the Superintendent of the Boarding House: cost R817.

JAILS.

21. Quarters for Assistant Jailor and Hospital Assistant at Ajmer Jail: cost R2,225.

22. New quarters for Jailor, Ajmer Jail:—

	R
Cost	2,560
Estimate	2,496

23. Verandah to 10 Female Barrack, Ajmer Jail: cost R503.

24. Laying pipes at Ajmer Jail: cost R586.

POLICE.

25. Constructing Family quarters for Police officials at Pushkar, cost R737, and at Gegal, cost R706, in the Ajmer District.

SPECIAL REPAIRS.

CIVIL.

26. Special repairs to the Residency Building at Abu, last year's work completed during the year: cost R1,615.

26-A. Special repairs to Deoli Agency Building: cost R1,279.

27. Re-roofing the following Government buildings with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles:—

(1) The out-houses attached to the Superintending Engineer's quarters at Abu: cost R2,069.

(2) The out-houses of the Residency at Abu: cost R1,955.

(3) The Agency Hospital at Abu: cost R856.

(4) Chapprassi Lines attached to the Executive Engineer's Office, Abu: cost R833.

(5) The out-houses attached to the Executive Engineer's quarters at Abu: cost R829.

(6) Part of the out-houses attached to the Public Works Department Establishment quarters at Abu: cost R486.

REPAIRS, CIVIL.

28. The ordinary annual repairs were carried out to all Imperial Civil Buildings in Rajputana as far as funds permitted.

29. The Commissioner's house at Ajmer was dismantled at a cost of R818. Its walls showed cracks due to settling of one of its side walls and the building was considered unsafe for occupation.

III.—COMMUNICATIONS.

The following important works were executed during the year:—

MAJOR WORKS.

ABU CART (HILL) ROAD.

30. Widening, improving and metalling 5th and 6th miles, last year's work; completed during the year: cost R19,202.

31. Widening, improving and metalling 4th mile, last year's work; completed except metal consolidation:—

	R
Estimate	18,715
Expenditure to end of March 1900	16,429

32. Widening, improving and metalling 7th and 8th miles, last year's work; completed during the year: cost R15,635.

33. Widening, improving and metalling 3rd mile. The estimate provides for a clear roadway 20 feet wide and in addition 2 feet for a parapet and 2 feet for side drain; work nearly finished:—

	R
Estimate	14,322
Expenditure to end of March 1900	13,752

34. Widening, improving and metalling 2nd mile; work nearly completed except metal consolidation:—

	R
Estimate	9,750
Expenditure to end of March 1900	8,533

35. Widening, improving and metalling 1st mile. The outlay on this includes R691 from Jodhpur contribution:—

	R
Estimate	6,349
Expenditure to end of March 1900	5,169

Nearly completed except metal consolidation.

MINOR WORKS.

36. Planting road side trees in the Ajmer Provincial Division: cost R1,071.

37. Planting road side trees on the Abu Cart Road in the Mount Abu Division:—

	R
Estimate	896
Expenditure to end of March 1900	330

The work could not be carried out to the extent estimated owing to failure of rains.

SPECIAL REPAIRS.

38. To road from Erinpura Railway station to Erinpura Cantonment, last year's work; in progress :—

	R
Estimate	5,372
Expenditure to end of March 1900	4,287

REPAIRS COMMUNICATIONS.

39. All lines of communications in Rajputana were kept in good order.

IV.—MUNICIPAL WORKS.

40. Constructing a new Town Hall at Ajmer in memory of Colonel Trevor, the late Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana. It is estimated to cost R33,240 which will be met from private and Municipal contributions. Rupees 21,000 were received during the year, of which R17,501 have been expended, and work has been completed up to roof level.

41. Raising by 3 feet the dam and weir of the Naki Lake at Abu to increase its storage capacity: expenditure to 31st March 1900, R3,829.

42. Blasting rocks in the Naki Lake at Abu: cost R1,239.

43. Sinking a well near the Naki Lake at Abu: cost R995.

V.—CONTRIBUTIONAL WORKS.

44. Constructing Jubilee Tank at Pindwara in the Sirohi State. Work in progress :—

	R
Estimate	39,523
Expenditure to end of March 1900	35,279

45. Constructing a Racquet Court at Abu for the Rajputana Club; completed: cost R33,617.

46. Constructing a new tank (Trevor Tal) at Abu; completed during the year at a cost of R34,675, defrayed by the Sirohi Darbar to whom the tank has been made over.

VI.—FAMINE.

47. Owing to the prevalence of famine in Ajmer-Merwara, the following expenditure was incurred during the year on various works opened for the purpose of affording relief to the distressed :—

		R
(*a*)	Irrigation—Capital Expenditure	61,087
(*b*)	„ —Revenue Repairs	30,021
(*c*)	Communications—Original Works	38,055
(*d*)	„ —Repairs	2,05,820
(*e*)	Railway	10,313

These works will be the subject of a special report at close of the operations.

NATIVE STATES.

MEWAR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year 1899-1900.

The expenditure on Public Works during the year 1899-1900 inclusive of Railways was R 9,94,337, distributed as under:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	R	*R*
Original Works—Civil Buildings	2,87,582	3,75,848
Repairs—Civil Buildings	39,997	53,557
Original Works—Communications	2,143	1,821
Repairs—Communications	29,436	18,359
Original Works—Irrigation	17,945	3,02,893
Repairs—Irrigation	12,661	28,474
Miscellaneous	39,145	43,343
Establishment	15,730	16,027
Railway Extension	*Nil.*	1,54,015
TOTAL	4,44,639	9,94,337

Excluding Railways, the year's expenditure shows an increase of R3,95,683 over that of 1898-1899. "Communications" is the only ordinary head under which less expenditure was incurred, the actual cost being R20,180 against R31,579 in 1898-99. The largest increase occurs under Irrigation—Original Works.

RAILWAYS.

The extension of the Udaipur-Chitor Railway from Debari to the capital, Udaipur, a distance of 6·44 miles, was completed during the year. The extension was opened for traffic on the 25th August 1899.

With a view to afford relief to the distressed subjects of His Highness the Maharana, who were emigrating in large numbers in consequence of the prevalent famine, earthwork and ballast collection were started on the Mewar Section of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway during the latter part of the year with the previous sanction of the Government of India. The length of the section of railway in this State is 83·76 miles and its approximate estimated cost, when complete, is R43,34,970.

The Darbar's contribution is so far limited to R2,42,500 for the earthwork.

The services of Mr. H. G. Billings, Executive Engineer of the Imperial Public Works Department, have been lent by the Government of India for the Railway. His charge consists of the famine relief operations on the Mewar Railway Section.

The relief work was under the control and supervision of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General in the Public Works Department. Rajputana and Central India, from the commencement up to the 31st March 1900 when it was transferred to the direct charge of the Resident, Mewar.

GENERAL.

Mr. G. E. Lillie, Manager of the Udaipur-Chitor Railway, continued in office throughout the year.

The ordinary public works are managed by a separate establishment, th cost of which, namely, R16,027, for 1899-1900, gives a percentage of 1·94 on the outlay of R8,24,295 on ordinary Public Works exclusive of Railways.

Despite last year's comments the Mewar Public Works Department report is meagre and inadequate.

It is hoped that, with the advice and practical assistance of the Resident, the Darbar will supply a more interesting and detailed account of their operations for the current year.

JODHPUR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year 1899-1900.

The total estimated expenditure during the year on Railway and other Public Works taken together amounted to R23,72,358, *viz* :—

	R
Railways—	
Capital expenditure on construction	5,63,173
Working expenses of the Jodhpur Railway . . .	6,34,209
General Public Works including establishment . . .	11,74,976
TOTAL .	23,72,358

2. The estimated expenditure of the year shows a reduction by nearly one half as compared with the outlay for the last year which was R45,19,083. The decrease is almost entirely attributable to less capital expended on railway construction during the year under review, *viz.*, R5,63,173 in 1899-1900 as against R34,55,011 in 1898-99.

RAILWAYS.

3. The open mileage of the Jodhpur State Railways was 380,50 miles in 1899-1900, being an increase of 60 miles over the open mileage for the preceding year.

The gross receipts and working expenses of these lines during the year were R18,15,000 and R6,34,209, respectively. The net profits, which amounted to R11,80,791, exhibit very successful results and return a net percentage of 14·28 on the total capital cost of R82,71,285, or an increase of nearly 4 per cent. over the return for last year. These extremely satisfactory results were, to a very large extent, the outcome of an abnormal activity of the inward traffic in food-grains and grass, consequent on the prevailing famine. The Jodhpur Railway was, from insufficient engine-power, unable for a time to cope with this heavy traffic, and some portion of it was diverted *viâ* Marwar Junction, instead of *viâ* Kuchaman Road, to Jodhpur. It returned however to its proper route on the arrival of fresh goods engines.

The Shadipali-Balotra Railway (Jodhpur section) is approaching completion. Progress was considerably delayed by non-receipt in time of permanent-way materials and by the difficulty experienced in detailing engines and rolling stock from the open line which could ill spare them. The platelaying is finished, and ballasting by train is in progress. Ballast in sufficient quantities is collected along the line or in depôts. Station buildings are complete except at two small stations. Eight out of fourteen heavy goods engines ordered from England are still due. The estimated cost of the Jodhpur Section of the line is R42,77,574. The line is expected to be ready for opening in June 1900.

It is doubtful whether the British Section between Marwar border and Nara Valley will be ready for opening by that time. Fourteen miles still remain on which rails are not yet laid, besides 10 miles for which rails have not as yet been received from England. Reports for this section are separately submitted to the Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Bridge, by the Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, who is in charge of the construction of the British as well as of the Jodhpur section.

CONSERVANCY TRAMWAY.

4. An outlay of R1,340 was incurred on capital account, which amounts to R1,25,915 up to 31st March 1900. The year's working expenses were R6,573. Two trips a day are made to the trenching grounds, and in all between 50 to 70 wagons are daily hauled over the line.

CITY TRAMWAY.

5. Rupees 3,295 were expended on extending the tram to Mahamandir during the year out of an estimated amount of R8,280. The total capital expenditure on this line amounted to R7,570 up to the 31st March 1900.

The passenger traffic was suspended as the abnormal cost of feeding the bullocks for the passenger cars exceeded the income from this source. The goods traffic was, however, more than the line could cope with. The gross receipts amounted to R7,590 against R4,433 for 1898-99. The working expenses were R3,281 against R2,868 for the year preceding. The net profits, namely, R4,309, return a net percentage of 18·98 on the capital cost.

MILLS.

6. A capital expenditure of R1,783 was incurred during the year and the working expenses amounted to R5,471. The small sum of only R96 is shown on the receipt side.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

7. An extension was carried out costing R6,205, which raised the total capital expenditure to R65,171 at the end of March 1900. The working expenses were R10,223 during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.

8. The general dry season severely affected the water supply in Jodhpur City. Water failed in August 1899, only a few isolated wells remaining for the people to draw from. An arrangement was carried out during the year by which 160,000 gallons of good water are daily brought into Jodhpur from a series of 16 wells in Mandore five miles away. The water though sweet and clear is said to be unpopular as being a mixture from different wells, a sentimental and superstitious objection to which it is difficult to attach much weight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

9. The unprecedented famine which followed the failure of the monsoon of 1899 involved the inception of famine works to the estimated cost of about R8,00,000. The scheme of relief projects consists chiefly of tanks, and includes new Railway extensions such as the Jodhpur portion (13 miles) of the proposed Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway, and the Salawas diversion, 10 miles south of Jodhpur.

At present about 130,000 people are employed on the various works. Captain A. G. Bremner, R.E., whose services have been lent by the Government of India, assists in supervising their execution.

Various important improvements were carried out in connection with the public roads, buildings, and gardens during the year.

GENERAL.

10. Mr. W. Home, Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, and Superintending Engineer of the State, was granted furlough for six months on the 22nd March 1899, and returned to duty on the 25th September 1899. During his absence, Mr. R. Todd, Assistant Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, acted for him. As noted above, the services of Captain A. G. Bremner, R.E., were lent during the year in connection with the famine relief operations in the Marwar State.

The cost of establishment was R13,687 against R17,426 last year.

In addition to his ordinary duties, Mr. Home is in charge of the construction of the British Section of the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway, and also of the construction works of the Railway extension between Bikaner and Bhatinda now in progress.

The charge is heavy and responsible. Mr. Home and his staff deserve the utmost credit for the success with which they have carried out the duties and overcome the difficulties it involves, difficulties immensely enhanced and multiplied by the acute famine through which the Western States of Rajputana are now passing.

JAIPUR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year ended 31st December 1899.

The outlay on the Public Works for the year ending 31st December 1899 was R7,49,922 exclusive of Railways. The total was less by R31,604 than that of 1898.

The table beneath exhibits the main heads of the year's expenditure:—

	R
New works	40,002
Repairs	1,13,045
Irrigation	2,37,667
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	66,337
City water supply	43,241
State cotton press { Jaipur	50,036
State cotton press { Mandur	25,412
Gas works	34,358
Establishment	62,220
Imarut Works	45,712
Other State Works	3,244
Works done for private individuals	28,648
TOTAL	7,49,922

2. The total establishment charges amounted to R81,824 for the year, which gives a percentage of 12·24 against 10·67 for the year preceding.

3. The following statement embodies the details of the most important works executed or in progress during the year 1899:—

CLASS AND NAME OF WORKS.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent up to the 31st March 1898.	Amount spent up to the 31st March 1899.
Original Works—Buildings.	R	R	R
New wards for females to the west of old jail at Jaipur	62,591	52,240	3,279
Jail Buildings at Hindown	23,080	16,122	3,019
Thana Buildings at Harmarah, Thoi, etc.	10,390	4,409	2,017
Works for buildings of Rao Bahadur Babu Kanti Chander Mookerjee, C.I.E.	9,094	9,054	1,686
Thana Buildings at Amere, Chundwaji, etc.	9,113	6,758	1,444
Jail Buildings at Gungapore	4,765	3,015	2,231

Class and name of works.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent up to the 31st March 1898.	Amount spent up to the 31st March 1899.
Original Works—Communications.			
	R	R	R
Road from Naraina to Malpura	19,069	...	2,115
Pucca road from Sanganir Station to Jaipur and Tonk Road Junction in mile 7½	16,874	3,948	12,088
Fair weather road from Gangapore to Bharoti	13,763	5,701	2,686
Irrigation.			
Chaparwara Irrigation Works	5,06,193	4,81,663	18,950
Ramgarh „ „	4,00,000	1,16,723	1,60,055
Sanithal Sagur „ „	1,72,840	1,38,010	11,596
Bund Barika-Thore at Bairath	27,025	19,033	3,505
Halolao Tank at Niway (new work)	16,273	...	303
New Bund at Gundal Tahsil, Gungapore	16,146	8,538	1,664
Mahashi river weir on Etagoi	9,225	448	8,616
Miscellaneous—Public Improvements.			
City Conservancy Tramway maintenance	1,32,681	1,18,687	8,443
City water supply maintenance	61,097	...	42,333
Ram Nowas Garden	35,483	...	36,419
Cleansing the City Jaipur	35,103	33,029	1,482
Jaipur Archæological drawings	16,000	7,749	2,904

IRRIGATION.

4. The total number of irrigation works in the State were—

Completed works	148
Works in progress	13
Total	161

as compared with 154 last year.

The main ducts varying in width from 5 feet to 20 feet comprise a total of 745 miles in addition to 633 miles of distributaries.

The total expenditure on irrigation works for 1899 was R2,37,667, and the revenue realized during the year ending 31st August 1899 amounted to R2,62,982. These figures are less by R55,901 and R54,586, respectively, than those of the preceding year.

The area irrigated was 99,775 bighas. Cultivation extended over an area of 97,146 bighas.

The total amount expended on irrigation, and the revenue yielded therefrom since 1886 is given below :—

	R
Expenditure	52,46,429
Revenue	44,72,139

5. *The Ramgarh Project*, estimated to cost R6,13,970, was noticed in last year's review. The work is in progress : the main dam, which was 57 feet high before the monsoon of 1899 commenced, resisted successfully the heaviest flood, 28 feet high with a velocity of 21 feet per second, which occurred on 26th and 29th June 1899. The dam is now 60 feet high, and it is proposed to raise it to a height of 90 feet.

The expenditure on the dam up to 31st December 1899 was R80,134. Including other connected works also in progress, the total expenditure aggregates R1,54,089.

It is calculated that the total discharge of the three floods which occurred were about 1,275 million cubic feet, and the ratio of run off to be about one-fifth of the rainfall which was only 8·95 inches of the whole season.

RAILWAYS.

6. *Jaipur-Sawai-Madhopur Railway.*—The work on this line has progressed so far as the funds sanctioned by the Darbar permit.

7. The first section—39 miles—started in April 1898, is ready for permanentway and girders as soon as money for their purchase is granted.

The gaps at Amanisha and Chosala Nullahs were closed before the rains of 1899. The earthwork along the whole length of the section amounts to 24,481,881 cubic feet = 4½ feet bank, and stands in good order throughout.

The work of this section is on the whole light, save on the approach bank at Amanisha (5 miles) and on the cutting near Newai at mile 37 over a mile long and running up to 35 feet deep.

The following bridgework is entirely complete :—

12	spans	of	8	feet	arches	and	weir,	mile 5
3	,,	,,	18	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, 13
2	,,	,,	12	,,	girders	,,	,,	skew 17
4	,,	,,	12	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, 32
3	,,	,,	8	,,	arches	,,	,,	,, 35

Also 16 minor bridges of 12 feet and 6 feet spans.

The number of bridges and culverts in the first section is 28 with total waterway of 421 lineal feet or 10·56 lineal feet per mile.

Ballast collection is still in progress and the quantity collected on the line amounts to 438,437 cubic feet, besides 1,161,563 cubic feet at two depôts.

Station buildings and other staff quarters are under construction.

8. *Section II—34 miles*—was commenced in November 1898 and has been in progress over a year. Earthwork is completed excepting a gap of 7 chains near Chouth-ka-Barwara. The work on this section is generally heavier than on the first section, the quantity of earthwork being 25,831,711 cubic feet, equivalent to an average bank of 5·40 feet throughout the section.

Bridgework is also heavy, and the principal works are enumerated below: —

5	spans	of	18	feet	arches,	Mile	41
12	,,	,,	15	,,	,,	,,	42
2	,,	,,	12	,,	,,	,,	43
2	,,	,,	8	,,	,,	,,	43½
30	,,	,,	60	,,	,,	,,	51
7	,,	,,	40	,,	,,	,,	57
2	,,	,,	15	,,	,,	,,	65½
6	,,	,,	20	,,	,,	,,	68½
6	,,	,,	20	,,	,,	,,	72

In addition to the above 28 minor bridges and culverts of 12 feet and 6 feet girders and rail openings have been provided Of these 16 are entirely complete, six are complete except ashlars, and the remaining six are in hand.

The waterway provided in this section is 2,903 lineal feet, or 85·38 lineal feet per mile. Fair progress was made on this work in 1899.

The Banas Bridge on the 2nd Section deserves special attention. Thirty spans of 60 feet girders will support the rails at a height of 65 feet above the river bed, while the total length of the bridge from face to face of abutments will be 1,974 feet. Work is well in progress on this bridge and has been of considerable service in providing employment daily to over 1,000 people from the surrounding villages during the prevailing famine. Its estimated cost is four lakhs of rupees.

The Gulwa River Bridge with 7 spans of 40 feet girders, also on the 2nd Section, comes next in importance. The work is well advanced and should be finished before the monsoon of 1900.

The other major bridges are also expected to be finished before the rains of 1900 set in.

Ballast has been collected along the 2nd section to the extent of 120,000 out of 17 lakhs cubic feet required.

Station buildings and staff quarters are completed or in progress.

9. Speaking generally, therefore, the first 51 miles may be described as ready for the rails and girders, while the remaining 22 miles will probably be ready before the monsoon of 1900.

The work on the whole is light for the first 35 miles and heavy for the remaining 38 miles, with an average bank or cutting above 5 feet, and a waterway of 45·53 lineal feet per mile.

The total expenditure on this line up to 31st December 1899 is R3,19,106 in Jaipur Currency *plus* R13,306 Imperial Currency.

No arrangements have as yet been made and no funds allotted for either rails or sleepers. This is the more unfortunate as the rails will take some time to procure, and until the permanentway is laid no return can be expected upon the capital outlay on the line.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10. *Gas works* absorbed a net expenditure of R34,358 after deducting R3,779 for receipts. The quantity of gas generated during the year was 3,259,990 cubic feet, the cost per 1,000 cubic feet being about R7-9-0. The works are maintained in good order, but the percentage of escape or leakage seems needlessly high.

STATE COTTON PRESSES AT JAIPUR AND MANDUR.

The maintenance charges on these aggregated R75,399. The total number of bales pressed during the year was 46,123. The total receipts amounted to R1,25,153, the respective profits for the Presses at Jaipur and Mandur being R39,833 and R9,921. The results of the working are satisfactory, the percentage on the capital, *viz.*, 14·71, being extremely good.

CITY CONSERVANCY.

The total expenditure on this work up to the 31st December 1899 amounted to R1,27,129. The portable railway line, depôts, wagons and plants were maintained in good order.

WATER WORKS.

Water to the extent of 298,409,561 gallons was pumped into reservoir 110 feet high during the year under review at a total cost of R42,333 or 2·27 annas per 1,000 gallons. Taking the population of Jaipur at 160,000, the average daily consumption of water per head comes to 5·1 gallons.

Plans for supplementing the supply are under consideration, and practical proposals have been submitted to the Darbar.

The buildings, gardens and other public works were well maintained.

GENERAL.

11. Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer of the Jaipur State, continued in office during the whole year.

Mr. Stotherd, who was on leave from 8th June to 4th July 1899 rendered him assistance which has been cordially recognized.

Pundit Ghasi Ram, Assistant Engineer, Supervisor Mir Tajummool Hussain, and Babu Saligram, Storekeeper and Draftsman, retired from the State service during the year.

BHARATPUR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the period from 1st April to 20th September 1899.

Since the 1st April 1900 the Bharatpur State has adopted the Hindi Sambat year instead of the Government official year. This Review embraces therefore only the operations of the period from 1st April to 20th September 1899, on which latter date its Sambat year terminates. No comparison can therefore be made between the figures included in this Review and those for the previous year.

2. The main heads of expenditure during the six months ending 20th September 1899 are tabulated below and show the actual disbursements made :—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Unproductive Works.			
	R	R	R
I. Military Works	400	9,350	9,750
II. Civil Buildings	35,851	28,750	64,601
III. Communications	6,000	12,000	18,000
IV. Public Improvements	5,000	3,000	8,000
V. Miscellaneous	...	250	250
VI. Unforseen Works	2,683	...	2,683
Total	49,934	1,53,350	1,03,284
Reproductive Works.			
VII. Agriculture	69,366	15,150	84,516
VIII. Establishment	22,000	1,100	33,000
IX. Tools and Plant	3,300	1,900	5,200
X. Suspense	8,300	5,700	14,000
Grand Total	1,52,900	87,100	2,40,000

In addition to the above, liabilities to the amount of half a lakh of rupees have been incurred and will be met from the Budget provision for the next Sambat year.

3. The largest of the unproductive works is the new Hospital at Bharatpur, which contains four wards for in-patients with accommodation for 48 beds.

The ornamental details of the main clock, which was in progress during 1898-99, are nearly complete, and the drainage and roads are finished.

The ground in the vicinity of the Hospital has been cleared of houses and has been levelled and turned to form a public garden.

A good deal remains to be done to the wards, and a wall with ornamental gates to enclose the grounds has still to be built.

4. Seven miles of road from Sewar to Oochein have been completed, but owing to the early cessation of the rains of 1899 the consolidation work could not be properly done.

5. The public improvements consisted chiefly in filling up objectionable hollows near the city, in protecting wells against contamination, and in adopting other sanitary precautions.

6. The productive works consisted exclusively of irrigation channels and embankments.

The largest project is the new Bareta dam distributaries of 10 feet and 8 feet bed width; one of these has been in use for more than a year; the second is

sufficiently far advanced to be used for the rabi cultivation of 1899-1900; and the third is in progress.

Other works such as widening channels, strengthening banks, and repairing breaches have also been accomplished.

During the period under review, rabi cultivation to the extent of approximately 125,000 bighas was watered from State Irrigation Works.

The kharif corps also benefited largely in the Bhusawar and other districts.

7. Ordinary repairs to buildings, roads, etc., were executed as far as funds permitted.

STONE QUARRIES.

8. The working of these quarries during the period ending 20th September 1899 exhibits good results, yielding the Darbar a net profit of R8,330.

White stone (34,244 maunds) and red stone (117,262 maunds),—total 151,506 maunds—were quarried during the period under report. The amount of stone, issued on payment of royalty was 23,762 maunds of white stone and 91,545 of red stone, or a total of 115,307 maunds. Stone issued for State use, etc., amounted to 34,854 maunds red and 10,541 maunds white, total 45,395 maunds. The balance in stock at quarries on 1st October 1899 amounted to 8,805 maunds which was about one-third of the stock in hand on 1st April 1899.

The stone is in demand not only in Bharatpur, but also at Agra, Delhi and various other places outside the State. The demand in fact exceeds the supply, and it is hoped that adequate arrangements will be made to increase the outturn.

ESTABLISHMENT.

9. The cost of establishment was R33,000 for the six months under review This is proportionately less than that for the full year 1898-99, which would have amounted to R72,247 if the Executive Engineer had not been absent on furlough for seven months. Mr. J. A. Devenish, Executive Engineer, held charge of the Public Works Department up to the 20th September 1899 and his services have been much appreciated.

ALWAR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year 1898-99.

The expenditure incurred on the Public Works in the Alwar State from the 1st September 1898 to the 31st August 1899 (the Darbar's official year) is R4,97,129 against the Budget provision of R5,94,517. Compared with the year 1897-98 the expenditure for the year under review shows an increase of R93,632. In addition to this, work to the extent of R5,798 was undertaken for Municipalities, which brings the grand total of expenditure to R5,02,926, distributed as follows :—

	R
Orginal Works—Military	23,299
Repairs—Military	21,412
Original Works—Civil	1,66,241
Repairs—Civil	47,545
Original Works—Communications	37,320
Repairs—Communications	51,165
Original Works—Irrigation	80,084
Repairs —Irrigation	8,922
Original Works—Gardens and Forests	1,474
Repairs—Gardens and Forests	7,816
Imarut Khan	10,277
Company garden	3,787
Miscellaneous	701
Municipal Works	5,798
Establishment	37,085
TOTAL	5,02,926

2. The following were the important original works:—

Original Works—Military.

		₹
(1)	Constructing quarters for the Hospital Assistant and his staff with out-houses and a direct roadway between the Hospital and the Imperial Service Infantry Lines	7,919
(2)	Quarter for the Officer Commanding the Imperial Service Infantry	2,207
(3)	Additional work to the Infantry Transport Lines	1,370

Original Works—Civil.

(1)	Adding a room to the Assessment Commissioner's Bungalow	1,717
(2)	Servants' quarters for the Maharaja Bani Bilas Palace at Alwar	1,135
(3)	Decayed thatch roof of the swimming bath removed and new roof of corrugated iron sheets and tiles substituted	1,502
(4)	Constructing a new Hospital at Bahror estimated at ₹11,923, work done during the year	4,051
(5)	Constructing a new office for the Agency Surgeon at Alwar	2,808
(6)	Work of extending the Jail buildings at Alwar, started last year with an expenditure of ₹1,287, was resumed during the year and the expenditure amounted to	23,134
(7)	Completing school buildings at Kishangarh started in the previous year	2,080
(8)	Completing school buildings at Harsoli started in the previous year	1,557
(9)	Dadiji Maharaj Temple was raised to roof level and a portion roofed, at	16,620
(10)	Lansdowne Kothi work done during the year	99,858
(11)	Materials for doors and windows for Lansdowne Kothi	6,871

IRRIGATION.

3. No new projects were started during the year. Rupees 80,084 were expended on works and ₹8,922 on repairs, as compared with ₹91,129 and ₹9,791 respectively of the previous year. The expenditure on original works was mainly on completion of bunds started in previous year and reconstructing and strengthening old bunds.

MUNICIPAL WORKS.

4. Work to the extent of ₹5,798 was undertaken during the year. Of this ₹3,190 was expended in paving portions of the main roads of Alwar City and the streets of Govindgarh.

ESTABLISHMENT.

5. The establishment charges amounted to ₹37,085, which give a percentage of 7·96 against 11·01 for the previous year. In letter No. 177, dated 14th May 1899, to the State Council, it is observed that the State Engineer remarked that the establishment is not nearly large enough to meet requirements, and for that reason it was impossible to spend usefully up to the Budget allotment, This serious defect demands the immediate attention of the Political Agent and Council.

GENERAL.

6. For the greater part of the year the charge of the Alwar Public Works Department was held by Mr. R. G. Macdonald. On 8th April 1899 he proceeded to Europe on seven months' furlough and returned to duty early in November 1899.

Captain A. G. Bremner, R.E., of the Military Works Service, officiated during Mr. Macdonald's absence.

7. A considerable amount of useful work appears to have been done during the year, and it is satisfactory to observe that the wishes of the Government of India in regard to greater attention to communications have been borne in mind. The table beneath contains a comparison of recent expenditure on irrigation and communications :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Irrigation	1,02,521	1,05,299	1,00,919	89,006
Communications . . .	62,580	62,883	66,584	88,485
TOTAL .	1,65,101	1,68,782	1,67,503	1,77,491

8. The total Budget allotments for each of the past six years compared with actual expenditure shows that no less than ₹2,41,049 have lapsed during that period :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Sanctioned . . .	4,13,000	4,05,350	4,80,020	5,41,194	5,16,067	5,94,517	29,50,148
Expended . . .	3,59,105	4,16,281	5,35,881	4,97,205	4,03,498	4,97,129	27,09,099
Balance lapsed . .	—53,895	+ 10,931	+ 55,861	— 43,989	—1,12,569	— 97,388	—2,41,049

KOTA STATE.

Report on the Public Works during the year 1899-1900.

The total outlay on the public works in Kota during the year ending 31st March 1900 was ₹5,60,247 against the last year's expenditure of ₹4,31,056. It is distributed as under :—

MAIN HEAD.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹
Military	5,197	44	5,241
Civil Buildings	2,06,949	15,882	2,22,831
Communications	35,431	42,811	78,242
Miscellaneous Improvements	1,17,241	9,948	1,27,189
Irrigation	58,079	12,014	70,093
Contributional Works	...	2,276	2,276
Railway	20,917	...	20,917
Establishment	...	...	33,453
TOTAL .	4,43,814	82,975	5,60,247

MILITARY WORKS.

2. No new works were undertaken during the year.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

3. Additions to Jail at Kota to afford accommodation for prisoners taken over from the old Jhalawar State were completed last year, but final accounts were only closed during 1899 1900 :—

	R
Estimate	20,321
Actuals	20,392

The following are the other important buildings which were in progress during 1898-99 and have been completed during the year :—

	R
(1) New Public Works Workshop near Polo Stables at Kota	10,000
(2) Additions to Mallsadar at Kota	5,188
(3) Additions to Guest House and out-houses at Kota	4,055
(4) New House for Dynamo and Gas Engine at New Palace at Kota	3,277
(5) Two sets of quarters for Gymnastic Instructors at Kota	2,066

About R1,87,000, in addition, were expended on works in progress, of which the following are the important ones :—

Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Expended during the year 1899-1900.	Expended up to 31st March 1900.
	R	R	R
New Palace for His Highness the Maharao of Kota	3,49,686	95,447	4,19,587
Noble's School at Kota	98,108	15,600	18,403
New Crosthwaite Institute at Kota	46,837	13,169	27,030
Outhouses to New Palace at Kota	41,169	6,795	7,324
Alterations to Buildings at Garh	32,557	1,177	1,513
Polo stable at Kota New Palace	25,808	15,067	15,309
Iron railing to the east wall of the New Palace compound	25,125	7,097	86,887
New Dak Bungalow at Kota	23,700	9,419	19,028
Additions and re-building Ulsa Bungalow in City Palace	26,317	500	500

COMMUNICATIONS.

4. The widening and extending of the Pontoon Bridge over the Chambal rver at Khewari Ghat was completed during the year ; R20,584 were expended, but the final accounts have not been closed.

The metalling of the approach roads from and near Baran to the Railway tation (about 3 miles) was also completed during the year, costing R6,525.

Rupees 8,152 were expended on other new works in the State estimated to cost R20,663, which are still in progress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

5. The following important works among others were carried out during the year :—

	R
Gas and electric lighting for the New Palace at Kota	49,345
Gas Engine Dynamo, and electric wiring to Chandeliers and brackets at New Place	15,082
Gas lighting to Guest House	6,327

Expenditure to the extent of R44,818 was also incurred on works still in progress.

IRRIGATION.

6. Various tanks and bunds were completed during the year at a cost of R4,850.

Rupees 46,346 were also expended on large unfinished works which are still in progress.

RAILWAYS.

7. The earthwork on the Kota Section (44·14 miles) of the proposed Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway line was undertaken for famine relief and work was started on the 1st January 1900. About 4,400,000 cubic feet of earthwork has been done up to the 31st March 1900 at a cost of R17,019, or R20,917 inclusive of tools and establishment.

The total earthwork is estimated to cost about R1,50,000.

8. *Guna-Baran Railway.*—This line, which is 74·12 miles in length (of which 29¼ miles lie in Kota State), was opened for all traffic on 15th May 1899. It is an extension of the Bina-Guna line on broad gauge and is worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company. The capital expenditure on the extension up to 31st December 1899 was R50,91,377, shared by the Gwalior, Tonk and Kota States.

GENERAL.

9. The establishment charges for the year inclusive of Railways was R33,458, which gives a percentage of 6·35 on the year's outlay as against 5·37 for the year preceding.

Mr. R. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer, held charge of the Public Works Department throughout the year. In addition to his ordinary duties he has to supervise the earthwork on the Kota Section of the proposed Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway, which is being carried out as a famine work.

BIKANER STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year ending 31st March 1900.

The expenditure during the year on public works amounted to R3,04,745 exclusive of Railways, as compared with R3,89,929 for the previous year, showing a decrease of R85,184.

2. The following are the most important works undertaken during the year:—

(*i*) *His Highness the Maharaja's new Palace* estimated to cost R1,31,606. Considerable progress has been made on the work. It is intended to light the Palace by electricity, and tenders for this have been invited from several of the leading firms in India as a tender for R89,000 submitted by a Calcutta firm was considered excessive.

A new well for the Palace has been sunk to a depth of 315 feet, and excellent water has been tapped. It will be deepened about 30 feet more, and water will be raised by a pump of a capacity of 10,000 gallons per hour, which will be driven electrically from the lighting dynamo.

(*ii*) *Executive Engineer's Bungalow.*—A top storey has been added to this building at a cost of R7,471.

(*iii*) *The Dulmera stone quarry* was opened in 1898-99 to provide stone for public works in Bikaner. A metre gauge siding from Dulmera has been laid up to the quarry, and a three-ton crane has been erected which has considerably lessened the cost of labour in loading stones.

The year's expenditure on the quarry was R6,811, while the receipts from

stone sold amounted to about ₹3,000, but as good stone has only been reached after the removal of 30 feet of debris, the working expenses for the first year are necessarily greater than the receipts.

(*iv*) *Cenotaphs of the late Maharaja and his father.*—This work was almost finished, the amount spent on it during the year being ₹8,438.

(*v*) *Minor works.*—A number of miscellaneous works, repairs, etc., to the amount of ₹71,506 were carried out during the year.

(*vi*) *New City wall.*—This wall is situated on the north side of the city enclosing a rectangular area of 5,050,525 square feet with a perimeter of 8,162 feet, a height of 20 feet and thickness of 8 feet. Its object is to provide new building sites which it is expected will be readily bought up as the congested state of the old city stops further building. As the cost of this work at ordinary contract rates would have been quite prohibitive, it was carried out entirely by famine labour, except the masonry in wall which was done by contract. The work comprises 375,805 cubic feet of excavation, 150,442 cubic feet of concrete in foundation, 704,702 cubic feet of pukka masonry, and 403,818 cubic feet of kutcha masonry filling in centre of wall. The work has been done remarkably cheaply, and it is estimated will cost only ₹36,000 as against ₹1,70,000 at ordinary contract rates. It is hoped that all the foundations and most of masonry will be finished early in July.

(*vii*) *The Polo Stand,* which was started on 3rd February 1900 is nearly finished. The work is done by famine labour and ₹2,000 have already been expended on this building.

(*viii*) *Public Works Department lime kilns.*—Owing to the difficulty of obtaining good lime, 10 kilns are being erected by famine labour in vicinity of the city walls. Palana coal is used as fuel and will be brought to the kilns by a 2-foot gauge railway running from the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway. The lime produced will be supplied to all Public Works Department work. and the balance sold to private customers. This arrangement is calculated to reduce the present cost of lime by two-thirds and thus cheapen the contract rates for masonry.

(*ix*) *Brick Work.*—Owing to great difficulty in obtaining good bricks, four improved brick kilns have been erected at Gangashaher and Palana. Palana coal is used for fuel. Excellent bricks are turned out at ₹10 per thousand. Fire clay of good quality has been found at Palana Colliery overlying the seam of coal. This scheme will provide bricks for the requirements of the State Public Works Department.

(*x*) *Wells.*—The arrangements for water supply have been improved. Pumps as formerly laid, were found unequal to meet the increasing demand for water which had risen over 50 per cent. during the last two years, and they have now been re-arranged.

(*xi*) *Ratan Behariji Temple.*—Rupees 18,149 were expended on facing the front of the building with white marble, and on constructing three corridors with arches of white marble in the central courtyard. These will be roofed over with rolled beams and the ceiling lined with thin slabs of white marble.

Large quantities of white marble, carved and in rough blocks, were found buried near the temple. This is being used in rebuilding the temple.

(*xii*) *Roads.*—Rupees 9,268 has been expended under this head. About seven miles of new road are under construction. The work of repairs, etc., has been done by famine labour.

PALANA COLLIERY.

3. The operations at this coal mine were started in February 1899. Two shafts were sunk to tap coal.

The first shaft sunk reached coal at only 15 feet deep at a fault where the seam had thinned out to only 3 feet, and after some months it was abandoned, and a second shaft which had been sunk some 1,500 feet away and had reached a 20 feet thick seam was then improved and used solely for the supply.

This coal is found to burn well in stationary engines, and it has entirely supplanted the use of Bengal coal in all such engines at Bikaner.

Its carriage by cart and camel being very expensive and seriously handicapping it in comparison with Bengal coal, a branch railway was accordingly made from Gigasar on the main line to Palana, a distance of 11 miles.

Regarding a market for this coal and its use, it may be stated that 80 per cent. more of the Palana coal is required to do the same duty as Bengal coal, but this is largely compensated for by the price of about R11 per ton as against R20 for Bengal coal. Though successfully used in stationary engines both in Bikaner and on the Railway, it has not as yet been taken into use in the locomotives, but a few trials have been made. About 200 tons a month are used for each of the purposes above mentioned, and there is a small local sale, the total average demand per month at present being from 500 to 550 tons. With the appliances now erected an output of 3,000 tons per month can be handled.

A total amount of R51,773 has been expended since the opening of the collieries. Of this, R31,659 may be treated as capital. The remaining R20,114 represents all working expenses including establishment. The total sale of coal has been 4,760 tons which yielded R26,183. This shows a profit of R6,069, equivalent to 19 per cent. on the capital invested.

From the trial borings, etc., that have been made, it is estimated that there is enough coal to last at least 15 years with double the present output. On the completion of the through line it is anticipated that a good market will be found for the coal in Bhatinda. Under the present system of goods traffic a certain difficulty is experienced in getting coal away from Palana to Gigasar on the main line, and a project for diverting the main line through Palana is under consideration.

RAILWAYS.

4. (*i*) *The diversion* of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway from Bikaner *vid* Palana and Deshnok to rejoin the main line at Surpura (25 miles from Bikaner) was started on 25th October 1899 as a famine relief work and the whole earthwork on it will be finished by June 1900. This diversion is intended to replace the Gigasar Palana branch line already completed.

It has been practically decided not to proceed further with the work until the traffic from the Palana Colliery calls for it.

(*ii*) *Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway*, 201½ miles. The whole line is being carried out by the Bikaner Darbar under the management of Mr. W. Home, Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

The Bikaner Dulmera (Khari) Section, 41·67 miles, is already completed and opened for traffic. Dulmera (Khari) to Lankaransar Section (8·9 miles) and Lankaransar-Suratgarh Section (63 miles) are expected to be opened for traffic in September 1900.

The probable date of opening the Suratgarh-Bhatinda Section (88 miles) is at present undecided as no materials except 25,000 sleepers have been ordered for this section.

(*iii*) *Jodhpur Bikaner Railway* (Bikaner Section). The mean mileage worked was 95 miles during the year ending 31st December 1899.

The percentage of net earnings for the same period on the total capital outlay on open line was 5·18.

The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 40·22.

(*iv*) *Capital expenditure* on Railways in Bikaner State during 1899-1900 was R4,60,053. The receipts on open lines amounted to R1,74,300 and the working expenses to R74,200.

GHAGGAR CANALS.

5. The failure of the monsoon greatly affected the already limited water supply in the canals, and water for rabi was not available. Irrigation on the kharif area covered only 9,213 acres as against 11,613 acres (total irrigation) in the preceding year, and only 1,687 acres, or 18·31 per cent., of the total area irrigated yielded any crop.

After the first watering the germinated crops could not be re-watered and they withered.

The revenue to be raised from the water rates amounts to R5,623 against R10,909 realised in the preceding year.

On the whole, the result of working the canals from a revenue point of view is far from being satisfactory.

The Punjab Government have already been addressed as to whether any readjustment of the sliding scale for the distribution of water as suggested by Mr. D. Joscelyne, C.E., in his note on the Ghaggar Canals, commends itself to them. No reply has yet been received.

GENERAL.

6. The charges for establishment and tools and plant were respectively R20,438 and R406, during 1899-1900 against R26,696 and R676 in 1898-1899.

PERSONNEL.

7. Mr. W. Home, Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, is also in charge of the construction of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway.

Mr. R. W. Clarke, the mining expert, is in charge of the Bikaner State Public Works Department, as well as of the Palana Colliery.

JHALAWAR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year ending 31st March 1900.

The total outlay of the year ending 31st March 1900 on Public Works in the new Jhalawar State amounts to R52,999.

2. The main heads of expenditure are as detailed beneath :—

	R
Original Works—Military	760
„ „ —Civil	19,058
Repairs—Civil	6,465
Original Works—Communications	4,406
Repairs—Communications	6,923
Original Works—Irrigation	11,005
Repairs—Irrigation	1,452
Establishment—Public Works Department	2,930
TOTAL	52,999

3. The table beneath gives the chief items of expenditure :—

Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Amount expended to end of March 1899.	Amount expended during current official year 1899-1900.
Original Works—Civil.	*R*	*R*	*R*
The Kemball Library	22,957	256	7,188
New Dispensary of Gangdhar . . .	7,085	4,760	1,761
Ice and Soda Water Factory	2,221	...	2,303
New Dispensary at Dig	6,048	...	1,843
Original Works—Communications.			
Fair weather roads from Dig to Gangdhar .	12,873	4,904	3,175
Original Works—Irrigation.			
Khishanpura Tank	15,473	...	3,908
Bund Khandia Khal	7,500	...	3,749
Moondla Kheri Tank	24,558	...	763
Hathoonia Tank	12,168	...	924

4. The tanks under construction command an extensive catchment area, and, when completed, are calculated to conserve a large amount of water. Apart from their prospective utility, they at present form an important source of relief for the distressed subjects of the State.

5. The cost of establishment during the year was R2,930 which gives a percentage of 5·85 on the total outlay.

GENERAL.

6. The famine relief works superadded to the ordinary Public Works have no doubt taxed the resources of the establishment, and Mr. R. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer of the Kota State, who also holds charge of the Jhalawar Public Works Department, is to be commended for the satisfactory results obtained.

E. C. SPILSBURY, *Major, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1899-1900.

Name of State.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance per mile.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	
Marwar.	Roads about Jodhpur	.....	.....	46·44	2·50	48·94	7,234	
	„ „ Pali	.....	.....	...	0·50	0·50	.....	
	„ „ Jaswantpura	.....	.....	...	9·00	9·00	.....	
	Sendra Erinpura Road	.....	.....	...	96·00	96·00	.....	
	Total	.....	.....	46·44	108·00	154·44	7,234	
Sirohi.	Kharari to Kotwali to Kaisargunj Bungalow.	.....	.....	...	½	½	.....	
	Abu Road Railway Gate and Kaisargunj and round the Bungalow.	.....	.....	½	...	½	.....	
	Sirohi-Pindwara Road	Sirohi	Pindwara	...	16	16	40	
	Sirohi Surajpal to Kaisarbilas.	Surajpal	Kaisarbilas	1	...	1	.....	
	Rohera to Rohera Station and Rohera Kotra Road.	Rohera	Rohera Station	...	16	16	101	
	Ajmer-Abu Road	.....	.....	...	48	48	40	
	SirohisJaswantpura Road	.....	.....	...	27	27	.....	
	Pindwara Railway Station to Pindwara.	.....	.....	...	½	½	.....	
	Abu to Achilgarh	.....	.....	...	4½	4½	100	
	Abu to Gaumukh	.....	.....	...	4½	4½	.....	
	Dhundai to Dilwara	.....	.....	...	5	5	.....	
	Total	.....	.....	1½	122	123½	281	
Mewar.	Udaipur-Kherwara Road.	Udaipur	Kherwara	...	50	50*	45	* Partially metalled.
	Kherwara-Kotra „	Kherwara	Kotra	...	48	48	25	
	Udaipur-Eklingjee „	Udaipur	Eklingjee	...	13	13*	50	
	Eklingjee-Nathdwara „	Eklingjee	Nathdwara	...	17	17*	50	
	Udaipur-Debari Railway Station Road.	Udaipur	Debari Station	8	...	8	150	
	Debari Gate-Chitorgarh Road.	Debari Gate	Chitor Railway Station.	62	...	62	150	
	Chitor Railway Station to Chitorgarh Fort.	Chitor Railway Station.	Chitorgarh Fort.	...	2	2*	180	
	Deoli-Teekar Road	Deoli	Teekar	6	...	6	150	
	Total	.....	.....	76	130	206	800	
Kota.	Tater, Antah, Bara, Bhawargarh and Jhalawar Border Road.	.....	.....	...	54·7	54·7	Average cost of maintenance including renewing certain miles is R26·79 per mile.	
	Tater, Barode and Depri Road.	.....	.....	...	27	27		
	Bara-Mangrole-Etawah Road.	.....	.....	...	35	35		
	Bara Bapaur Khanpore Mandawar and Kali Sindh river near Jhalrapatam.	.....	.....	...	47	47		
	Bapaur and Sangode Kanwas and Mokundra Road.	.....	.....	...	27	27		
	Khanpur Badora and Atru Road.	.....	.....	...	21	21		
	Kotah to Rangpur Road	.....	.....	...	5·4	5·4		
	Kotah to Rangbasi Road	.....	.....	...	4	4		
	Bapaur to Ghao Ghat	.....	.....	...	13·5	13·5		
	Kawai to Road near Ghao Ghat.	.....	.....	...	11·3	11·3		
	Depri to Ganeshgunj Road	.....	.....	...	8	8		
	Badora and Shergarh Road.	.....	.....	...	5	5		
	Kotah-Borabas Road	.....	.....	...	11·4	11·4		
	Atru and Bara Road	.....	.....	...	20	20		
	Gaderwara Road	.....	.....	...	2·4	2·4		
	Ghao Ghat and Atru Road	.....	.....	...	8·6	8·6		
	Tindhara Eklera Road	.....	.....	...	25	25		

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1899-1900—continued.

Name of State.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance per mile.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	£	
Kotah—*concld.*	Eklera-Manoher-Thana Road.	.....	.....	...	24	24	Average cost of maintenance including renewing certain miles is R26·79 per mile.	
	Eklera-Chipa-Barode Road	.....	.....	...	20	20		
	Kelwara-Shahabad Road	.....	.....	...	24	24		
	Shahabad-Deori Road	.....	.....	...	7	7		
	Deori-Sandri and Jhalawar Border Road.	.....	.....	...	15	15		
	Richwa-Bakani Road	.....	.....	...	15	15		
	Chipa Barode Mohosa Road.	.....	.....	...	13	13		
	Deori Thana Road	.....	.....	...	14	14		
	Total	.....	.....	...	459·1	459·1	.....	
	Mandawar Ghat Road part of Bara and Jhalrapatan Road.	.....	.....	4	...	4	Average cost including establishment is R287·66 per mile.	
	Kotahand Tater Road and on to Bara 1st and 2nd Section (9+7).	.....	.....	16	...	16		
	Kota-Umedgunj Road	.....	.....	6	...	6		
	„ -Abhera „	.....	.....	3·4	...	3·4		
	„ -Suburb „	.....	.....	13	...	13		
	City Roads	.....	.....	8	...	8		
	Bundi Border to Kotah (River Chambal).	.....	.....	6	...	6		
	Kota-Durrah-Jhalawar Road.	.....	.....	45·4	...	* 45·4		* 12 miles transferred from the new Jhalawar State.
	Borekhera-Umedgunj Road	.....	.....	4	...	4		
	Kota-Barabas Road	.....	.....	2·4	...	2·4		
	Kota-Rungpur „	.....	.....	2·4	...	2·4		
	Total	.....	.....	111	...	111	.....	
Tonk.	Tonk-Jaipur Road	Tonk	Jaipur	13	...	13	.....	
	„ Deoli „	„	Deoli	10	4	14	.....	
	Tonk city and environs	.....	.....	5	...	5	.....	
	Deoli-Tonk Road	Deoli	Tonk	4½	3½	8	.....	
	Deoli-Kota Border Road	„	Kota	33	...	33	.....	
	Total	.....	.....	65½	7½	73	.....	
Alwar.	Repairs to Environ Roads	.....	.....	25	...	25	8,112	
	„ Sileserh „	Alwar	Sileserh	10	...	10	4,911	
	„ Akbarpur „	„	Akbarpur	6¼	...	6¼	3,929	
	„ Burja Road,	„	Burja	3	...	3	1,388	
	„ Station „ Rajgurh.	.....	.....	2	...	2	225	
	Repairs to Lachmangarh Malakhera Road.	.....	.....	...	14	14	3,445	
	Repairs to Nagar Road	Alwar	Nagar	9	11⅓	20⅓	16,079	
	„ Ramgarh Ferozpur from 9th to 16th mile.	Ramgarh	Ferozpur	7⅓	...	7⅓	14,648	
	Constructing Siriska Baia Road.	.....	.....	...	17	17	26,420	
	Converting Khair Thal Tijara Road into fair weather Road.	.....	.....	...	16¾	16¾	5,304	
	Completing fair weather Road from Luchmangarh to Katumar.	.....	.....	...	14	14	649	
	Constructing east and west approach road, Ghata Talao.	.....	.....	...	...	...	1,285	
	Converting Ramgarh Road beyond Ramgarh to British territory into fair weather road.	.....	.....	...	...	...	2,090	
	Total	.....	.....	62¾	73¼	136	88,485	

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1899-1900—continued.

Name of State.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance per mile.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	£	
Jhalawar.	Durrah Road	.....	.....	7½	...	7½	87	
	Jhalrapatan Bhilwara Panchia Keri Road.	.....	.....	18	...	18		
	Jhalrapatan Subarban Road.	.....	.....	12	...	12		
	Jhalrapatan-Chaonee Road	.....	.....	12	...	12		
	„ -Asnawar „	.....	.....	5	...	5		
	„ Raipur or Agor Road.	.....	.....	9½	...	9½		
	Peeplia--Pagaria Road	.....	.....	...	37½	37½	24	
	Pagaria-Dig Road	.....	.....	...	16	16		
	Jhalrapatan-Dooragpura Road.	.....	.....	...	14½	14½		
	Jhalrapatan-Gagron Road	.....	.....	...	2	2		
	Total	.....	.....	64	70	134	...	
Jaipur.	In the city and environs	.....	.....	52·90	...	52·90	33,595	
	Dosa *vid* Lalsote to River Chambal.	Dosa	River Chambal	15	67½	82½	9,807	
	Agra Road including Nila section and a short branch to Mahwa Dispensary.	.....	.....	80·55	...	80·55	13,068	
	Ajmer Road	.....	.....	52	...	52	7,339	
	Jaipur to Tonk border and a new link Road in the bed of the Sanganer River.	Jaipur	Tonk border	47·10	...	47·10	19,157	
	Mandawar and Karauli Road.	Mandawar	Kerowlee border	43	...	43	10,774	
	Hindown and Gungapore Road.	.....	.....	...	24	50	606	
	Gungapore to Lalsote Road.	.....	.....	...	26			
	Dooli Road (Jaipur Section)	.....	.....	...	16	16	134	
	Rajmahal and Deoli Branch.	.....	.....	8	...	8	279	
	Total	.....	.....	298·55	133½	432·05	94,759	
Bharatpur.	Bharatpur to Agra Road (33 miles).	Bharatpur	Bharatpur border.	10½	...	10½	.....	
	Bharatpur to Muttra (23 miles).	„	„	10	...	10	.....	
	Bharatpur to Kumher, Dig and Kama.	„	Kumher, Dig and Kama.	36	...	36	.....	
	Bharatpur to Jaipur (112 miles.)	„	Jaipur	34	...	34	.....	
	Dig to Muttra (23 miles)	Dig	Bharatpur border.	5	...	5	.....	
	„ Nagar (16 „)	„	„	7	...	7	.....	
	Bharatpur Agency to Sewar.	Bharatpur Agency.	Sewar	4	...	4	.....	
	Bharatpur to Kiladeo	Bharatpur	Kiladeo	4	...	4	.....	
	Circular Road around Bharatpur city.	.....	.....	5	...	5	.....	
	Roads within Bharatpur City and Fort.	.....	.....	5	...	5	.....	
	Roads within environs of Bharatpur City.	.....	.....	6½	...	6½	.....	
	Bharatpur to Hindown and Karauli—							
	1st Section Sewar to Oochain.	Sewar	Oochain	7	...	7	.....	
	2nd Section Oochain to Bijana.	Oochain	Bijana	...	16	16	.....	
	3rd Section Bijana to Hindown.	Bijana	Hindown	...	10	10	.....	

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1899-1900—concluded.

Name of State.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance per mile.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	
Bharatpur—*concld*	Roads within Bharatpur territory.	.....	.....	...	36	* 36	.....	* The metalling of these roads is not maintained as they carry no traffic and are for private convenience. It is in bad order and proposed to be metalled.
	Bharatpur to Fahtehpur Sikri (14 miles.)	Bharatpur	Bharatpur border.	...	10	10	.....	
	Bijana to Rudawal and beyond.	Bijana	Rudawal	...	20	20	.....	
	Kama to Gopalgarh	Kama	Gopalgarh	..	12½	12½	.....	
	Oochain to Bareta	Oochain	Bareta	...	15	15	.....	
	Bareta to Sumeri	Bareta	Sumeri	...	4	4	.....	
	„ Bansi Paharpur	„	Bansi Paharpur.	...	9	9	.....	
	Paharpur to Roopbas and beyond.	Paharpur	Rupbas	...	9	9	.....	
	Paharpur to Pichuna *viâ* Rudawal.	„	Pichuna	...	12	12	.....	
	Rupbas to Keladeo *viâ* the Ajan Bund.	Rupbas	Keladeo	...	14	14	.....	
	Bareta to Bijana	Bareta	Bijana	...	6	6	.....	
	Bijana to Weir and Bhusawar.	Bijana	Weir	...	18½	18½	.....	
	Weir to Oochain	Weir	Oochain	...	15½	15½	.....	
	„ Halena	„	Halena	...	6½	6½	.....	
	Bhusawar to Halena	Bhusawar	Halena	...	9	9	.....	
	Kama to Pahari	Kama	Pahari	...	6	6	.....	
	Nagar to the Alwar border	Nagar	Alwar borde	...	5	5	.....	
	Gopalgarh to Nagar	Gopalgarh	Nagar	...	17	17	.....	
	„ to Pahari	„	Pahari	...	4	4	.....	
	Total	.....	.....	134	255	389	.....	
Jaisalmer.	Jaisalmer town and environs.	.....	.....	6⅓	5	11½	.....	
	Jaisalmer to Pokaran Road.	.....	.....	...	47	47	.....	
	Jaisalmer Barmer Road	.....	.....	...	42	42	.....	
	„ Balotra Road	.....	.....	...	25	25	.....	
	Total	.....	.....	6⅓	119	125⅓	.....	

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the road communications maintained by the Imperial Government in the Rajputana Public Works Department, during 1899-1900.

Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled Road.	Unmetalled Road.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance per mile.	Remarks.
Imperial Roads.							
Agra Ahmedabad Road—			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	£	
Kishangarh Section	Middle of 13th mile from Ajmer.	30th mile towards Jaipur.	17½	...	17½	81	
Ajmer 1st Section	Ajmer	Middle of 30th mile, Kishangarh boundary.	12½	...	12½	146	
„ 2nd „	„	Mangliawas	16	...	16	226	
„ 3rd „	Mangliawas	Kherwara 24 miles	8	...	8		
Nasirabad Link Road	Ajmer 2nd mile	Nasirabad	13¼	...	13¼	199	
Mangliawas ditto	Nasirabad	Mangliawas	14¾	...	14¾	82	
Deoli ditto	„	Deoli Cantonment	57	...	57	77	
Ajmer Section, Mhow and Nasirabad Road.	„	Khari river near Barl village.	28½	...	28½	65	
Mewar Link Road	Barl village	Pipli Chowkee	...	97	97	9	
Deesa Erinpura Road	Deesa	Anadra	...	44	44	87	
Deesa Cantonment Roads	Anadra	Erinpura	...	46¼	46¼	622	
			11	...	11	1,582	
Abu Cart Road	Abu	Abu Road	14⅝	4	18⅝	5,506	
Abu Station and through and Ghat Roads.	„	Oria	...	4½	4½	2,459	
	„	Anadra	...	4½	4½		
	Station	Roads	...	5	5		
Total	.....	.....	193⅛	205¼	398 7/12	11,141	
District Fund Roads.							
Ajmer Pushkar Road	Ajmer Municipal boundary.	Pushkar	6	...	6	189	
Budha Pushkar Road	Pushkar Ghati	Bhuda Pushkar	2	...	2	...	Newly constructed during the year.
Ajmer Srinagar Road	Ajmer	Srinagar	4	5	9	134	
Ajmer Ararka Road	„	Ararka	...	14	14	6	
Mangliawas Pisangaon Road	Mangliawas	Pisangaon	...	12	12	34	
Lohagal Kair Road	Lohagal	Kair	...	2¾	2¾	...	
Harmara Tilornia	Harmara	Tilornia	2	...	2	...	
Ramsar Khanpura Road	Ramsar	Khanpura	...	8	8	...	
Kharwa Masuda Road	Kharwa	Masuda	...	10	10	...	
Nasirabad Srinagar Road	Nasirabad Cantonment boundary.	Srinagar	4½	3½	8	53	
Nasirabad Ramsar Road	Nasirabad	Ramsar	...	10	10	42	
Ramsar Barole Road	Ramsar	Deolia	...	6	6	...	
Bandanwara Masuda Road	Bandanwara	Masuda	...	12½	12½	...	
„ Kekri „	„	Kekri	2½	31½	34	3	
Kekri Junia Road	Kekri	Junia	...	8½	8½	...	
Total			21	123¾	144¾	461	
Municipal Roads.							
Ajmer Municipal Suburban Road.	Ajmer city wall	Ajmer Municipal boundary.	13⅔	13	26⅔	114	
Foy Sagar Road	Pushkar Road 1st mile	Foy Sagar	...	2½	2½	...	
Total			13⅔	15½	29⅙	114	

PART VI.

REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN RAJPUTANA IN 1899-1900.

INSPECTIONS, VITAL STATISTICS, SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES, DISEASES, AND JAILS.

CHARGE.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, M.D., I.M.S., held Administrative Medical charge in Rajputana throughout the year, except for the period from the 5th August to the 28th October 1899, when he was on privilege leave, during which Lieutenant-Colonel D. ffrench Mullen, M.D., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, officiated as Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana in addition to his own duties.

INSPECTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, I.M.S., inspected all the head-quarters stations of Residencies and Political Agencies of Rajputana, and also Bundi and Partabgarh. He made frequent inspections of the plague prevention arrangements, and most of the famine relief works, poor-houses, and orphanages.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration of vital statistics has been attempted in 18 Native States as in the previous year. Some of the tables show an improvement on those of previous years; many of them, however, are still far from accurate, but endeavours are now being made to improve the agencies for collecting these statistics, which will, it is hoped, be followed by good results in the immediate future. It must not, however, be lost sight of, that both time and the spread of education will be required to overcome the deeply-rooted prejudices of many of the people of Rajputana in regard to registration.

SANITATION.

Sanitation is making some progress in all the important States of Rajputana. Protection of the water supply, regular cleaning of cities and towns, and surface drainage are receiving much more attention than hitherto. During cholera outbreaks, wells have been cleaned and regularly disinfected by the introduction of permanganate of potash, with the consent of the people, and this has often had a marked effect in arresting the epidemic. Both the officials and educated people have cordially co-operated in plague prevention arrangements, and to this fortunate combination may be attributed the immunity from the disease which has been enjoyed in Rajputana, notwithstanding that cases, imported from the infected areas on both sides of the Province, have been of frequent occurrence throughout the year. Residency and Agency Surgeons have given much attention to village sanitation while on tour. In Jaipur there is a specially trained Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Sanitary Department of the State, and in Jodhpur an Hospital Assistant. Vaccinators in some States are trained in elementary sanitation, so that they may be able to advise the the people, among whom their ordinary work lies, in sanitary measures that can be easily carried out. It is hoped this useful and inexpensive method of introducing sanitary measures will in time become general throughout Rajputana.

VACCINATION.

In Native States the primary successful vaccinations rose from 331,946 in 1898-99 to 344,447 in the year under report, Jaipur showing the greatest increase.

There were 232 vaccinators employed against 242 in the previous year, but they performed a higher average number of operations. Buffalo calf lymph was used as much as possible; however, the great mortality among cattle consequent on famine hindered the work in many places. Re-vaccinations rose from 1,309 to 10,410, and these were mostly performed in Bikaner, Marwar, and Bharatpur.

Vaccination is making excellent progress in the important States of Rajputana, and its good effects could be readily observed during the recent epidemic of small-pox. It is, however, to be regretted that little is yet being done to mitigate the ravages of this terrible disease in Banswara, Bundi Shahpura, Dungarpur, and Partabgarh, and these neglected places are patent in hatching small-pox epidemics which spread throughout the country.

The Residency and Agency Surgeons devoted considerable time to the inspection of vaccination during the cold weather, and to their zeal much of the good work done may be attributed.

DISPENSARIES.

There are now 147 hospitals and dispensaries supported by Darbars in Rajputana against 139 in the previous year. Seven new institutions were opened, *viz.*, 5 in Kota, 1 in Marwar, 1 in Dholpur, and the female dispensary was re-opened in Karauli city. The Victoria Hospital, Bharatpur, is approaching completion, and the female wing has been opened for the treatment of patients. The Mayo Hospital, Jaipur, has had several important improvements carried out in it during the year, and it is now one of the most perfect in India.

Three separate eyewards have been added to the Alwar main dispensary, and a laboratory is about to be attached. Many improvements have been made in out-dispensaries, and the progress in hospitals and dispensaries may be considered satisfactory notwithstanding the difficulties of the year. Famine dispensaries have been opened on famine reliefs all over the country, and much medical aid has been given to the people in them.

NUMBER TREATED.

In the 147 ordinary hospitals and dispensaries supported by Darbars in Rajputana, 17,328 in-door and 999,263 out-door patients were treated against 14,374 in-door and 922,951 out-door patients in the previous year. The increase may be partly attributed to new institutions, and partly to increased sickness among the people as a consequence of bad and insufficient food.

DISEASES.

Although much less prevalent than usual, malarial fevers and spleen diseases were the most common ailments met with at the hospitals and dispensaries; these affections gave rise to 13 per cent. of the total treated against 15 per cent. in the previous year, and to 7 per cent. of the total mortality as in the previous year. Diarrhœa and dysentery gave rise to 5 per cent. of the total treated aginst 4 in the previous year and the deaths from these causes rose from 18 to 25 per cent. of the total. The increased mortality is attributable to bad water and inferior food. Seven per cent. of the total treated suffered from lung and respiratory diseases, against 8 per cent. in the previous year, and the death-rate was 20 against 23 per cent.

CHOLERA.

During the year 846 cases of cholera were reported from Native States, 497 of which were fatal, against 6 cases and 6 deaths in 1898. The disease broke out in Bharatpur about the middle of May, where four deaths occurred. It re-appeared at Fatehpur in Jaipur and extended into Bikaner, Marwar, and Jaisalmer, and it still continues among some of the famine workers, although in a very mild form in Jaipur, Bikaner and Marwar. The source of the outbreak was traced to the Punjab.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Between the 1st of April and the end of June, no case of bubonic plague was imported from the infected area into Rajputana. After the latter date, occasional cases began to appear on the Railway, and up to the end of March 1900 there were 22 cases of plague or suspected plague discovered by the inspecting officers, 19 of which proved fatal. Six indigenous cases of suspected plague occurred at Gandhar in the Partabgarh State, of which three were fatal. The outbreak was promptly dealt with by evacuation, segregation, and the burning of infected houses.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox appeared in epidemic form in the Rajputana States between August and the end of the year, and 2,061 deaths were reported against 590 in the previous year. The disease was widely spread by wandering people, in search of food and pasture. Much vaccination and re-vaccination was done, and this greatly reduced the severity of the outbreak.

LEPROSY.

There were 582 cases of leprosy treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries of Native States during the year, against 610 in 1898 and 625 in 1897. This considerable decrease, notwithstanding the increase in dispensaries and attendance, indicates that the disease is not on the increase as has sometimes been supposed.

SNAKE-POISONING.

Calmette's antivenine is kept in stock and used for the treatment of snake-bite when opportunity offers for testing its value in virulent snake-poisoning.

OPERATIONS.

During the year under report there were 62,213 operations performed in the hospitals and dispensaries of Native States, against 61,470 in 1898 with a mortality of only ·07 per cent. Of these operations, 1,867 were extractions of the lens for cataract, 118 litholapaxies, 76 lithotomies, and 169 amputations, against 1,583, 89, 70 and 141 respectively in 1898. Operations on females rose considerably in women's hospitals.

Of the total operations performed, 12,806 were done in Jaipur, Kishangarh and Sambhar, 10,792 in Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Sirohi, 8,156 in Udaipur, Partabgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur, 7,547 in Bikaner, 5,403 in Alwar, 4,687 in Kotah, 3,905 in Bharatpur, 2,006 in Karauli, 1,839 in Tonk, and 1,504 in Jhalawar.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries in the States of Rajputana rose from ₹2,84,128 to ₹3,02,217. Of this sum, ₹70,918 were expended on

Europe medicines, R31,072 on diet, R7,399 on Bazar medicines, against R58,920, R23,298, and R6,941 in 1898. This considerable increase in expenditure was due to increased institutions and attendance, and also to the greater cost of diets for in-patients. Expenditure on buildings and repairs fell from R26,051 to R11,839 as no new buildings were constructed.

Of the total cost of hospitals and dispensaries in these States, R62,416 were expended in Jaipur, R48,886 in Jodhpur, R31,623 in Bikaner, R30,190 in Kota, R27,706 in Udaipur, R25,384 in Alwar, R23,659 in Bharatpur, R8,853 in Jhalawar, R8,316 in Tonk, R7,599 in Dholpur, R6,103 in Karauli, R3,508 in Sirohi, R2,730 in Jaisalmer, R1,988 in Bundi, R1,886 in Kishangarh, R1,831 in Shahpura, R1,696 in Dungarpur, R1,380 in Banswara, R1,262 in Partabgarh and R465 in Kushalgarh.

Each case treated cost 57 against 58 pies in the previous year, and this was mainly due to the decrease in expenditure on buildings and repairs, diets having been unusually expensive.

SALE OF QUININE AT POST OFFICES.

During the year 1899 quinine was sold at 80 against 117 post offices in the States of Rajputana in 1898. A total of 150 packets, equal to 15,300 doses of five grains each, was disposed of, against 295 packets equal to 30,090 doses in the previous year. On account of the dryness of the season, malarial fevers were less prevalent than usual, and this would account for the diminished sales of quinine.

JAILS.

Returns have been received from 20 jails in the Native States of Rajputana as in the previous year.

The daily average number of prisoners in the jails in Native States rose from 4,679·58 in 1898 to 5,194·51 in 1899, and the total number treated in hospitals fell from 3,636 to 3,485 during the year under report.

The daily average sick rose from 112·32 to 116·25, the mortality from 90 to 155 and the death-rate from 19·23 to 29·84 per mille. The high mortality was due to the great and constant over-crowding throughout the year, and to the bad state of health of many of the prisoners on admission on account of famine.

Of the total admissions, malarial fevers and spleen diseases gave rise to 27 per cent. of the total treated against 31 in the previous year and to 12 against 9 per cent. of the deaths.

Dysentery and diarrhœa gave rise to 19 per cent. of the total treated, against 12 in 1898, and to 35 per cent. against 17 of the mortality. The high death-rate from these affections was due to the low condition of the prisoners when taken into jail, and to bad water which was alone available in some Jails.

Lung and respiratory diseases contributed 10 per cent. of the sickness against 12 in the previous year, and 22 against 38 per cent. of the deaths.

No cholera occurred in any of the Jails in Rajputana, but diarrhœa was epidemic in some of them, and seemed to be wholly due to bad water.

Although the jails were nearly all greatly overcrowded throughout the year, and although the death-rate rose considerably beyond normal in many of them, prisoners in Native States are now much better cared for than hitherto, and the abnormal conditions were brought about by failure of the monsoon rains and famine. Want materially affected the health of the criminal classes outside, and also drove them in unusual numbers into prison. It was impossible in many instances, where the rains completely failed, to provide pure drinking water for the prisoners in jail, and this greatly augmented the roll of sickness and mortality among them.

WOMEN'S HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The returns received from the women's hospitals and dispensaries show a satisfactory increase of work done during the year in these institutions. Miss Lauder of Alwar, Miss Adams of Jodhpur and Miss De Souza of Tonk have done much good work among the *parda nashins* at their own houses, as well as in the hospital, and it is undoubtedly at their homes that most can be done for this class.

A new women's hospital is about to be built at Bikaner and female patients are now well accommodated in the Victoria Hospital at Bharatpur.

It is to be regretted that the Victoria Hospital for women at Kota—one of the finest in Rajputana—is still under the superintendence of a Female Hospital Assistant who is wholly unqualified for so important a charge, and also that a *parda* hospital has not yet been commenced in Jaipur where it is so much needed.

A female hospital assistant is being educated at the Agra Medical School by the Jodhpur Darbar.

INSANES.

In Native States, 222 insanes were treated during the year 1899, of whom 72 were cured, 11 made over to the custody of their relatives, and 15 died.

There are now comfortable lunatic asylums at Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Alwar, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Kotah and Jhalawar, where insanes receive medical treatment and are fairly looked after. A lunatic asylum has been constructed outside the city of Udaipur, but at present it is being used for famine refugees. However, it is hoped the building will shortly be available for insanes.

The insanes of Kishangarh are sent to the Jaipur Lunatic Asylum, and paid for by that State. None were, however, admitted from there during the year under report.

Lunatic asylums are required at Dholpur, Tonk, Banswara, Sirohi, Dungarpur and Partabgarh.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The three regiments of Cavalry, the Camel Corps, the two Transport Corps and the two Regiments of the Imperial Service Infantry at Jodhpur, Alwar, Bikaner, Jaipur, and Bharatpur have all got well equipped hospitals which have been regularly inspected by the Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana.

FAMINE.

The failure of the monsoon rains of 1899 has brought about the severest and most general famine which has affected Rajputana within the memory of man. Scarcity and want have for the last eight or ten months been wooing disease and death, and thousands of people have already perished from diarrhœa and dysentery, while many more have had the mucous coats of their digestive system so impaired by insufficient or unwholesome food and bad water, that neither medicine nor diet can restore them to health again; and this too, notwithstanding that the Darbars have made their utmost efforts to save them with relief works, poor-houses, hospitals, and much private charity.

The inordinate mortality among the cattle throughout the province has been a potent factor in reducing the people to a low condition of health and strength. This calamity has deprived them of milk and butter, which have hitherto entered largely into their diet, and left even the well-to-do—who

could have met the high price of grain, landed in abundance by the Railway—to subsist on little more than dry bread. The want of bullocks for their ploughs and wells prevented villagers from cultivating the green patches of vegetables, by which, in ordinary years, they supplement their meal, and which renders them less liable to scorbutic and bowel diseases.

Impure drinking water from the low tanks and wells has had much to do in the production of epidemic diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, which have carried off so many, especially those in low condition.

The people who went away with their herds in search of pasture, which they could not find, suffered very severely from these diseases on their return after they had lost their cattle and exhausted their savings.

The harvests of the previous year having been light, the poor and agricultural classes had little in the way of hoards, and their credit with the Banias was equally low; so they had a combination of adverse circumstances to contend with, which is almost unprecedented in history; and had it not been for the railway and relief works, which are new to Native States, the great portion of the population must have died of starvation and disease.

During his inspections of people on relief works, the Administrative Medical Officer invariably found that those who had come on early remained in good health and condition, while those who had wandered about with their cattle, subsisting greatly on wild jungle products, or who had remained too long in their villages on reduced meals in the hope of being able to tide over the evil day, have suffered very severely. It is among these people that the great mortality has taken place, and many of them have had their digestive systems so impaired that nothing can save them. It appears, therefore, to the Administrative Medical Officer of great importance to bring relief works early within the reach of the people when famine threatens them, even if only a very low wage can be afforded.

In a very unusual season like the present, the people of this region are deprived of seeds and succulent roots of grasses, and even of the green leaves and shoots of plants and trees, nearly everything of this sort, found useful in a normal year, being hard and dried up. Under these very adverse conditions, the barks of trees, especially of Khejra (*prosopis spicifera*) and even ground up rocks are resorted to, principally to give bulk to the scanty meal, and thereby to stay the pangs of hunger for a longer time. At present, small proportions of ground up Khejra bark are in use nearly everywhere, and in proportions of about one part to twenty of flour it does not impair the digestion of the labouring classes, although it has this effect if taken in excess; indeed small quantities of this bark well ground is said to aid digestion, and to make up to some extent for the want of fresh vegetables. A soft stone, Pilia Bhata, found on the Bikaner-Marwar border of Jaipur, is largely used in that part of the country to give bulk to the meagre meal. This stone is friable and easily ground into fine powder. It contains an oleaginous substance which has some untriant qualities, and the people have found that when finely ground and used in proportions of about one-fourth to three-fourths of flour it does not impair digestion for a considerable time; however, when it is used in excess, it soon gives rise to mal-nutrition, emaciation, bowel disease, swollen feet, and other signs of starvation.

Although Khejra and Bilia Bhata have in small proportions little injurious effect, many of the other barks and earthy substances used by the poorer classes to give bulk to their scanty food have done much to increase the bowel diseases, which have been so prevalent and fatal among them. The Bhils, Sansis, Bhaumbis and other low-castes have subsisted greatly on the flesh of the cattle which died, and they still have some of it preserved with salt. Although it is poor in nutrient qualities, it has kept many of them alive, and it does not produce any tendency to disease.

Famine hospitals and dispensaries have been opened on all the works throughout the Native States of Rajputana to supplement the ordinary Medical institutions, and to have medical aid convenient for those on relief. It has been found no easy task to provide qualified medical subordinates for so many extra charges, and for financial reasons a sufficient reserve could not be kept

up in Native States to meet such an unusual strain. Well selected compounder had to be put into many of the new appointments, where their work is regularly supervised by qualified subordinates, and also by the Medical Officers, and this in most instances answers fairly well.

Both Medical Officers and subordinates have had extremely harassing and hard work since the famine set in, and the Administrative Medical Officer has much pleasure in recording here that they have discharged their arduous and responsible duties in a manner very creditable to themselves and to their profession.

A. ADAMS, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*

Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana

ABU;

The 21st May 1900.

C. I. C. P. O.—No. 48 F. D.—14-2-1901.—00.—J. MARUM.

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